



STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
MARCH 2003



# STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP)



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MARCH 2003

## **INTRODUCTION**

The preparation of this plan was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578). All of this agency's public programs and activities are operated free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against or who would like further information regarding the prohibition of discrimination should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

## PREFACE

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is prepared in conformance with a basic requirement to qualify for continuous receipt of Federal grants for outdoor recreation projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, Public Law 88-758, as amended. Through this program, the State of Hawaiʻi and the four counties have received more than \$32.8 million in Federal grants since inception of the program in 1965.

This SCORP has been prepared by the Department of Land and Natural Resources with the participation of other State departments, federal agencies, county agencies, and members of the public. Aimed at implementing the goals, objectives, and policies of the Hawaiʻi State Plan, State Recreation Functional Plan, and County General Plans, SCORP represents a balanced program of acquiring, developing, conserving, using, and managing Hawaiʻi's recreation resources.

Proper diacritical markings have been used for all Hawaiian words and place names within the text.<sup>1</sup> They have been omitted from the inventory maps (following Chapter 2) and inventory tables (Appendix B) because some of the agencies responsible for the mapped areas do not consistently use diacriticals in text descriptions and maps of the sites. Diacritical markings have also been omitted from verbatim quotes from written survey responses.

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<sup>1</sup> Clark, John R.K. *Hawaiʻi Place Names: Shores, Beaches, and Surf Sites*. University of Hawaiʻi Press. (2002).  
Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini. *Place Names of Hawaiʻi*. University of Hawaiʻi Press. (1974).



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was formulated through the efforts and cooperation of federal and county agencies, other state departments, private organizations, and many interested citizens. For this and the broad range of public participation in the preparation of the plan, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources is very grateful.

The Department also wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the work of its staff and the consulting firm of PBR Hawaii in developing the plan.

A list of individuals and agencies who participated in the planning process is contained in Appendix C of this document.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
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RECREATION PLAN

## **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

Hawaii's weather, marine environment, mountains, and other unique attributes enable residents and visitors alike to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. Growing demand for these activities, however, exerts pressure on limited recreation resources. These resources are more important than ever against the background of an unsure economy. Well-maintained resources and recreation programs improve the quality of life for residents. They are also essential in Hawaii's attractiveness as a prime destination for visitors seeking a range of opportunities for outdoor recreation activities in a beautiful natural setting. The challenge is to provide opportunities to meet diverse needs while effectively dealing with problems such as overcrowding, unsafe conditions, and environmental degradation. The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) offers an approach to addressing these issues and needs.

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT**

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides the technical basis and planning assumptions for making decisions on State and County programs, County plans, and land use amendments.

As a technical reference, SCORP is intended to guide federal, state, county, and private agencies in Hawaii in the planning, development, and management of Hawaii's outdoor recreation resources. Diminishing public funds make interagency coordination essential if we are to address future recreational demand by both residents and visitors and to conserve Hawaii's natural beauty and resources. This SCORP update focuses on identifying and addressing the shifting needs and challenges related to outdoor recreation and the importance of preserving and improving outdoor recreation resources for our way of life and the future of our state's economy.

This report is the eighth update of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which was first prepared by the State in 1966. The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578, as amended, requires the preparation of a SCORP document from each state prior to consideration by the Secretary of the Interior for financial assistance. A SCORP update is required every five years. Since the inception of the program, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$32.8 million in federal grants for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects. Hawaii was appropriated \$1.4 million of the \$150 million approved by the House and Senate budget committees for LWCF stateside funding in FY2002.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), under Act 236 (the Hawaii State Planning Act 1984), is delegated the responsibility for preparing and implementing SCORP. This work has been assigned to the Division of State Parks.

## **1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT**

Chapter 1 presents the purpose and scope of the SCORP document; and the planning process, approach, and methodology.

Chapter 2 describes existing outdoor recreation resources, programs, and opportunities. Included are descriptions of the major recreation providers and the recreation planning areas covered by this report.

Chapter 3 is a discussion of outdoor recreation demand, including an analysis of demographic trends, findings from focus groups, public meetings, and surveys of residents, and information derived from interviews of recreation managers.

Chapter 4 identifies the key issues in outdoor recreation that need to be addressed.

Chapter 5 establishes recreation priorities and presents the strategies proposed to address the issues identified in Chapter 4.

Chapter 6 is an update of the State Wetlands Resources Plan.

## **1.3 THE PLANNING PROCESS AND APPROACH**

A primary objective of the 2002 SCORP is to identify critical recreational issues and approaches to addressing those issues. The final product is a strategic plan for accomplishing the state and county goals.

The SCORP planning process involved the following opportunities for public and agency participation:

- Interviews of the department head or representative in each county government responsible for parks and recreation, state, and federal agency representatives.
- Interviews with various private sector recreation providers and advocates.
- The findings of focus group and public meetings with community representatives and recreation users on Hawaiʻi, Kauaʻi, Lānaʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi, and Oʻahu to identify areas of need and priority issues.
- Review of relevant sections of draft SCORP documents and GIS inventory maps by state and country recreation agencies and resource managers.
- Review and prioritization of key outdoor recreation issues by community leaders in both the public and private sectors.

The planning process also included a review of a review of existing plans and surveys in regards to recreation, including:

- County General Plans, Community Plans, and other County community-based recreational planning efforts.
- Surveys of visitors/tourists involved in outdoor recreation activities through the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT).
- The *Residential Use of and Attitudes Toward Honolulu Municipal Recreation Facilities* resident survey and report (by John M. Knox and Associates).

The approach being taken for this SCORP update is to identify key issues related to the need and quality of outdoor recreation, identify priorities in response to these issues, and identify strategies to accomplish these priorities. An additional objective of the SCORP program is to establish an application and selection process for projects to receive LWCF grants. In general, projects are given a priority rating based on how closely they meet the objectives identified in the SCORP Strategic Plan (see Chapter 5), whether they are in accord with the purposes of the LWCF program, length of timeframe for completion, and accessibility for all segments of the population. Chapter 5 includes a detailed description of the Open Project Selection Process and selection criteria. An LWCF Rating Worksheet is included in Appendix G.

Coordination with other agencies is an integral part of the planning process. The SCORP report has been reviewed by other DLNR divisions, as well as other state and county agencies and private organizations responsible for outdoor recreation programs.

## **1.4 METHODOLOGY**

### **1.4.1 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Supply**

An inventory of existing recreational facilities and opportunities (Chapter 2) was updated through discussions with selected representatives of federal, state, and county agencies, and private recreation groups and organizations, and by reviewing recreation and land use plans, recreation program reports, and capital improvement program documents. Existing federal, state, and county facilities are indicated in the figures shown in Chapter 2.

### **1.4.2 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand**

An analysis of demographic trends, DBEDT visitor satisfaction reports and resident user reports, and other sources provided a baseline for assessing participation in various outdoor recreation activities. A review of sections related to outdoor recreation from current County General Plans, Community Plans, and other community-based planning efforts formed an initial identification of major recreation issues and potential projects to address these issues.

A series of focus groups, public meetings, and surveys of recreation participants on each of the islands were conducted throughout October 2002 to review the preliminary findings and further assess demand for current and future outdoor recreation resources. The meetings and surveys were essential components in identifying recreation issues, establishing priorities, designing a strategic plan to address these priorities, and ensuring that the final SCORP document reflects the needs and ideas of the public.

**Focus Groups.** Upon review of the 1996 SCORP and preliminary consultation with State and County recreation providers, a list of outdoor recreation activities was compiled. Organized recreation groups, including leagues, teams, and clubs, for each outdoor recreation activity/category and contact persons for these organizations were identified by searching Internet websites, reviewing available organization membership and/or contact lists, and contacting recreation agency representatives, organizers of statewide athletic events, and community groups and leaders.

Focus groups were organized according to outdoor recreation setting to facilitate discussion between groups using the same recreational resources. This allowed participants to identify both common and diverse concerns and to begin a dialogue of how to resolve these concerns. Four major focus groups were organized:

- **Ball fields/Courts.** Invitees included league and/or team/club representatives of recreation activities using fields and outdoor courts, such as baseball, softball, soccer, football, rugby, lacrosse, ultimate Frisbee, basketball, volleyball, tennis, skateboarding, and inline hockey. County recreation agency representatives were also invited to this focus group.
- **Bike/Paths.** Invitees included club representatives of recreation activities using linear paths, such as of bicycling, walking, running, and inline skating. This focus group also included eco-tour operators who conduct tours using linear paths, particularly bicycle tours.
- **Ocean Recreation.** Invitees included club and league representatives, as well as eco-tour operators, whose main recreation activities take place along the shoreline and/or in the ocean, such as surfing, kayaking, paddling, ocean/shoreline fishing, and sailing. Ocean resource managers were also invited to this focus group.
- **Hunting/Fishing/Reserves.** Invitees included club representatives and eco-tour operators, whose main recreation activities take place in *mauka* and forested areas, such as freshwater fishing, camping, hiking, mountain biking, hunting, and equestrian. This focus group also included forest reserve resource managers and representatives from conservation groups.

Many focus group invitees were initially informed about the SCORP project and focus group process by phone. Formal invitations were later sent by mail and e-mail. Invitations included a brief background of the LWCF program and the SCORP public participation process, as well as general topics to be covered at the group and goals for

the meetings (see Appendix E-1). Included in the invitation was a public survey form (see below for more details), which encouraged participants to submit additional input/comments, particularly if they could not attend.

The following table summarizes the focus groups held on each of the six islands for the SCORP Update. On Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi, one general focus group was held for each island due the relatively small populations and limited number of organized recreation groups.

**Table 1-1. Summary of Focus Groups.**

Island	Focus Groups	Number Invited	Number Attended
Kauaʻi	Ballfields/Courts/Paths (1)	17	0
	Ballfields/Courts/Paths (2)*	16	4
	Ocean/Eco-tourism Recreation	8	1
	Hunting/Fishing/Reserves	11	3
Oʻahu	Ballfields/Courts (1)	28	2
	Ballfields/Courts (2)**	26	1
	Ocean Recreation	9	0
	Hunting/Fishing/Reserves	24	6
Maui	Ballfields/Courts	25	3
	Ocean Recreation	9	1
	Bike/Paths	11	0
	Hunting/Fishing/Reserves	14	8
Molokaʻi	General	12	0
Lānaʻi	General	9	0
Hilo	Ballfields/Courts	14	0
	Hunting/Fishing/Reserves	11	2
Kona	Ballfields/Courts	12	0
	Ocean Recreation	11	3***
	Hunting/Fishing/Reserves	10	2

\*A total of two Ballfield/Courts/Paths focus groups were held on Kauaʻi.

\*\*A total of two Ballfield/Courts focus groups were held on Oʻahu.

\*\*\*One attendee invited to the Ballfields/Courts group attended the Ocean Recreation group because of scheduling conflicts.

**Public Meetings.** Following the focus group meetings, public information meetings were held to review topics discussed during the focus groups and to gather a wider range of public opinion on recreational needs and issues. A public notice was published in the *Honolulu Advertiser*, a newspaper with statewide distribution, with information about the SCORP public participation process and a schedule of all the public meetings (see Appendix E-2). State and county recreation agency representatives and resource managers, national parks managers, and county elected officials were also notified of the meeting schedule (see Appendix E-3).

Although attendance at focus groups and public meetings was low, according to a representative from the National Park Service, this is not unusual nationwide. In addition, participants mentioned that because the SCORP project in itself is not controversial, it does not attract a great deal of public interest. Attendance was greatest in those areas where specific issues related to recreation has recently sparked public debate. The following table summarizes the public meetings held on each island.

**Table 1-2. Summary of Public Meetings.**

Island	Location	Number Attended
Kauaʻi	State Office Building, Līhuʻe	38
Oʻahu	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Honolulu	6
Maui	Maui Planning Department, Wailuku	5
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi Education Center, Kaunakakai	5
Lānaʻi	Lānaʻi Community Center, Lānaʻi City	0
Hilo	Hilo Lagoon Center, Hilo	2
Kona	Hanama Place, Kailua-Kona	23

**Public Survey.** A public survey form was also developed to gain public input from those who could not attend the focus groups and public meetings or who had additional comments to submit following the meetings. The survey form was developed following a review of the survey given to State agencies during the 1996 SCORP process, surveys developed by other states, and issues raised by State and county agencies during preliminary meetings and discussions.

The public survey form was included in each invitation sent to focus group participants and each notice sent out regarding the public meetings. Recipients were encouraged to make copies and distribute them to others in the community. The survey forms were also made available at public meetings. For the City and County of Honolulu, survey forms were also distributed to the chairpersons of the Neighborhood Boards.

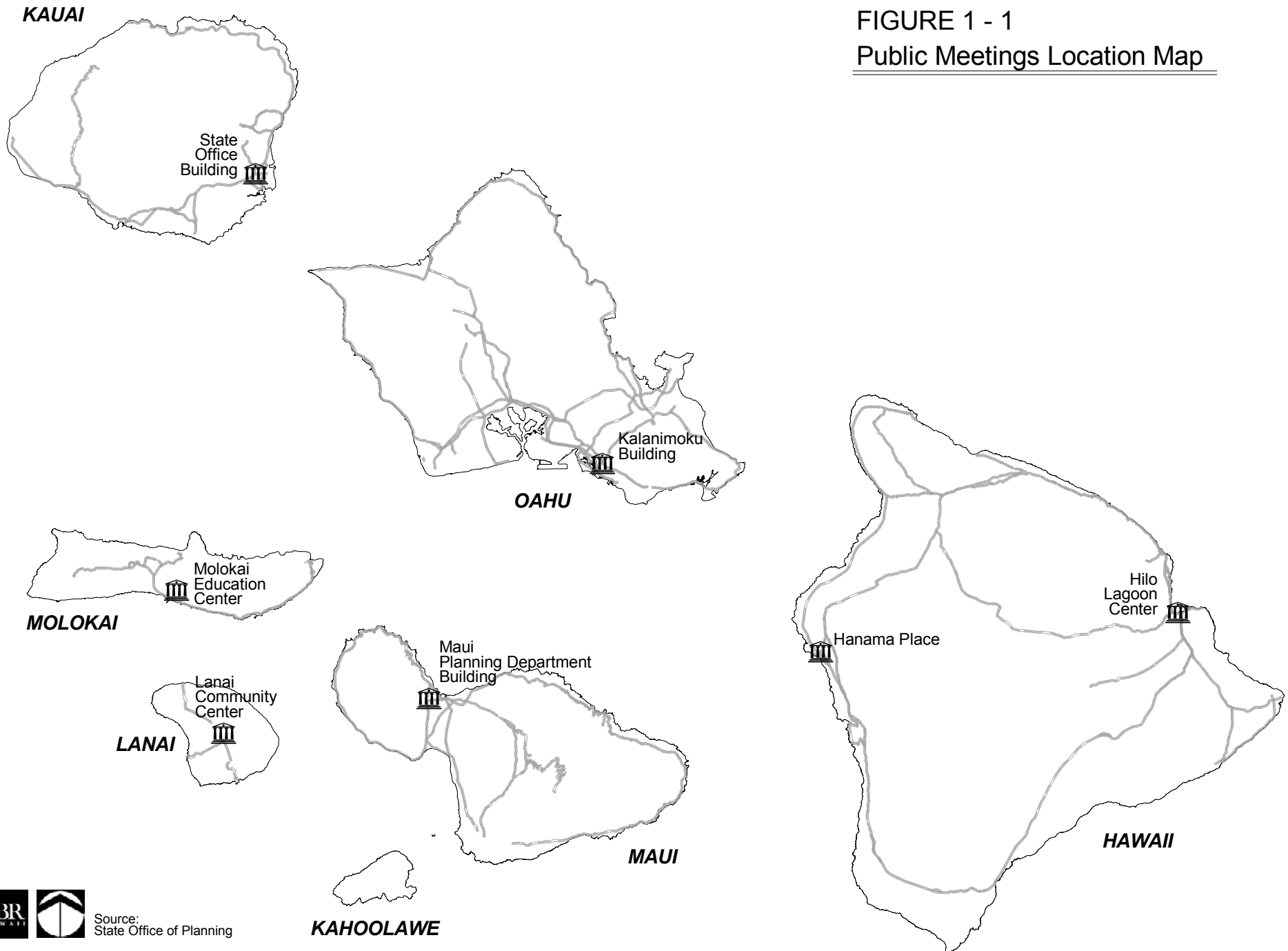
The following table summarizes responses to the questionnaires:

**Table 1-3. Summary of Survey Responses.**

Island	Number of Responses
Kauaʻi	378
Oʻahu	51
Maui	17
Molokaʻi	4
Lānaʻi	0
Hilo	47
Kona	30
State/County Agencies	14



**FIGURE 1 - 1**  
**Public Meetings Location Map**





## CHAPTER 2

EXISTING RESOURCES,  
PROGRAMS, AND  
OPPORTUNITIES

## CHAPTER 2 EXISTING RESOURCES, PROGRAMS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

### 2.1 AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

The following is a description of the major recreation providers in the state, including federal, state, and county agencies, as well as selected private organizations. Also included in this section are organizations that do not necessarily provide recreational opportunities but play a significant role in the area, for example, through advocacy or land use regulation. Agencies and organizations involved in wetlands management are also described.

In general, federal and state agencies have a resource management orientation toward recreation. County recreation agencies emphasize facilities and programs for activities at the regional, district, community, and neighborhood levels. Private recreation agencies and organizations support and add to recreation opportunities provided by public agencies, and play a primary role in meeting certain recreation needs. In total, approximately one-third of the state's land is set aside as nature parks and preserves, forest reserves, and recreation areas.

#### 2.1.1 Federal Agencies

##### 2.1.1.1 Department of the Interior

**National Park Service.** The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for managing 249,001 acres of land in Hawai'i. Natural, historic, and cultural areas of national significance are maintained by the National Park Service for public enjoyment and education. National Park Service areas include:

- Haleakalā National Park, Maui (29,195 acres)
- Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Hawai'i (207,634 acres), the largest NPS area in the state
- The U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, O'ahu (11 acres), one of the most popular attractions in Hawai'i
- Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, Hawai'i (182 acres)
- Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site, Hawai'i (83 acres)
- Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, Hawai'i (1,161 acres)
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Molokai (10,726 acres)

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the Endangered Species Act and reviews permits, environmental assessments, general plans, and land use amendments. USFWS protects and manages six wetland areas on the islands of Kauaʻi, Oʻahu, Maui, and Molokaʻi as part of the National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) within the Hawaiian and Pacific Islands NWR Complex. Only Keālia Pond NWR on Maui is open to the public without a special permit. USFWS also administers the Northwest Hawaiian Islands NWR (an 800 mile chain of islands, atolls, and reefs from Nihoa to Pearl and Hermes Atoll). In 1996, the USFWS acquired ownership of Midway Atoll from the U.S. Navy.

Through its programs, the USFWS provides the public with interpretive and educational opportunities where such activities would not endanger its primary mission, which is “to provide the federal leadership to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people.”

**Environmental Protection Agency.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

#### **2.1.1.2 Department of Defense**

**Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Facilities and Programs.** Through its MWR services, the Department of Defense provides a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities for active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents. Facilities include golf courses, camps, recreation centers, marinas, playing fields and courts, and beach parks. A number of these facilities and areas are open to the general public, including golf courses at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, and the beaches at Fort DeRussy, Bellows Air Force Station, the Waiʻanae Recreation Center on Oʻahu, and, subject to certain controls, the beaches at Barking Sands on Kauaʻi.

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.** The Corps of Engineers (COE) affects recreational opportunities through its regulatory powers and harbor construction program. Department of the Army permits are required for dredge and fill activities in U.S. waters, including offshore waters, rivers and streams, and wetlands. Department of Army permits are also required for excavation. Hence, proposals for small boat harbors, moorings, and boat launch facilities in marine waters, as well as proposed developments in stream and wetland areas, such as pilings and boardwalks, require Corps review.

The COE coordinates ecosystem management activities with other agencies (including the EPA, USFWS, USDA, and Soil Conservation Service) to improve the protection of wetlands and to support fair and flexible wetlands programs for landowners. Other relevant environmental services include the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) clean-up project and historic preservation.

### 2.1.1.3 Department of Commerce

**Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM).** OCRM administers the National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program, an office within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The CZM program provides grants to coastal states that identify and evaluate coastal resources requiring management or protection. Federal planning and program grants are available from OCRM for recreation. The state's current lead agency for CZM is the Office of Planning in the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, which also reviews federal actions for consistency with the state CZM program.

### 2.1.1.4 Federal Funding for Recreation

A partial list of federal aid programs that benefit Hawai'i are listed below.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.** Administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, these funds are available to states and counties for eligible outdoor recreation projects. Applications for funding are processed at the state level by the State Liaison Officer in the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Matching funds are provided to the states and counties on a reimbursable basis. See Section 5.4 for a description of the Act's open project selection process.

Each year, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program is authorized \$900 million from the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) revenues derived from leasing of oil and gas sites in coastal waters, but Congress has never appropriated the full amount. Grant funds available to the states peaked in fiscal year 1979 when Hawai'i received almost three million dollars.

In Hawai'i, LWCF projects since 1965 have totaled \$32.8 million. From 1991-2001, LWCF funding totaled \$2.9 million. No funds were appropriated to any states for fiscal years 1996-1999 because of problems balancing the budget at the federal level. Since the resumption of LWCF appropriations in FY2000, Hawai'i's apportionment has continued to rise each year, with \$1.4 million in FY02.

**Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21).** The State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation (DOT) Highways Division administers TEA-21, a reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act passed in 1991 authorizing federal reimbursements to transportation agencies. TEA-21 requires that 10 percent of surface transportation funds of the Transportation Improvement Program be available for enhancement activities, including facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists. Hawai'i receives approximately \$37.5 million annually from the program, with \$3.75 million apportioned for enhancement funds.

TEA-21 also funds the Recreational Trails Program (RTP), which provides 80 percent funding with a 20 percent state match for trails and trail-related projects. The Department

of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) qualifies for the funds through the Na Ala Hele program. However, due to DLNR's limited budget, providing the State's match is becoming more challenging. Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) labor now constitutes 100 percent of the matching requirement, but because of the need of other DOFAW programs to rely on staff labor as match and general staff shortages throughout DOFAW and DLNR programs, this is becoming increasingly more difficult.

**Pittman-Robertson Program.** The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 (Pittman-Robertson Program) was enacted to provide financial assistance to states for wildlife restoration. Administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the fund contributed \$411 million in 1995 to all state wildlife agencies. The program is a cost-reimbursement program, where the state covers the full amount of an approved project then applies for reimbursement through Federal Aid for up to 75 percent of the project expenses. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-federal source. The money can be used for a variety of recreation-related purposes, including land acquisition, research, development, and hunter education programs. DOFAW actively pursues these funds.

**Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act.** More commonly known as "Dingell-Johnson" and supplemented by "Wallops-Breaux," this act is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Applying the "user-pay" concept modeled after Pittman-Robertson, the funds contribute to recreational fisheries development and management. With 10 percent excise tax is applied to fishing and sports equipment, in the past 40 years, the Act has provided over \$1 billion for land acquisition, aquatic resource education programs, marine recreational fisheries, boating access sites, and research and inventory projects. The state provides 25 percent in matching funds, mainly from the sale of sport fishing licenses. In 1991, Wallops-Breaux was expanded to derive additional revenue from "small engine" fuel excise taxes in support of coastal wetlands restoration. The Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) depends on the Sportfish Restoration funds, which have been recently reduced by \$250,000 to be restored in part by adding general funds for "match."

**Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.** The Department of Housing and Urban Development administers this program in accordance with Public Law 93-383. It provides a combined program of grants-in-aid for neighborhood facilities, open space, and parks, with allocation priorities determined locally. Community and neighborhood facilities have been funded through this program. Other eligible activities include historic preservation and urban renewal projects that incorporate open space and parks.

**Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants.** Administered by the National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund grants support a wide variety of activities, including historical and archaeological surveys, preparation and distribution of educational and interpretive materials, and design guidelines and preservation plans. Out of a 2001 appropriation of \$46.6 million for HPF grants to the States, Hawai'i received \$566,773. However, these funds are used largely for staff salaries of Hawai'i's Historic Preservation Division (SHPD).

**Highway Trust Fund.** Assistance is available from the Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, to develop scenic roads as part of the state's highway system. These could incorporate roadside rest areas with facilities for picnicking, camping, and scenic lookouts. In addition, recreational access roads, public trails, and related facilities along roadways may receive grants from the Highway Trust Fund.

**Surplus Federal Property.** Under Public Law 91-485, surplus federal property may be acquired by state and local governments for public park and recreation purposes, generally at no cost. Surplus federal property on former military bases, closed through the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process, may also be acquired at no cost by public agencies for park recreation and open space uses, such as the Kalaeloa Parks planned for the land from the former Barbers Point Naval Air Station. Applications to acquire surplus federal properties under these laws are processed through the National Park Service's Federal Lands-to-Parks Program.

**Clark-McNair Program.** This program, under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides funds for reforestation and fire control.

**Sea Grant.** Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce, federal assistance is available through the University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program on a matching fund basis. Sea Grant's extension program has an ocean recreation component.

**Coastal Zone Management (CZM).** Federal and state planning and program grants for recreation are available from the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management within NOAA. The State Office of Planning is the lead agency in Hawai'i for CZM.

## **2.1.2      State Agencies**

### **2.1.2.1      Department of Land and Natural Resources**

The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) various divisions manage and protect the state's public lands, waters, and coastal areas. It is the state agency most directly involved with carrying out Hawai'i's land use policies as they relate to outdoor recreation and resource management. DLNR oversees parks, historic sites and monuments, and coastal and offshore recreation areas. It also manages the state's Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCDs), island sea bird sanctuaries, forest reserves, and Natural Area Reserves (NARs).

**Board of Land and Natural Resources.** The Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR), made up of six members including the executive head of the department and representatives of each of the four counties, meets twice a month to review and take action on departmental submittals, including land leases, Conservation District Use Applications, and LWCF project proposals. Conservation District Use permits are required for activities on lands and waters in the Conservation District, as designated by the State



Land Use Commission. This regulatory function has a significant effect on recreational opportunities since many recreation areas are located within the Conservation District, for example, parks, hiking trails, hunting and fishing areas, offshore islands, artificial reefs, and lands and territorial waters seaward of the certified shoreline. In addition, the Board hears public testimony on other DLNR program actions, development plans, establishment of rules, and permit applications. The Chairperson of BLNR serves as the State Liaison Officer (SLO) to deal with the National Park Service on behalf of the LWCF program.

**Division of State Parks.** The Division administers the state park system and the state recreation planning program. The state park system encompasses 55 state parks and 14 managed areas of state park interest, which cover 27,000 acres on five islands. Its Parks Interpretive Program educates visitors about the state's natural and cultural resources and recreation areas through guided tours, signage, and brochures.

**Table 2-1. Hawai'i State Park System – Established State Parks (Fiscal Year 2002-03)**

PARK DISTRICT	NO. OF PARKS	TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED ACREAGE
Hawai'i	15	2,687.3	272.4
Kaua'i	9	13,703.4	130.6
Maui	8	331.5	37.9
Moloka'i	1	233.7	10.0
O'ahu	22	9,906.0*	258.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>26,861.9</b>	<b>709.7</b>

*\*Includes addition of 26.4 acres to create Ulupō Heiau State Historical Park. Refer to Appendix B for a complete listing of state parks.*

**Table 2-2. Hawai'i State Park System – Areas of State Park Interest (Fiscal Year 2002-03)**

PARK DISTRICT	NO. OF PARK AREAS*	TOTAL ACREAGE	DEVELOPED ACREAGE
Hawai'i	3	3.0	-
Kaua'i	1	52.3	-
Maui	1	0.7	-
Moloka'i	1	0.0	-
O'ahu	8	197.6	43.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>253.6</b>	<b>43.8</b>

*\*Includes State park reserves and other properties managed by State Parks. Refer to Appendix B for a listing of these park areas.*

The Park Development and Operation Program is responsible for the development and management of sites that have outdoor recreation and heritage value. The objective of this program is "...to provide opportunities and facilities for unorganized outdoor park recreation activities to preserve and make available for appreciation and study places of historical, scenic and natural significance." Activities carried out in this program include

the acquisition of parklands, and planning, development, and management of parks with heritage and outdoor recreation value.

The General Administration for Culture and Recreation Program formulates overall policies and plans and provides program direction and other administrative and housekeeping services for the division. Major activities include general administration, planning, contract administration, reviewing projects for their impact on outdoor recreation resources and opportunities, administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program, and the preparation of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

**Historic Preservation Division.** This Division's purpose is to promote the use and conservation of historic properties for education, inspiration, pleasure and enhancement, and to protect places of historic, cultural, and archaeological significance in the state. Although it is not recreation oriented, the Division has been involved in the planning and development of state parks that contain historic/archaeological resources and review of interpretive programs for State Historical Parks and Sites.

**Division of Aquatic Resources.** The Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) administers the state's programs for marine and freshwater resources, including commercial fisheries, recreational fisheries, and aquatic resources preservation and enhancement. The objective of the recreation program is to sustain recreationally-important aquatic species and their habitat for the enjoyment of Hawai'i's people and its visitors by providing opportunities in managed freshwater and marine areas for recreational fishing, diving, photography, or nature study, and by the implementation of other effective management strategies. This program includes research on individual fish species, surveys of sports fishermen, operation of checking stations to monitor fishing activities, artificial reef development, and informing the public about current and proposed actions and fishing rules and regulations. The Division manages fisheries management areas (FMA), including the recently reopened Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline FMA, the West Hawai'i regional FMA, and the newly designated Northwestern Hawaiian Islands FMA. It also manages ten Marine Life Conservation Districts on the islands of O'ahu, Maui, Lāna'i, and Hawai'i, 53 offshore Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) or buoys, and freshwater public fishing areas at Kōke'e on Kaua'i, Nu'uuanu Reservoir and Wahiawā Reservoir (Lake Wilson) on O'ahu, and Waiākea on Hawai'i.

**Division of Forestry and Wildlife.** The Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) is responsible for the management of forestry and recreation resources on State Forest Reserve lands, wildlife management and protection, and administration of the Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) and Na Ala Hele Statewide Trail and Access System. DOFAW is responsible for an 800,000-acre system of forest and natural reserves, plant and wildlife sanctuaries, and wilderness and game management areas, which represents the nation's 11<sup>th</sup> largest area of state-managed forestland.

Activities relating to resource protection and enhancement include watershed and wildlife habitat protection, timber inventory, fire prevention, erosion control, forest pest management, and the protection and preservation of unique native plant and animal species. As part of its program, DOFAW develops and manages wildlife sanctuaries, such as Pauwalu Point and Kanahā Pond State Wildlife Sanctuaries on Maui and those located on the tiny islands off the windward shore of Oʻahu.

The Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) includes 19 reserves on five islands, encompassing 109,164 acres. The DOFAW manages six of these preserve areas on Molokai, Lanai, and Maui as part of a public/private partnership with The Nature Conservancy. These reserves protect thousands of species of plants and animals unique to Hawaii, as well as mountain watersheds. Although the emphasis is on preservation and many of the areas are inaccessible, NARS has developed education and volunteer programs on selected reserves. Hiking, nature study, and limited hunting are permitted within these specific reserves.

Although DOFAW's priority is resource protection and management, it is also responsible for managing and developing outdoor recreation resources and program in state forest areas and on private land. The objectives of DOFAW's outdoor recreation resources management and development program are to: (1) enrich leisure time and capabilities of Hawaii's residents and visitors by providing opportunities and facilities for multiple outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, hunting, fishing, biking, horseback riding, and motorized off-road recreation; (2) maintain trail and access systems for wildland fire control, search and rescue, watershed protection, and other natural and cultural resource management activities; and (3) maintain and enhance, where possible, a public hunting program of recreational, subsistence, and traditional hunting methods to provide a source of food and outdoor recreation for the public and as a means to manage and control introduced game animals.

DOFAW's primary recreational program is Na Ala Hele (NAH), the Hawaii Statewide Trails and Access Program, established in 1988. The NAH program has constructed new trails, continues to improve existing trails, negotiates and conducts research on access issues for existing trails that have been restricted from public use and historic and ancient Hawaiian trails that may be suitable for public use in the future, and disseminates trail information to agencies and the public. Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Advisory Councils (ACs) on Hawaii, Oʻahu, Maui, Kauai, Lanai, and Molokai meet regularly to address trail and access issues. A statewide AC meets at least once a year with island representatives to provide program continuity and discuss statewide trail and access issues. There are 97 trails and 85 access roads totaling approximately 675 miles in the NAH system. A statewide trail and access inventory, stored on the DLNR Geographic Information System, is used for trail planning and is shared with other agencies, for example, to assist the county fire departments in the search and rescue of lost or injured hikers. Due to the state's reduced funding, NAH carries out much of its maintenance work by partnering with community volunteers. However, the establishment of additional

permanent positions are necessary to fulfill its goal of expanding managed trail opportunities throughout the state for public use.

DOFAW's public hunting program supports and facilitates hunting on public and private lands by providing a structured program that is accessible to all and promotes and encourages participation. Public hunting is an essential tool in controlling game mammals on public and private lands where control is needed. The program also focuses on hunting efforts and provides hunter access to more remote/pristine sites, thereby helping to control game mammal populations in those areas. There is a need to continue to manage public hunting areas and wildlife habitat, and to provide habitat improvements and facilities to meet the demand for wildlife-oriented recreational activities through out the state. The hunting program includes activities to organize and run public hunting seasons; setting seasons and establishing hunting rules; monitoring hunter harvest; inventory and surveys of game birds and mammals; land leases to provide additional areas available for public hunting; game habitat improvement by planting food items and weed control in public hunting areas; game population enhancement by control of alien predators; translocating or releasing pen-reared birds; research on game animals and habitat; and facility and infrastructure development and operation that will improve hunter recreational opportunities.

**Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement.** The Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) is a consolidation of all enforcement functions within DLNR. DOCARE operates seven days a week, with primary focus on weekends and holidays. It enforces the rules and regulations related to fishing, hunting, boating, and ocean recreation, as well as those covering activities on Forest Reserve lands, parks, lands and waters within the Conservation District (as designated by the State Land Use Commission), wildlife sanctuaries, Marine Life Conservation Districts, state shores, Na Ala Hele trails, and Natural Area Reserves. It also administers the Hawaiji Hunter Education Program and assisted in establishing administrative rules for the Kahojolaawe Island Reserve Area. In the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001, DOCARE has also become another agency involved in national security.

**Land Division.** The Land Division is responsible for managing State-owned lands in ways that will promote the social, environmental and economic well-being of Hawaiji's people and for insuring that these lands are used in accordance with the goals, policies, and plans of the State. Where acquisitions of privately-owned lands or lands owned by other government entities are required by the State for public purposes, such as development of state parks or protection of natural and cultural resources, the division is responsible for acquiring these lands through negotiations, condemnations, or land exchanges.

In 1997, the Board of Land and Natural Resources established the Coastal Lands Program (CLP) within the Land Division. The purpose of the CLP is to establish a strategic and comprehensive framework to protect and conserve the state's beaches. This framework is set out in the Coastal Erosion Management Plan (COEMAP), a joint effort of DLNR and the University of Hawaiji, Department of Geology and Geophysics.

**Engineering Division.** Reestablished as a separate division in 2002, the Engineering Division provides comprehensive and professional engineering services for developing water supplies for State-sponsored projects and State lands, and implementing capital improvement and repair projects for other divisions in DLNR and State agencies. This division also implements flood plain management and dam safety activities to minimize the loss of life and property damage.

**Commission on Water Resource Management.** The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) provides administrative and technical support to the State Commission on Water Resource Management, whose mission is to protect and enhance the state's water resources. The Commission continually updates and refines the Hawai'i Water plan as part of its efforts to provide long-range protection and management of the state's water resources. Other efforts include administration of the State Water Code of 1987 and the Enforcement and Dispute Resolution Program. CWRM's main responsibilities include data collection and resource allocation assessment, regulation of water development and use, technical support services, and protection of in stream uses.

**Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation.** The Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR) provides facilities for recreational boating and support opportunities for ocean-based recreation activities. It is also concerned with ensuring public access to state waters. Its main responsibilities include the development, management, operation, regulation, and repair of 21 boat harbors, nine launch facilities, and various offshore moorings throughout the state's four boating districts. The Division has spent \$35 million on 122 small boat harbor construction projects and has budgeted \$45 million for 67 additional projects in its future construction schedule.

The Division also develops and implements rules to promote boating safety and reduce conflicts between various recreational user groups, handles vessel registration, and investigates boating accidents. It administers the licensing of commercial operators, regulates commercial vessel use of public boating facilities, and issues marine event permits (canoe races, etc.). Although the Division is wholly self-supported from user and registration fees, marine fuel taxes, and boating property rental income, it has made use of federal matching funds to support construction projects in recent years.

#### **2.1.2.2 Department of Transportation**

**Highways Division.** The Department of Transportation (DOT) Highways Division is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining state highway facilities throughout the islands. The DOT Highways Division administers federal funds from the Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21) of 1998, which is the reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, a bill authorizing reimbursements to agencies for transportation related projects, including trails, bikeways, and other facilities with recreation potential. As part of its duties, the division provides recreational opportunities by planning and developing bikeways on state

highways, by beautifying major highways and by providing scenic roadside lookouts along state highways. Bikeway development is based on *Bike Plan Hawaii*, first issued by the division in 1977 and revised in 1994. An update of the plan is in the public review stage (as of August 2002). The update will incorporate plans from the 1999 *Honolulu Bicycle Master Plan*.

### **2.1.2.3 Department of Education**

The Department of Education (DOE) provides physical education and interscholastic athletic programs within the public school system. It offers a variety of cultural and recreational activities during and after regular school hours. In addition, DOE administers an adult education program to promote not only scholastic achievement but also to broaden people's cultural, recreational, and social horizons and interests. Playing courts, fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and other facilities located on school grounds are actual and potential resources for public recreation. DOE students have priority over the general public for use of these facilities.

### **2.1.2.4 Department of Health**

**Environmental Planning Office.** As the primary agency responsible for environmental and land use plans and public environmental education, the Environmental Planning Office also monitors and protects Hawai'i's surface and groundwater.

### **2.1.2.5 Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism**

The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) works to support business, create jobs, and improve Hawai'i's standard of living through diversifying the economy, expanding existing business, and attracting new economic activity, including commercial recreation operations.

**Office of Planning.** The Office of Planning is a land use policy agency within the DBEDT. As the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program lead agency, it evaluates public and private proposals for consistency with the objectives of the CZM program's ten policy areas. The CZM implements its objectives relating to recreation through the funding of coastal recreation activities, as well as beach clean-up programs, advisory groups, workshops, conferences, and public outreach. The CZM is currently working with the University of Hawai'i Social Science Research Institute on the update of the 1991 Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP), which contains objectives, policies, implementing actions, and recommendations for a comprehensive, integrated ocean policy and management framework. The ORMP is comprised of ten resource sectors, including recreation, harbors, fisheries, and education and interpretation. The first step of the update is a series of focus group workshops and public information meetings in September 2002. The final update is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2003.

#### 2.1.2.6 University of Hawaiʻi

**Sea Grant College Program.** Established in 1968, the Sea Grant College Program funds and administers research, education, and advisory activities in the development and management of marine resources in Hawaiʻi and the Pacific. Sea Grant's Extension Service has been particularly involved in recreation and tourism, coastal resource management and hazards mitigation, education and public outreach, and capacity building and training. It has worked with various state agencies, including DBEDT, DLNR, Office of Planning, and communities throughout Hawaiʻi and the Pacific.

Sea Grant Extension staff has been instrumental in the City and County of Honolulu's Hanauma Bay Education Program, which introduces visitors to the cultural history, geology, marine life, and ecological concerns of the Hanauma Bay preserve through a 12 minute orientation video. Other recent Sea Grant projects include Project Kahea Loko, which restored a Kāneʻiohe Bay fishpond as an educational opportunity; organization of beach clean-ups including the international "Get the Drift and Bag It" program; publication of disaster preparedness materials for Hawaiʻi boaters in collaboration with DLNR's Division of Ocean and Boating Recreation; publication of ocean recreation economic studies in cooperation with DBEDT's Ocean Resources branch; and development of the SeaSquirts educational website targeted for fourth through ninth graders.

**Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit.** The Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit (PCSU) is the result of a cooperative effort between the University of Hawaiʻi, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the National Park Service. Working in collaboration with federal, state, county, and private organizations, including the Nature Conservancy and Kamehameha Schools, PCSU projects protect Hawaiʻi's biodiversity while encouraging a sustainable economy. The organization's over 100 projects employ more than 180 people, many of whom are from rural and economically depressed areas of the state.

#### 2.1.2.7 State Funding for Recreation

**State Budget Appropriations.** The state budget consists of operating expenditures and capital expenditures, which support state recreation and cultural programs. Operating expenditures are recurring expenditures that relate to the day-to-day operating cost of government including personal services or salaries, other current expenses, equipment, and motor vehicles. For example, in 2002, the forest recreation program, under DOFAW, received \$2.3 million, which was primarily used for salaries and infrastructure costs for running the division.

Capital expenditures are one-time expenditures that relate to capital improvement projects (CIPs) such as the construction of highways, classrooms, and airports. These projects typically have a relatively long and useful life and, therefore, the allocation of funds represents nonrecurring costs.

The following are additional funding sources for recreation programs and resource management.

**State Parks Special Fund.** The State Parks Special Fund consists of all revenues generated by the state park system, which includes camping and lodging fees, park entry fees, recreational cabin leases, concessionaires, and sales. For FY02, these revenues totaled nearly \$1.8 million. The fund is used for staff and operating costs of the State Parks Interpretive Program and small-scale park repair and maintenance projects.

**State Fuel Tax.** 0.3 percent of the \$0.11 per gallon state fuel tax is allocated to the Special Land and Development Fund of DLNR for the management, maintenance, and development of Na Ala Hele trails and trail accesses. In FY02, \$217,000 was allocated from the state fuel tax.

**Hawaii Tobacco Settlement Fund.** In November 1998, Hawaii was one of 46 states to sign an agreement with the five largest U.S. tobacco manufacturers, settling a multi-billion dollar lawsuit brought by the states against the tobacco industry. Hawaii is scheduled to receive \$1.3 billion over the next 25 years. The Department of Health is mandated to spend at least 25 percent of the funds to support health promotion and disease prevention programs, promote healthy lifestyles (including physical fitness and activity), and public health programs. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation was one of a number of recreation agencies and organizations to receive grant money for the provision of "targeted interventions" to promote physical activity.

**Transient Accommodations Tax (TAT) Trust Fund.** Act 250, passed during the 2002 legislative session, acknowledges the relation between outdoor recreation resources and the strength of Hawaii's tourism industry and the impact that tourism has on natural resources. The legislation requires the Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA) to spend \$1,000,000 to support natural resources if revenues exceed the funding base for HTA (i.e. these funds are not guaranteed). If the \$1,000,000 is available, State Parks receives \$900,000 and the Na Ala Hele trail program receives \$100,000. DLNR has to collaborate with HTA on the expenditure of this money.

**Hawaii Tourism Authority Proviso.** In addition to the \$1 million that will come to DLNR if the TAT revenues exceed \$62 million, there is a \$1 million proviso in the HTA FY 03 budget to be spent for environmental and natural resource purposes. The implementation plan for the \$1 million includes \$75,000 to conduct site surveys of state park visitors and \$95,000 for development of the statewide Hawaii Watchable Wildlife Project.

### **2.1.3      County Agencies**

The following are county ordinances related to the provision and protection of parks and open spaces.



**Park Dedication Ordinances.** All of the counties have park dedication ordinances, which require residential developments to dedicate land in perpetuity to the counties for the development of public parks. The counties also have the discretion to accept fees in lieu of land.

**Open Space Provisions.** County zoning codes contain provisions for open areas in terms of setback and maximum lot coverage. Incentives are provided through the development plan process which allows higher densities in exchange for the provision of more recreation and open space.

**Public Access Requirements.** Requirements to provide public access are contained in separate county ordinances or within zoning code provisions. These regulations require developments adjacent to public recreation resources to dedicate public access to those resources. Enforcement of these requirements continues to be an issue.

#### **2.1.3.1 County of Kauaʻi**

**Department of Public Works.** The Department of Public Works is responsible for planning, engineering, and construction of all public facilities and improvements on Kauaʻi, except for Department of Water facilities. Part of its role is to provide county park facilities and recreation programs through its Parks and Recreation Division and to develop county bikeways through its Engineering Division.

To meet recreational needs at the county level, the Parks and Recreation Division: (1) establishes policies, rules, and regulations; (2) coordinates use of county facilities; (3) operates and maintains county tennis courts, swimming pools, golf course, athletic fields, parks and playgrounds, pavilions, neighborhood centers, public cemeteries, and beautification areas; (4) provides public recreation programs; (5) issues camping permits; and (6) enforces the Camping, Parks, and Recreation Ordinance.

In 2000, the Parks and Recreation Division oversaw over 400 improved acres used primarily for active recreation. The division operates 66 parks, including 18 beach parks, 38 neighborhood parks, 5 district parks, one regional park, 2 stadiums, and Wailua Golf Course. The Division's Recreation Section offers a wide variety of programs, including golf and tennis classes, youth and adult sports leagues and activities, cultural and arts programs and classes, health and fitness classes, and swimming classes.

The Division manages and develops the County's park system according to the policies set out in the Kauaʻi General Plan. One of the most significant recent park development projects is the community-led effort to improve and expand Kauaʻi County's largest recreation area, Lydgate Park, with the addition of sports fields, camping areas, bike and pedestrian paths, shoreline fishing areas, and educational signage. This effort has received support through a Federal Highways Administration grant, general county funds, and volunteer fundraising. The county has also focused on improving beach park safety with

the addition of two new lifeguard stands and increasing public access to beachfront areas through \$375,000 from the capital improvements budget.

**Planning Department.** The Planning Department is responsible for land use planning, zoning, subdivision, and other county land use permitting functions. Future recreation areas are provided via implementation of the Kauai General Plan, Community Development Plans, and county zoning and subdivision ordinances. The department enforces the parks dedication ordinance as part of the subdivision permit processing.

#### **2.1.3.2 City and County of Honolulu**

**Department of Parks and Recreation.** The Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for: (1) planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of all City and county parks and recreation facilities; (2) providing cultural, recreational, and other leisure-time activities and programs; and (3) beautifying city and county streets. About 870 full- and part-time employees as well as additional contract personnel carry out these responsibilities. A Board of Parks and Recreation, appointed by the Mayor, serves in an advisory capacity to the department.

In addition, the Department provides recreation programs at city and county recreation centers, including culture and arts, outdoor recreation, fitness and sports, and special community events. Specialized programs are provided for disabled persons and senior citizens, as well as a summer fun program for children. The Department also promotes water safety through lifeguard services at selected beaches and through educational programs.

**Table 2-3. City & County of Honolulu Park Inventory (2002)**

Facility	Description	Number	Area (acres)
Regional Parks	Serve entire island or region of island; include a variety of recreation types and facilities, natural and cultural sites.	10	1,939.28
Beach/Shoreline Parks	Areas/sites along shoreline; include facilities and support services for water activities, sunbathing, picnicking, and other passive activities.	65	1,055.38
Nature Parks/Preserves	Areas maintained primarily to preserve or conserve unique natural features.	6	1,478.98
District Parks	Community-based park averaging 20 acres; intended to serve 25,000 people; includes playfields, playcourts, passive areas, gym/recreation complex, swimming pool.	24	542.63
Community Parks	Community-based park averaging 10 acres; intended to serve 10,000 people; includes playfields, playcourts, passive areas, recreation building.	51	355.62
Neighborhood Parks	Community-based park averaging 6 acres; intended to serve 5,000 people; includes playfields, playcourts, passive areas, comfort station.	79	375.60
Mini-Parks	Community-based park within high density area; includes benches, picnic tables, children's play area.	30	37.79
Urban Parks and Squares		16	45.09
Beach Rights-of-Way	Access lanes to beaches and shoreline where residential or other uses prevent development of beach/shoreline park.	74	48.52
Zoos		1	41.96
Botanical Gardens	Areas developed for the recreational and educational appreciation of specific types of plants and plant communities.	5	459.04
Public Golf Courses		6	1,002.26
Miscellaneous (includes malls and traffic-related areas)		101	345.44

**Department of Planning and Permitting.** Responsible for long-range land use planning, the Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) administers the County General Plan and the eight area Development Plans/Sustainable Communities Plans (DPs and SCPs), and reviews applications for proposed amendments to those plans. The General Plan outlines the policies regarding the county's recreation objectives. Although the General Plan does not designate specific sites for future parks, it does provide guidelines for the distribution of future population on Oʻahu. In 1992 DPP began revising the Development Plans for each of Oʻahu's eight planning areas. Only the Primary Urban Center Development Plan remains to be adopted. The DPs and SCPs include plans for improving current recreational facilities and developing additional parks, bikeways, and greenways in the future.

The Department of Planning and Permitting is also responsible for the processing of land use permits applications, several of which have an impact on recreational opportunities. The Department enforces the requirement that public access to shoreline and mountain areas be provided as a condition to subdivision approval. It is also responsible for requiring park dedication as a condition for approval of a subdivision or issuance of a building permit for multi-family development. It also processes Special Management Area (SMA) permits and Shoreline Setback Variance (SSV) applications.

**Department of Transportation Services.** The Department of Transportation Services (DTS) is responsible for the development of City and County of Honolulu bikeways. The Department is currently implementing *The Honolulu Bicycle Master Plan*, completed in 1999, with the goals of linking the city's major regional parks and attractions, establishing a continuous bikeway from Kāhala to Pearl City, and improving access to Oʻahu's colleges and universities. Another significant DTS project has been the development of an intermodal bus-bicycle system.

### **2.1.3.3 County of Maui**

**Department of Parks and Recreation.** The Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of county park facilities on Maui, Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi. Approximately 1,240 acres of land are under the Department's jurisdiction including the 101-acre Keōpūolani Park, as well as the Waiehu Golf Course, beach parks, swimming pools, tennis courts, and neighborhood parks, totaling 137 parks and facilities on three islands. The Department employed approximately 400 full-time, part-time, summer, and contractual employees in 2002. The Department of Parks and Recreation also provides a wide variety of community programs, including cultural and arts opportunities, summer P.A.L.S. and other children and youth activities, sports and outdoor activities, exercise classes, and special events.

Significant capital improvement projects in 2002 were the completion of the Kahului Community Park Tennis Courts, the dedication of the new Veteran's Memorial at the War Memorial Gym, improvements to the Lānaʻi Tennis and Basketball Courts, designs for playgrounds at Pāʻia Park and Keōpūolani Park, and the restoration of War Memorial Football Field.

**Planning Department.** The Planning Department is responsible for long-range land use planning through the County General Plan and various Community Plans. The department also processes SMA and SSV land use permits.

#### 2.1.3.4 County of Hawaiji

**Department of Parks and Recreation.** This department is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of county parks and for the provision of recreation programs for Hawaiji Island residents. The recreation section of the County General Plan, which is currently in the update process, serves as a guideline for park development.

In 2000, the department of 460 full- and part-time employees had 1,377 acres of park and recreation facilities under its jurisdiction. All but 260 acres of this total are facility-based parks, which provide for organized, spectator, or informal play not dependent on natural resources. The Department manages facilities at beach parks, neighborhood parks, senior centers, and community centers. It also maintains the county's ball fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, rodeo arenas, the Hilo Municipal Golf Course, the Panañewa Zoo, and the Equestrian Center.

**Planning Department.** The Planning Department is responsible for guiding the long-range development of the county. It also administers the County General Plan, Community and Regional Plans, the county zoning and subdivision codes, as well as other land use regulations. The Department reviews shoreline permit applications as they relate to zoning, SMA, and SSV requirements. The Planning Department is also responsible for the county's participation in the State CZM program and administers state and federal grants under this program.

**Department of Public Works.** In 2001 the Department's Highway Maintenance Division assisted with a number of Parks and Recreation projects, including Hawaiian Beaches Park, Hilo Bayfront Soccer Field Complex, Lañaloa Park, and Equestrian Center. The department is also responsible for the development of county bikeways in collaboration with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

#### 2.1.4 Private Agencies and Organizations

Agencies and organizations in the private sector, including both for-profit and nonprofit entities, are playing an increasing role in the provision of outdoor recreation in Hawaiji and throughout the U.S. For example, many of the camps in Hawaiji are operated by private groups such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, and community churches, and in most cases are available for public use. Another area that is primarily within the private sector are the sports leagues and organizations for both children and adults, including youth baseball/softball (Bobby Soxers and Pony and Little League), adult softball, soccer (AYSO, HYSA, and others), youth football (Pop Warner), as well as youth and adult basketball, volleyball, swimming, canoe paddling, and track. There are also numerous recreation user groups such as the Hawaii Bicycling League and the American Canoe Association, Hawaiji Chapter. On a smaller scale, users are organized into dive clubs, fishing clubs, etc.

In recent years, the Nature Conservancy of Hawaiʻi, a branch of a national non-profit organization, has played a major role in land conservation and providing educational opportunities for the public. The Nature Conservancy operates eleven preserves on six islands, eight of which are jointly administered with U.S. Forest Service, DLNR, the City and County of Honolulu, and/or local private organizations. The Hawaiʻi Nature Center also offers outdoor recreation and educational programs on Oʻahu and Maui. Other organizations offering hiking and interpretive opportunities include the Sierra Club, Hawaiʻi Trail and Mountain Club, and Moanalua Gardens Foundation.

The development of the Kōjōlau Greenbelt & Heritage Trails System is another significant outdoor recreation planning effort from the private sector. The recently formed Windward Ahupuaʻa Alliance leads this project to create a continuous system of public hiking trails from the southern edge of East Honolulu through the districts of Kōjōlaupoko and Kōjōlauoa. The project serves as a link between a number of other environmental, recreational, cultural, and educational projects in the Kāneʻiohe and Kahulūʻu areas.

Businesses are significant providers of outdoor recreation opportunities. Revenues from the ocean recreation industry alone total \$797 million annually.<sup>2</sup> A diverse array of activities are offered by commercial operations, including tour boats, scuba diving, snorkeling, recreational fishing, wind-, board-, and bodysurfing events, yacht racing, jet skiing, kayaking, and ocean swims. The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii (TORCH) is an umbrella organization that includes many commercial operators among its membership. Golf is another activity provided mainly by the private sector that continues in popularity for residents and visitors to Hawaiʻi.

Growth is projected to be highest by operators offering nature-based "eco-tourism" activities, due to a maturing industry that is increasingly environmentally aware. In 2001, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (conducted by USFWS), showed that nearly 65 percent of the 220,000 people in Hawaiʻi that participated in wildlife-related recreational activities were "nature tourists." This accounted for \$131.3 million in visitor spending. DLNR has established a visitor task force to examine the implications of commercial use and develop a protocol to regulate the commercial use of public land.

The private sector indirectly finances public recreation through the payment of real property, excise, conveyance, and other taxes imposed by government to finance needed public services. More direct contributions include the payment of user fees, donations, license and permit fees, fines, and fees for concessions in recreation areas. The National Park Service has recently increased user fees in an attempt to increase funding for park improvements. The state is starting to consider more user fees as other funding sources decrease. In addition, parks and recreation programs benefit from the services of citizen volunteers.

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<sup>2</sup> State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Land and Natural Resources. *Report to the Governor, 1996-97 and 1997-98.*

## 2.2 SUMMARY OF EXISTING RESOURCES

Recreation areas and facilities are identified by their location within recreation planning areas in each county. The planning area system was first used in the SCORP process in 1975 to identify differences among communities on each island with a framework for their recreational planning. The 2002 SCORP planning areas boundaries reflect those established by the State Office of Planning. These planning areas, shown in Figure 2-1, are also used in describing existing resources (Appendix B). Descriptions of the planning areas follow.

### 2.2.1 County of Kauaʻi

#### 2.2.1.1 Overview

Kauaʻi, the "Garden Island", covers a total area of 558 square miles. In 2000, Kauaʻi's resident and de facto populations (actual population; includes visitors and residents present on a given day) were 58,463 and 75,200 respectively. The percentage change in resident population between 1990 and 2000 was 14.2 percent, while the de facto population rose by 10.6 percent. The average visitor census dropped in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 tragedy, but the figures are again slowly rising.

#### 2.2.1.2 Recreation Inventory

**Kapaʻa-Wailua.** This planning area extends from the Wailua River north to Moloaʻa. It includes towns and resort areas in the Wailua-Kapaʻa urban corridor and 4,160 acres of Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in Anahola.

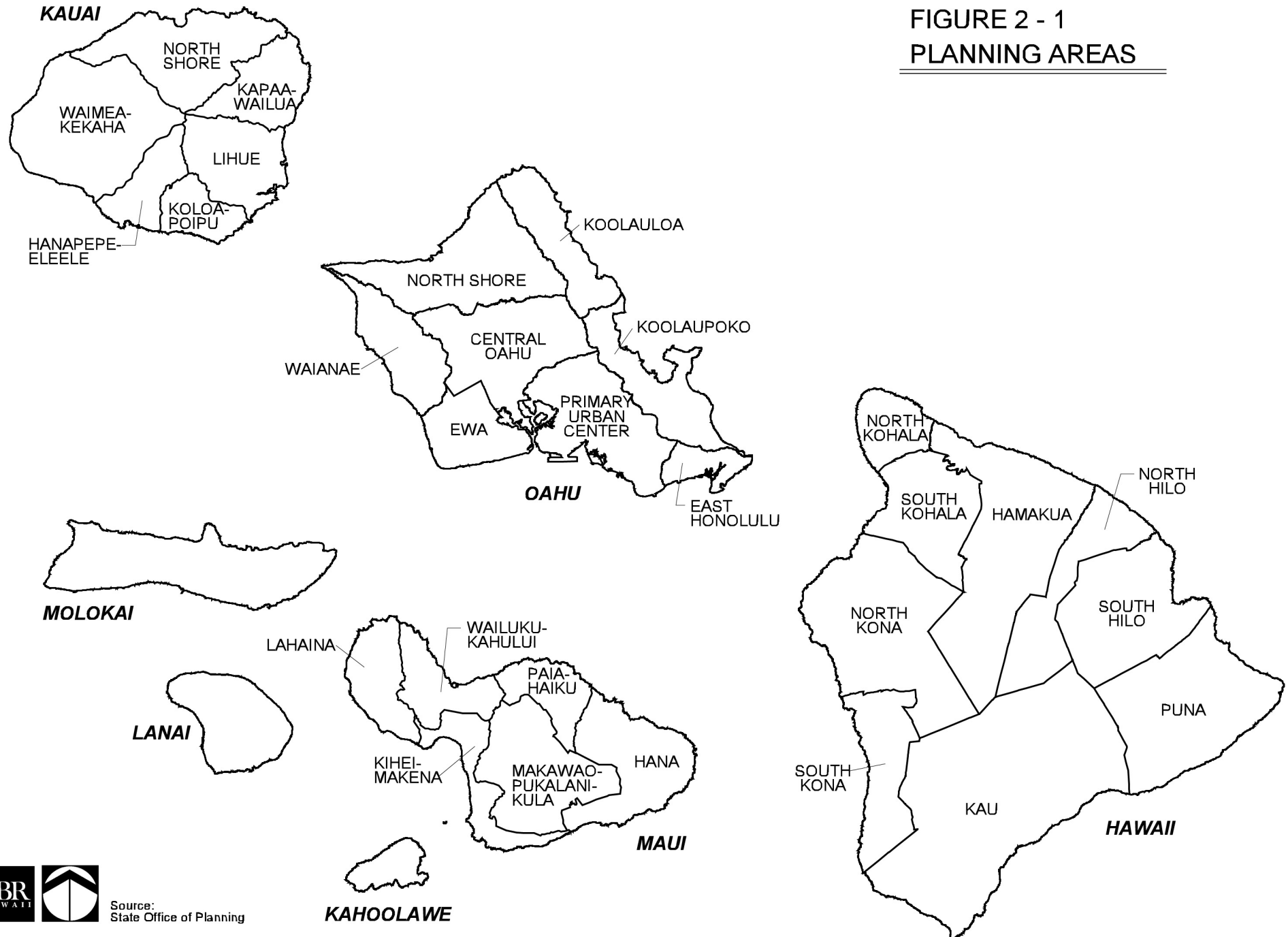
Existing recreational facilities/areas include the Wailua River State Park, Anahola, Kapaʻa, and newly acquired Keālia Beach Parks, Kapaʻa Community Park, and the Keālia and Līhuʻe State Forest Reserves. Numerous inland trails are situated in the area.

**Līhuʻe.** The Līhuʻe planning area encompasses the area around Līhuʻe, the county's business, government, and transportation center, as well as the communities of Hanamāʻulu, Kapaia, Niumalu, Nāwiliwili, Puakea, and Puhi. It extends from the Wailua River to Hāyupu Ridge. Līhuʻe Airport and Nāwiliwili Harbor are located within the planning area.

Existing recreational facilities/areas include the Vidinha Memorial Stadium, Kauaʻi War Memorial Center, Lydgate Park and Kamalani Playground, the Wailua Public Golf Course, Līhuʻe Regional Senior Center, Ahukini State Recreation Pier, Hanamāʻulu Beach Park, and Nāwiliwili Beach Park. Resource management areas include the Hulēyia National Wildlife Refuge, Kālepa Forest Reserve, and a portion of the Līhuʻe-Kōloa Forest Reserve.

**Kōloa-Poʻipū.** Kōloa-Poʻipū extends from Hāyupu Ridge to Wahiawa Gulch and includes the older plantation towns of Kōloa, Kalāheo, and Lāwāʻi, as well as the Poʻipū resort area.

**FIGURE 2 - 1**  
**PLANNING AREAS**





The area features the shoreline resources of Poʻipū and Māhāʻulepū, the Līhuʻe-Kōloa Forest Reserve, and several resort golf courses. Recreational facilities include Poʻipū Beach Park, Keoniloa Beach Park, and Kāhili Mountain Park. Other resources located in this planning area include the National Tropical Botanical Garden at Lāwai and the private Waitā Reservoir.

**Hanapēpē-ʻĪʻElejele.** This planning area extends from the area west of Kalāheo to Makaweli Landing and includes the industrial/commercial area at Port Allen and the small towns of ʻĪʻElejele and Hanapēpē.

Recreation facilities include the Port Allen Boat Harbor, Salt Pond Beach Park, and Hanapēpē Valley Recreation Area.

**Waimea-Kekaha.** Situated in this planning area are the small town of Kekaha the larger residential, civic, and commercial area of Waimea, and the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands.

The Waimea-Kekaha planning area encompasses some of the more dramatic resources of Kauaʻi, including Waimea Canyon, Kōkeʻe, Nā Pali Coast, and Polihale State Parks, and the Puʻu Ka Pele and Nā Pali Forest Reserves. Other recreation facilities/areas include Kekaha Beach Park, Waimea State Recreation Pier, and Kekaha Game Management Area.

**North Shore.** The North Shore extends from Moloaʻa Bay to Puanaiea Point along the Nā Pali Coast and includes the communities of Kīlauea, Hanalei, Wainiha, ʻĪʻAnini, Kalihiwai, and Hāʻena, as well as the Princeville resort area.

Existing recreational areas and facilities include the Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge, Hāʻena State Park, Hāʻena Beach Park, ʻĪʻAnini Beach Park, Hanalei Beach Park, and the golf course at Princeville. A portion of Nā Pali Coast State Park, featuring the Kalalau Trail, is within the North Shore planning area.

## **2.2.2      City and County of Honolulu**

### **2.2.2.1      Overview**

Oʻahu is the third largest island in the state with an area of about 618 square miles. About 72 percent of the state's population resided in the City and County of Honolulu in 2000. The resident and de facto populations in 2000 were 876,156 and 927,173, respectively. Oʻahu experienced a 4.8 percent increase in its resident population and 2.1 percent increase in its de facto population between 1990 and 2000. With a 2000 visitor census of 84,910 out of a state total of 168,637, Oʻahu is by far the favored destination for visitors.

### 2.2.2.2 Recreation Inventory

**Primary Urban Center.** The Primary Urban Center (PUC) stretches from the Kāhala and Maunalani Heights neighborhoods to the Waimano area. Residential communities include University/Mānoa, Kalihi, Moanalua, Āliamanu, Salt Lake, Hālawā, ŷAiea, Pearl City, Waiau, and Waimanu. Waikīkī, Ala Moana, and downtown Honolulu are also part of this planning area. Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation and Hickam Air Force Base are located in the PUC.

Existing recreation facilities/areas in the eastern portion of the PUC include Ala Moana Regional Park, ŷĀina Moana (Magic Island), Waikīkī Beach, Kapiʻolani Park, Honolulu Zoo, ŷlalani Palace State Monument, Diamond Head State Monument, Ala Wai Golf Course, Ala Wai Boat Harbor, Kakaʻako Waterfront Park, Nuʻuanu Reservoir, Nuʻuanu Pali State Wayside, the Honolulu Mauka Trail System (Makiki-Tantalus), and the Sand Island and Wājahila Ridge State Recreation Areas.

Facilities and areas in the western portion of the PUC include Keʻēhi Lagoon Park and Canoe Complex, ŷAiea Bay State Recreation Area, Pearl Harbor Park, Hālawā, ŷAiea, and Pearl City District Parks, ŷAiea Loop Trail, Moanalua Valley, and state and county bikeways along Kamehameha, Farrington, and Nimitz Highways. The Pearl Country Club, Moanalua Golf Club, and several military golf courses are located in the West PUC. The U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, administered by the National Park Service, is also in this planning area.

**ŷEwa.** ŷEwa extends from the area west of Pearl Harbor's West Loch to the area east of Nānākuli. Included in this planning area are the communities of Makakilo, ŷEwa Beach, Ocean Pointe, Honouliuli, and Kapolei; Campbell Industrial Park; the Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor; and Kalaeloa (formerly Naval Air Station Barbers Point).

Major resort, residential, and commercial developments are being planned and/or developed for ŷEwa, including Ko ŷolina Resort, Kapolei Town, and ŷEwa Marina. Plans are also underway for the University of Hawaiʻi West Oʻahu Campus. It is envisioned that Kapolei will become Oʻahu's "second city." These new developments will dramatically increase the demand on recreation resources in the area.

The recreation resources include ŷEwa, Oneʻula, Kahe Point, and Kalaeloa Beach Parks, Kapolei Regional Park, Makakilo District Park, Pālehua Ridge Trail, and West Loch Golf Course. Plans for the reuse of the Barbers Point NAS since its closing in July 1999 call for the development of a major new regional park and recreation complex at Kalaeloa.

**Central Oʻahu.** Central Oʻahu stretches from Pearl Harbor up to Schofield Barracks and Wahiawā and includes Mililani Town, Crestview, Waipiʻo-Gentry, Waipahu, and Waiekele.

Existing recreation facilities/areas include Wahiawā Botanical Garden, Waipahu Cultural Garden Park, Wahiawā Freshwater State Recreation Area, Wahiawā Public Fishing Area, Kūkaniloko Birthstones State Monument, Mililani, Wahiawā, and Waipahu District Parks, Hans L'Orange Park, Camp Timberline, Poamoho Ridge Trail, Mānana-Waimano Trail, Schofield-Waikāne Trail, Hawaiʻi Country Club, and Ted Makalena Golf Course. The area's two newest facilities include the Central Oʻahu Regional Park (opened July 2001) and the Waipiʻo Soccer Complex (opened 2000), which recently hosted the AYSO National Tournament.

**East Honolulu.** The primarily residential area of East Honolulu extends from Waiʻālae to Makapūʻu. It includes the communities of Hawaiʻi Kai, Kuliʻouʻou, ʻĀina Haina, Kalama Valley, and Hahione Valley. The area also includes the Koko Head-Makapūʻu scenic district.

The major recreation area is the Koko Head Regional Park, which includes Hanauma Bay and Sandy Beach Parks, the Hālonā Blowhole Lookout, Koko Crater Botanical Garden, and the Koko Crater Stables. Other shoreline resources include Maunaloa Bay, Kawaikuʻi, Kuliʻouʻou, Waiʻālae, and Wailupe Beach Parks and the Hawaiʻi Kai Marina. Also within the planning area are the Paikō Lagoon Wildlife Sanctuary, ʻĪhiihilaūākea Preserve, and the Hanauma Bay MLCD, as well as a number of DLNR-managed hiking trails.

**Koʻjolaupoko.** Koʻjolaupoko includes the area from Makapūʻu Point to Kualoa, near Mōliʻi Pond. Included are the residential areas of Waimānalo, Kailua, Lanikai, Kāneʻohe, Heʻeia, Kahaʻuʻu, Waiāhole, and Waikāne, as well as Marine Corps Base Hawaiʻi (MCBH), Kāneʻohe Bay, and Bellows Air Force Station.

Existing recreation facilities/areas include Makapūʻu Beach Park, Makapūʻu Point State Wayside, Sea Life Park, Waimānalo and Waimānalo Bay Beach Parks, Bellows Field Beach Park, Hojomaluhia Botanical Garden, Heʻeia State Park, Kawai Nui Marsh, Kualoa Regional Park, Maunawili Trail, and Kaiona, Kalama, Kāneʻohe, and Waiāhole Beach Parks. Golf courses include Pali Golf Course, Klipper Golf Course, Mid Pacific Country Club, Olomana Golf Links, and Bay View Golf Course. A portion of the State lands at Kawai Nui Marsh was set aside to the Division of State Parks as an addition to Ulupō Heiau State Monument in 2002.

**Koʻjolauloa.** This planning area stretches from Kaʻaʻawa to Kahuku and includes the residential communities of Kaʻaʻawa, Hauʻula, Punaluʻu, Lāʻie, and Kahuku, as well as Turtle Bay Resort.

Existing recreation facilities/areas include Ahupuaʻa ʻŌ Kahana State Park, Mālaekahana State Recreation Area, Lāʻie Point State Wayside, Hauʻula Community Park, Kahuku District Park, Hauʻula and Maʻakua Gulch and Ridge Trails, Kahuku Golf Course, and Hauʻula, Kalaʻeʻioʻi, Kaʻaʻawa, and Swanzy Beach Parks. The Sacred Falls State Park trail was closed indefinitely after the May 1999 landslide.

**North Shore.** The North Shore planning area, known for its surfing sites, encompasses the area just east of Kawela Bay to Kaʻena Point. Included are the residential areas of Sunset Beach, Pūpūkea, Waimea, Haleʻiwa, Waialua, and Mokulēʻia. New developments are proposed at Kawela Bay, Pūpūkea, and Mokulēʻia.

Numerous coastal recreation areas are located on the North Shore, including Sunset Beach, Pūpūkea Beach Park, Waimea Bay Beach Park, Kaiaka Bay Beach Park, ʻĪhukai Beach Park, Haleʻiwa Beach Park, Haleʻiwa Aliʻi Beach Park, Haleʻiwa Boat Harbor, Mokulēʻia Beach Park, the YMCA's Camp Erdman, and Kaʻena Point State Park (Mokulēʻia section). Other resources include the Puʻu O Mahuka Heiau State Monument, the Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District, Mount Kaʻala, Kaʻena, and Pāhole Natural Area Reserves, and a network of trails located above Mokulēʻia in the Waiʻānae Mountains.

**Waiʻānae.** This planning area extends from Kaʻena Point to Nānākuli and includes the communities of Mākaha, Waiʻānae, Maile, and Nānākuli. A resort area in Mākaha Valley includes residential units and two golf courses.

Waiʻānae has many existing coastal recreation areas, such as Kaʻena Point NAR, Kaʻena Point State Park (Mākua and Keawayūla sections), and Keaʻau, Maunalahilahi, Mākaha, Māʻili, Pōkaʻi Bay, Ulehawa, and Nānākuli Beach Parks. Other resources include Waiʻānae District Park, the Waiʻānae Artificial Reef, Pōkaʻi Bay Boat Harbor, Waiʻānae Small Boat Harbor, and numerous trails in the Waiʻānae Mountains managed by DOFAW/NAH.

### **2.2.3      County of Maui**

#### **2.2.3.1      Overview**

The County of Maui is composed of the islands of Maui, Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi, and Kahoolawe. Maui is about 727 square miles in area, Molokaʻi is about 260 square miles, Lānaʻi is about 141 square miles, and uninhabited Kahoolawe is about 45 square miles.

In 2000, Maui County had a resident population of 128,241 and a de facto population of 168,544. This represented an increase in the resident population of 27.6 percent since 1990, and a 22.8 percent increase in the de facto population over the same period. Maui County's resident population growth slowed in the 1990s, with 4.8 percent growth compared to 9.7 percent in the 1980s. Growth in visitor numbers also slowed in the 1990s, with 2.2 percent growth between 1990 and 2000 compared to 39.7 percent growth between 1980 and 1990.

#### **2.2.3.3      Recreation Inventory**

Description of the planning areas and summary listing of existing recreation resources are given below.

**Makawao-Pukalani-Kula.** The "upcountry" areas of Maui include the communities of Makawao, Pukalani, Kula, Kēōkea, and ŷUlupalakua. Haleakalā National Park is located in this planning area.

Makawao-Pukalani-Kula is the only planning area in the county with no shoreline resources. Recreation facilities/areas include Eddie Tam Memorial Center, Polipoli Springs State Recreation Area, Pukalani Park, and Hāliŷimaile Park.

**Hāŷikū-Pāŷia.** Communities within this planning area include Pāŷia, Hāŷikū, Spreckelsville, and Lower Pāŷia.

The shoreline between Kahului and Pāŷia is known throughout the world for its excellent windsurfing conditions. Existing recreation facilities in the planning area include Hoŷokipa Beach Park, H.P. Baldwin Park, and Hāŷikū Park.

**Kihei-Mākena.** This planning area extends from Papawai Point to the area around Kipapa, along the leeward coast of Maui, and includes the resort-residential areas of Kihei, Wailea, and Mākena.

Existing recreation areas include Māŷalaea Boat Harbor, Kalama Beach Park, Kihei Boat Ramp, Kamaŷole Beach Parks, Keawekapu Artificial Reef, Mākena State Park, Hoapili Coastal Trail, and several resort golf courses. Resource management areas include the ŷāhihi-Kinaŷu and Kanaio Natural Area Reserves and Keālia Fishpond. The Molokini Shoal Marine Life Conservation District is located offshore from Mākena and ŷāhihi Bay.

**Lahaina.** The Lahaina planning area stretches from Ukumehame to Honokōhau and includes the resort-residential areas of Lahaina, Kāŷanapali, Nāpili, and Kapalua.

Existing recreation areas include Olowalu Beach, Lahaina Civic Center, Lahaina Boat Harbor, D.T. Flemming Beach Park, Honokōwai Beach Park, Honolua Bay Marine Life Conservation District, and resort golf courses at Kāŷanapali and Kapalua. Resource management areas include the West Maui Forest Reserve, West Maui Natural Area Reserve, and Honolua-Mokulēŷia Marine Life Conservation District.

**Wailuku-Kahului.** This planning area extends from Kahakuloa to Kaupakalua and encompasses the communities of Wailuku, Kahului, Puŷunēnē, and Spreckelsville.

Existing recreation areas include Waiheŷe Beach Park, Waiehu Beach Park, Kanahā Beach Park, Kepaniwai Park, ŷāo Valley State Monument, Maui Central Park, Wailuku Community Center, Maui War Memorial Gymnasium, Wells Park, and Waiehu Golf Course. The Kanahā Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Planning Area 34.

**Hāna.** The Hāna planning area encompasses the remote wilderness/ backcountry areas from Makāiwa to Kahikinui, including Keŷanae, Wailua, Hāna, Kipahulu, and Kaupō.

Existing recreation areas include a portion of Haleakalā National Park, Waiʻānapanapa State Park, Hāna Beach Park, Hāna Park, Waikamoi Ridge Trail, Kaumahina, Puaʻa Kaʻa, and Wailua Valley State Waysides, Puohokamoa and Haipuaena Streams, Wailua Valley State Wayside and Honomanū Park. Resource management areas include the Hāna, Kīpahulu, and Kōjōlau Forest Reserves and the Hanawī Natural Area Reserve.

**Molokaʻi.** This planning area covers the entire island of Molokaʻi, including the small county of Kalawao (Kalaupapa). The town of Kaunakakai is Molokaʻi's urban center, and the resort of Kaluakōji is located on the west end of island. Other residential areas include Mauna Loa and Kualapūʻu.

Existing recreation areas/facilities include Hālawā, Kaunakakai, and Onealiʻi Beach Parks, Papohaku Beach and Camp Grounds, Cooke Memorial Pool, Moanui Park, Pālāʻau State Park, and Hālawā Valley. Resource management areas include the Olokuʻi and Puʻu Aliʻi Natural Area Reserves. Kalaupapa National Historical Park is administered by the U.S. National Park Service. The Nature Conservancy of Hawaiʻi leads hiking trips through the Moʻiomomi and Kamakou Preserves.

**Lānaʻi.** The planning area encompasses the entire island of Lānaʻi. Changes in Lānaʻi's plantation economy have taken place with the openings of Koele Lodge, Manele Bay Hotel, and two golf courses. The State Department of Transportation completed improvements to Lānaʻi Airport, including a longer runway and airport building, to accommodate a projected quadrupling in passenger traffic. The closing of pineapple operations on the island marked the transition of Lānaʻi's economy away from agriculture into tourism.

Existing recreation opportunities on the island are limited. These include Hulopoʻe Beach Park, Lānaʻi Gymnasium and Tennis Courts, Lānaʻi Community Center, Mānele Small Boat Harbor, Hulopoʻe Beach Park, several hiking trails, Cavendish Golf Course, and two resort golf courses, The Experience at Koele and The Challenge at Manele. Resource management areas include the Lānaʻi Game Management Area and the Mānele-Hulopoʻe Marine Life Conservation District.

**Kahoʻolawe.** This planning area includes the entire island of Kahoʻolawe. Although recently turned over to the state by the federal government, no recreation planning exists at this time. The current focus on Kahoʻolawe is education, cultural, and archaeological preservation rather than recreation.

## **2.2.4      County of Hawaiʻi**

### **2.2.4.1    Overview**

The County of Hawaiʻi is located on the geologically youngest and largest island in the Hawaiian archipelago, covering an area of over 4,000 square miles. Hawaiʻi Island has a

large expanse of inland areas and a limited number of sandy beaches. Perhaps its most significant recreation resource is the Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. The resident population in 2000 was 148,677, an increase of 23.6 percent since 1990. The de facto population, which includes residents and tourists present, was 167,073.

#### **2.2.4.2 Recreation Inventory**

Presented below are brief descriptions of each planning area and summary listings of existing recreation resources.

**Kaʻiū.** This planning area extends from Kaʻena Point within the Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park to Honomalino. South Point and the population centers of Nāʻālehu, Pāhala, Punaluʻu, and Hawaiian Ocean View Estates are located in the Kaʻiū district.

Existing recreation areas include Manukā State Wayside, Nāʻālehu Park, Kaulana Boat Ramp, Punaluʻu Beach Park, Waiʻōhinu and Pāhala Community Parks, Whittington Beach Park, the new four-acre Kahuku Park, and Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. Resource management areas include the Manukā Natural Area Reserve, Kaʻiū Forest Reserve, and Kapapāla Forest Reserve.

**South Kona.** The South Kona planning area extends north of Honomalino to Kealahou. The South Kona district includes facilities at Arthur C. Greenwell Park and Kona Waena School, Kona Scenic Park, Miloliʻi and Hoʻōkena Beach Parks, the Hōnaunau Wharf, and boat ramps at Miloliʻi and Kauhako. Resource management areas include the Kealahou Bay Marine Life Conservation District, Kipāhoehoe Natural Area Reserve, Kealahou Bay State Historical Park, and Puʻuhonua o Hōnaunau National Historic Site.

**North Kona.** North Kona includes the resort areas of Kailua-Kona and Keauhou and extends to the area just south of ʻĀnaehōmālu Bay. The major airport serving West Hawaiʻi is located within the planning area at Keāhole.

Existing recreation areas in North Kona include the newly constructed playground at Harold H. Higaishihara Park, Kailua Park, facilities at the recently completed Kealahou High School, Lāʻāloa Bay, Pāhoehoe, and Kahaʻulu Beach Parks, the Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area, Kīholo State Park Reserve, and Kekaha Kai State Park. Keolonāhihi State Historic Park and the Keākealaniwahine historic complex, which will be included into Keolonāhihi SHP, are not currently open for public visitation. There are also three small boat harbors at Kailua Bay, Keauhou, and Honokōhau.

**South Kohala.** South Kohala extends north of ʻĀnaehōmālu Bay and includes several luxury resorts including Mauna Kea Beach Resort, Mauna Lani Beach Resort, and Waikoloa Beach Resort, as well as the town of Waimea. Located in the planning area is a deep draft harbor at Kawaihae. Existing recreation areas include Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area and Samuel M. Spencer Beach Park, Waimea Community Center, Kawaihae Small Boat Harbor, Puakō Boat Ramp, and Puʻukoholā National Historic Park.

**North Kohala.** North Kohala includes the towns of Māhukona, Hāwī, and Kapājau. Existing recreation areas include Kēōkea, Māhukona, and Kapāja Beach Parks, and the Māhukona Boat Ramp. Other resources include Lapakahi State Historical Park, Kohala Historical Sites State Monument (which incorporates Moʻokini Heiau State Monument, Kamehameha I Birthsite State Monument, and Kukuipahu Heiau), and the Kohala Forest Reserve. A series of valleys extending along the windward coast from North Kohala to Hāmākua provides a major wilderness recreation area, including the Kohala Ditch Trail.

**Hāmākua.** The Hāmākua planning area extends along the windward or Hāmākua coast from just east of Pololū Valley to just west of ʻŌʻŌkala, and inland to Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. Honokaʻa and Paʻāuilo are located within the planning area.

Recreation areas in the Hāmākua district include Kalōpā State Recreation Area, Mauna Kea State Recreation Area, playgrounds and ball fields at Honokaʻa, and Paʻāuilo Park. Resource management areas include the Mauna Loa Forest Reserve and Game Management Area, Mauna Kea Ice Age Natural Area Reserve, and Hāmākua Forest Reserve.

**North Hilo.** The North Hilo planning area extends along the Hāmākua Coast from ʻŌʻŌkala to Hakalau and inland to Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park and includes Laupāhoehoe, Pāpājaloa, and Ninole. Existing recreation areas in North Hilo include Waikaumalo Park, Laupāhoehoe Beach Park, and the facilities at the Laupāhoehoe School complex. The district also includes the Hilo Forest Reserve and the Manowaiālee Forest Reserve.

**South Hilo.** South Hilo includes the area around the city of Hilo and extending inland to Kūlanī.

Existing recreation areas include the Wailoa River State Recreation Area, Wailuku River State Park, newly renovated Liliʻuokalani Gardens, ʻĀkaka Falls State Park, Hilo Municipal Golf Course, Hilo Skeet Range, the Hoʻolulu Complex, and the Recreation Complex, which includes the Rainforest Zoo and the Equestrian Center. Others include Kolekole, Honoliʻi, Hilo Bayfront, Mokuola, Reed’s Bay, Lihikai, Kealoha, Leleiwi, and Lehia Beach Parks. Resource management areas include the Hilo Forest Reserve, Waiākea Forest Reserve, Puʻu Makajala Natural Area Reserve, and 1942 Lava Flow Natural Area Reserve.

**Puna.** Puna encompasses the area from Pāpāʻi and Keaʻau to Kaʻena Point and extends inland to Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. The planning area includes the communities of Keaʻau, Pāhoa, Kapoho, Kurtistown, Mountain View, and Volcano.

Existing recreation areas include the MacKenzie State Recreation Area, Lava Tree State Monument, Isaac Hale Beach Park, Pohoiki Boat Ramp, Shipman Park, the Keaʻau and Pāhoa Community Centers, Nānāwale Park, and the new Ahalanui Park, which replaced parklands destroyed by lava. Resource management areas include the Keauohana,



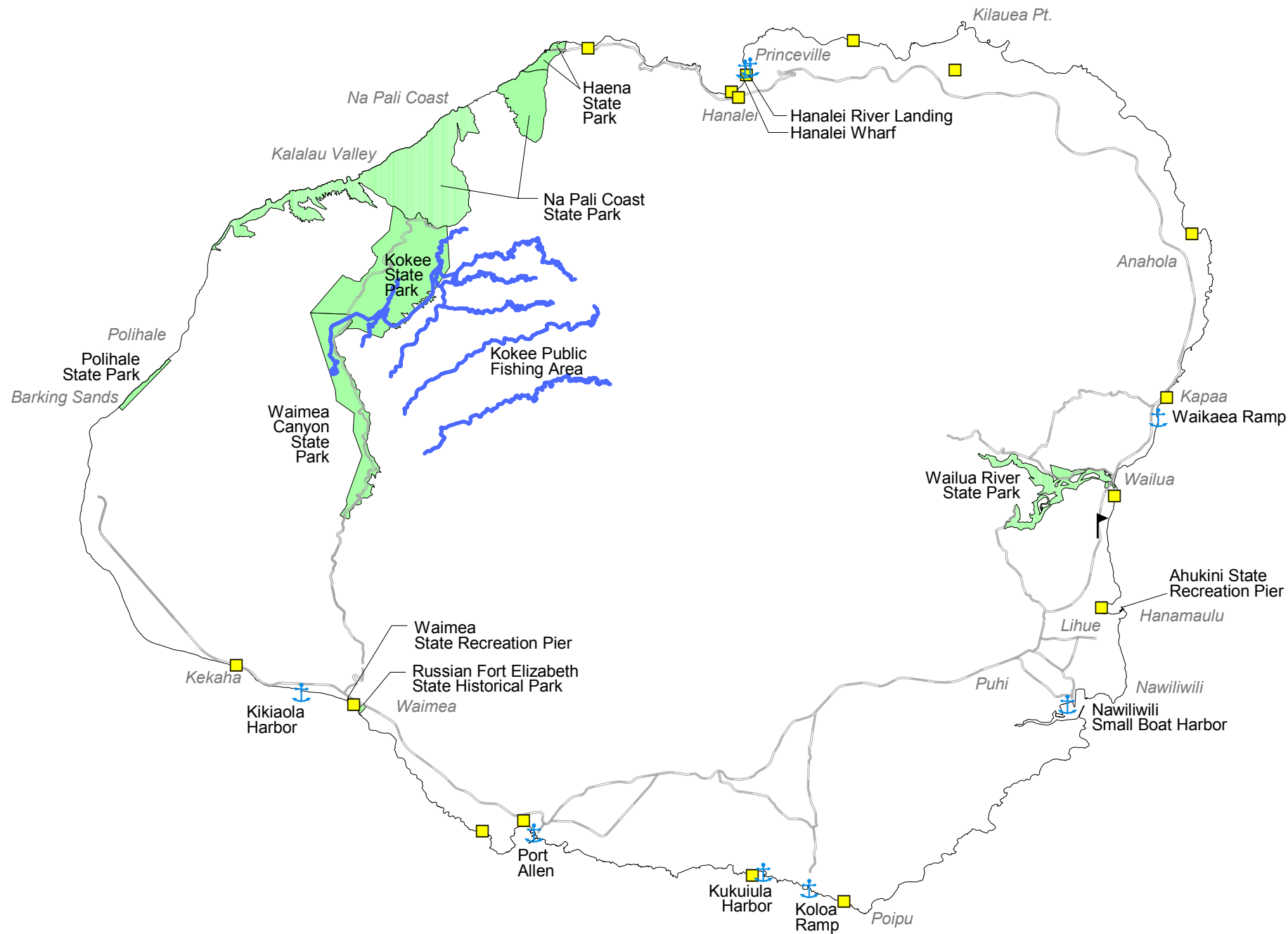
Nānāwale, Puna, and ūŌlāya Forest Reserves and the Puju Makājāla Natural Area Reserve. Approximately 60,000 acres of Hawaiji Volcanoes National Park is within this planning area.

### **2.2.5      Recreation Inventories**

For more detailed information on specific types of recreation areas and facilities, the reader is directed to inventories that have been prepared or are in the process of being prepared by other agencies. For example, the *Hawaiji Stream Assessment*, prepared by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources and the National Park Service (August 1990), includes a stream inventory, which the Commission on Water Resource Management regularly updates. There is also a wetlands inventory (Elliott and Hall, 1977). DLNR also maintains and continually updates a statewide inventory of trails and accesses through its Na Ala Hele program in the Division of Forestry and Wildlife. The State Department of Transportation's 1994 *Bike Plan Hawaii* contains an inventory and mapping of bikeways throughout the state. An update of this latter plan is currently underway.

## **2.3      STATEWIDE RECREATION INVENTORY**

The following figures are updates of the federal and state recreation areas, managed areas (including Na Ala Hele trails), public hunting areas, and bike lanes (from the 2002 update of *Bike Plan Hawaii*). An inventory of recreation facilities and resources for each island can be found in Appendix B.



#### LEGEND

- State Parks
- County Parks
- Public Fishing Areas
- Boating Facilities
- Municipal Golf Course
- Highways

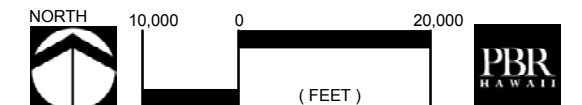
Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

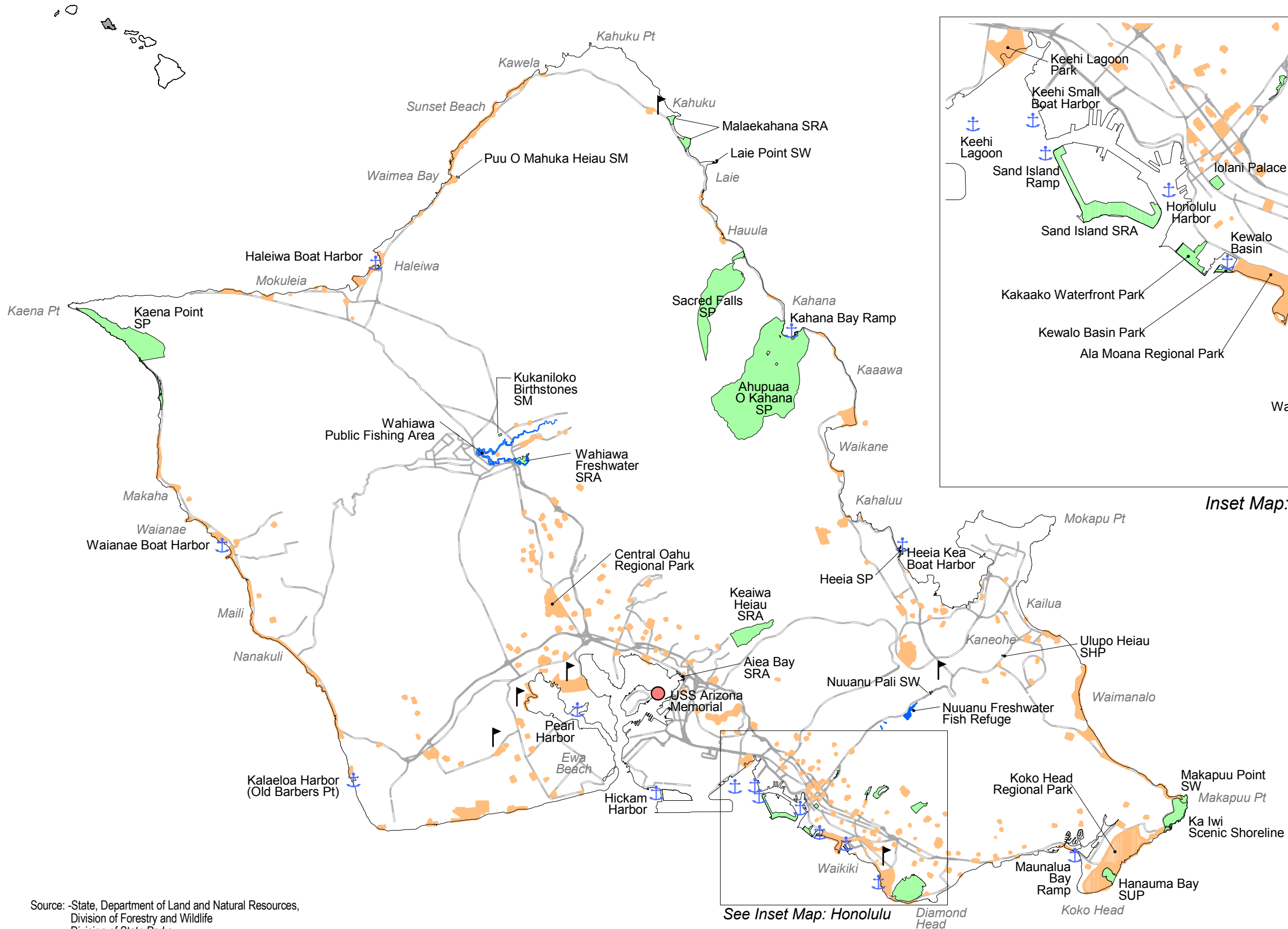
\*This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

#### KAUAI

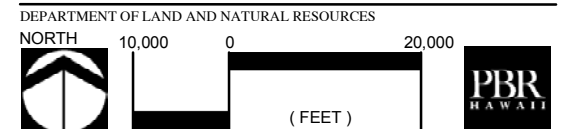
### Federal, State and County Recreational Facilities

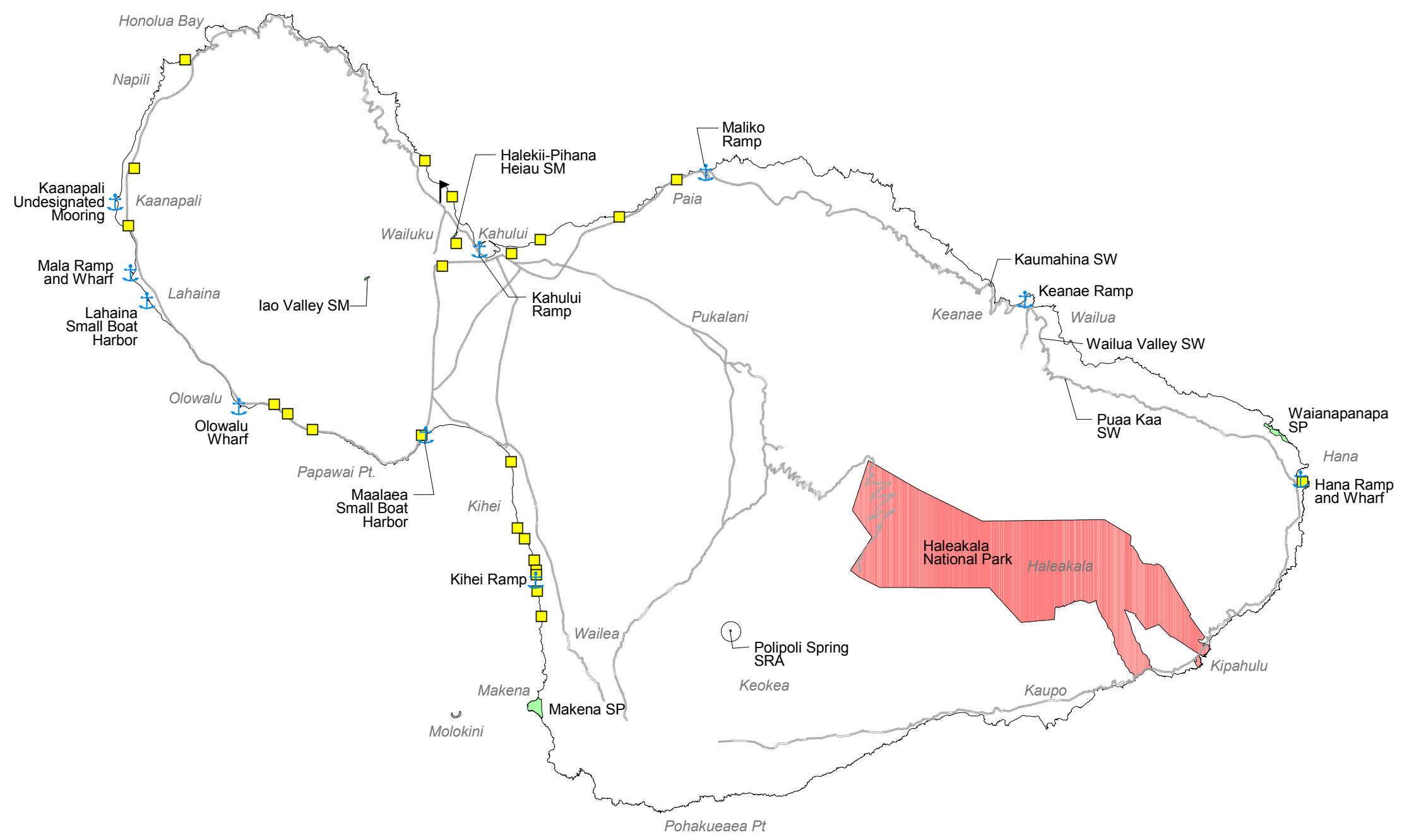
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





## OAHU Federal, State and County Recreational Facilities





**LEGEND**

- National Parks
- State Parks
- County Parks
- Municipal Golf Course
- Boating Facilities
- Highways

\* SM - State Monument  
SP - State Park  
SRA - State Recreation Area  
SW - State Wayside

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

\*This map has been prepared for general planning  
purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

**MAUI**

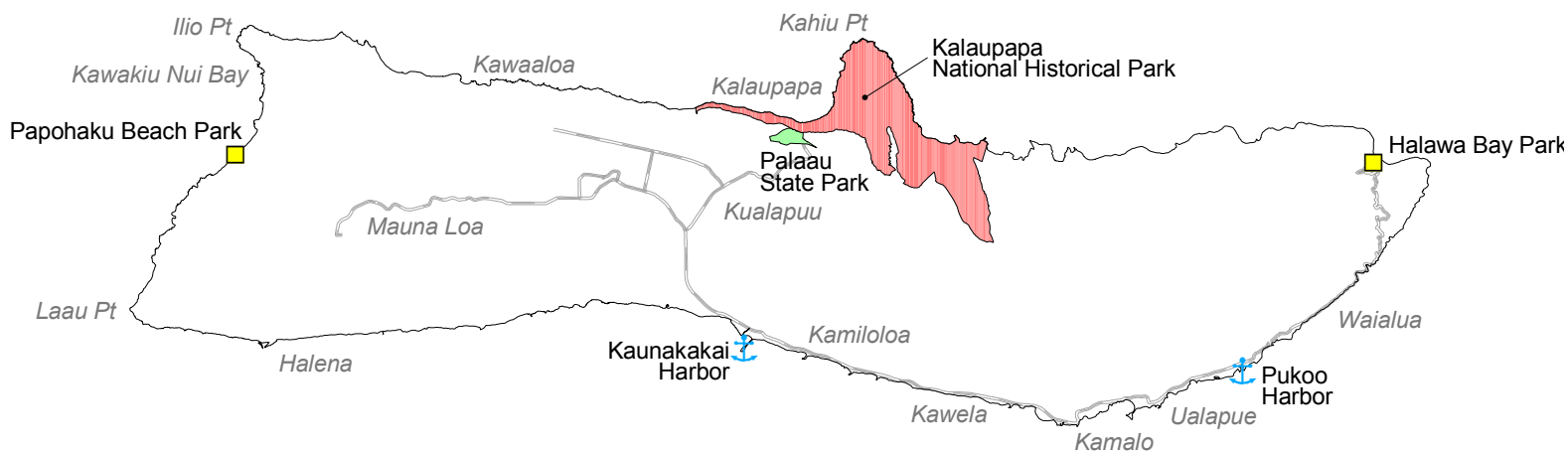
**Federal, State and County  
Recreational Facilities**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





NORTH 12,500 0 25,000

( FEET )

PBR HAWAII



#### LEGEND

-  National Parks
-  State Parks
-  County Parks
-  Boating Facilities

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

\*This map has been prepared for general planning  
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interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

## MOLOKAI

### Federal, State and County Recreational Facilities

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

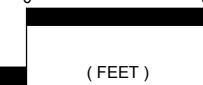
NORTH



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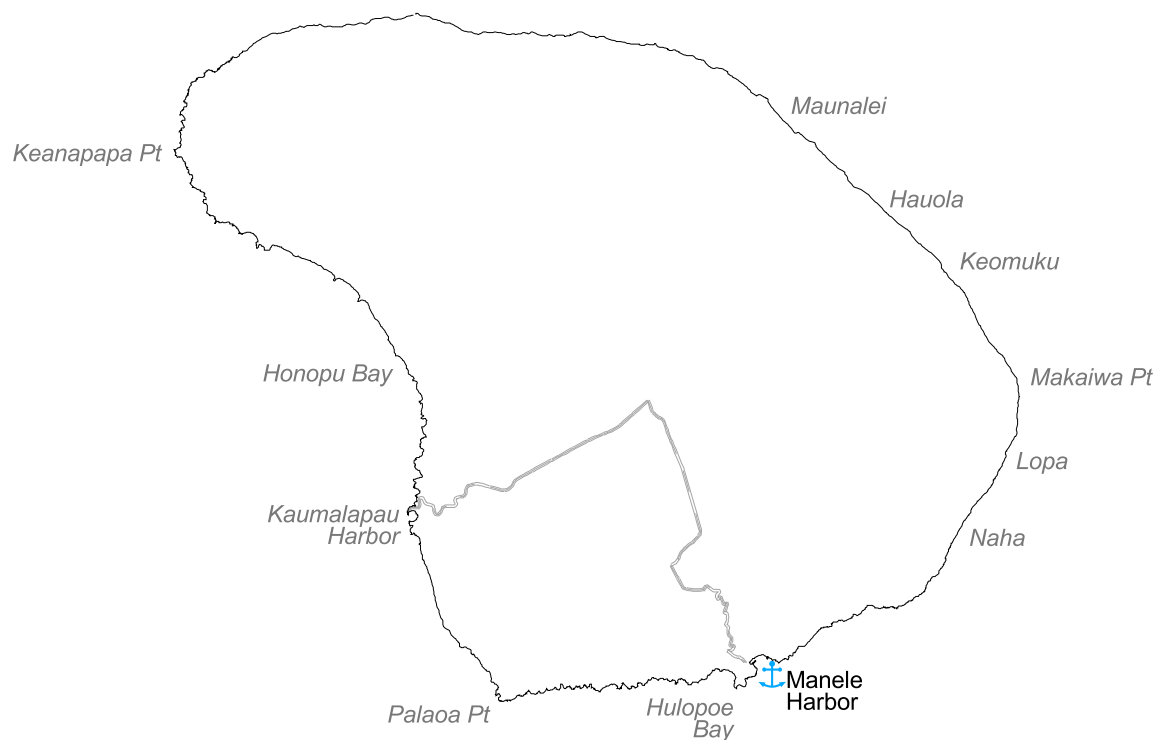
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( FEET )





## LEGEND

-  Boating Facilities
-  Highways

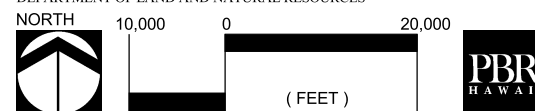
Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

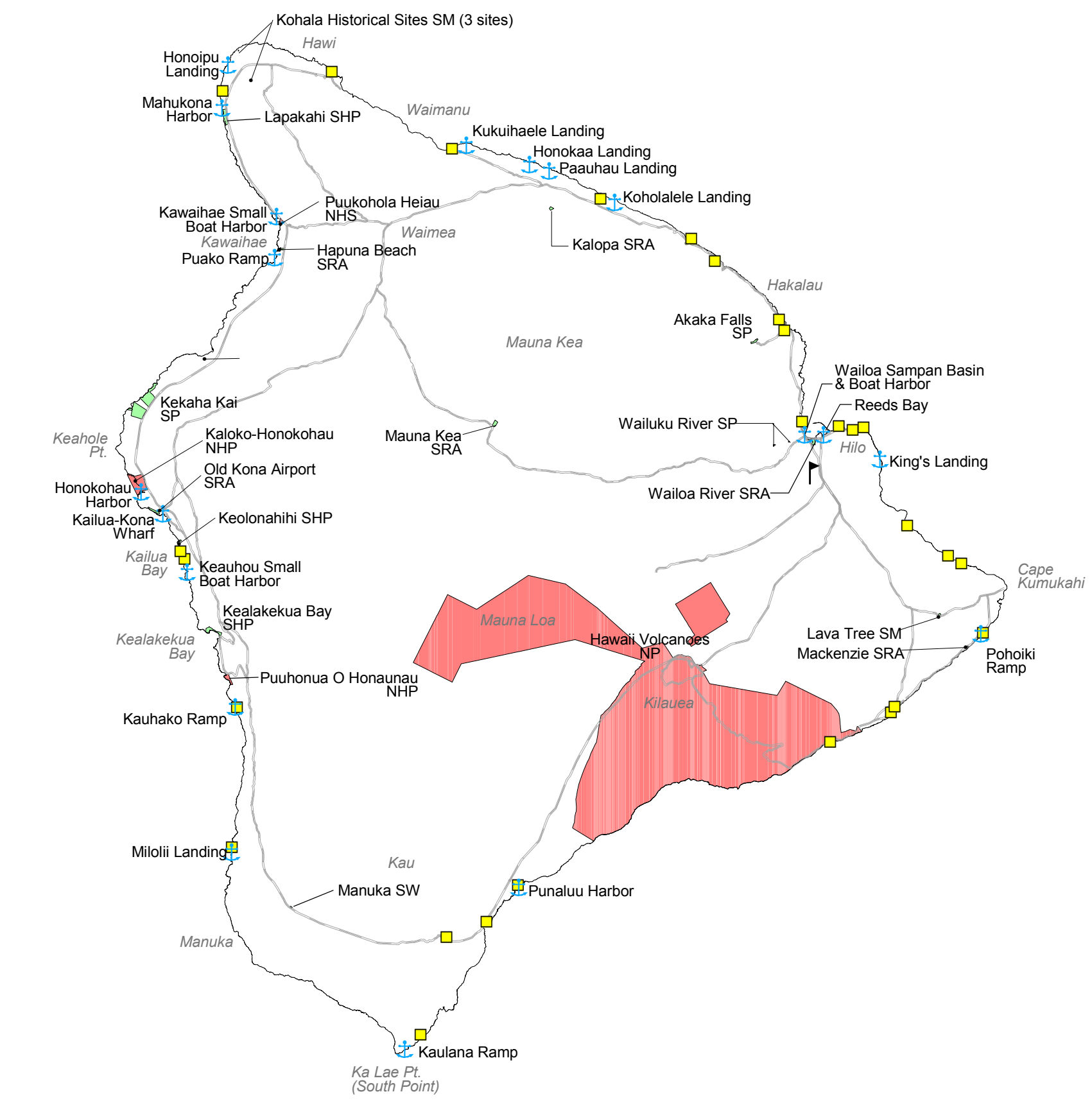
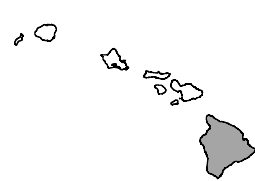
\*This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

## LANAI

# Federal, State and County Recreational Facilities

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





LEGEND

- National Parks
- State Parks
- County Parks
- Municipal Golf Course
- ⚓ Boating Facilities
- Highways

\* NHP - National Historical Park  
NHS - National Historic Site  
NP - National Park  
SHP - State Historical Park  
SM - State Monument  
SP - State Park  
SRA - State Recreation Area  
SW - State Wayside

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

\*This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

HAWAII

Federal, State and County  
Recreational Facilities

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

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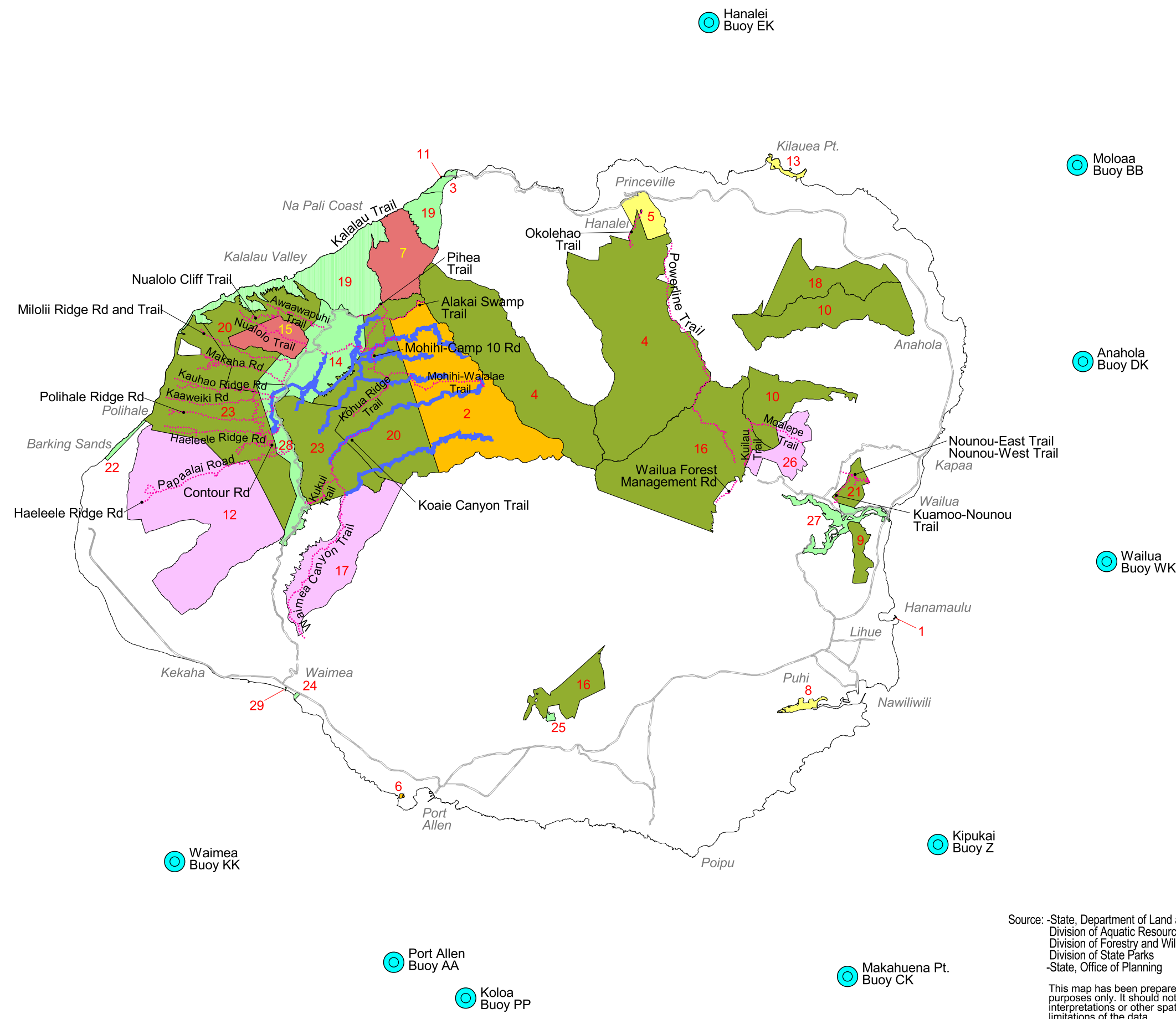
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PBR

HAWAII





**LEGEND**

<b>Managed Areas</b>	<b>Other Features</b>
State Parks	Highways
Forest Reserves	
Natural Area Reserves	
Game Management Areas	
Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Refuges	
Preserves	
Public Fishing Areas	
Na Ala Hele Trails	
Fish Aggregating Devices (Buoys)	

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Aquatic Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife,  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

**KAUAI**  
**Managed Areas**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

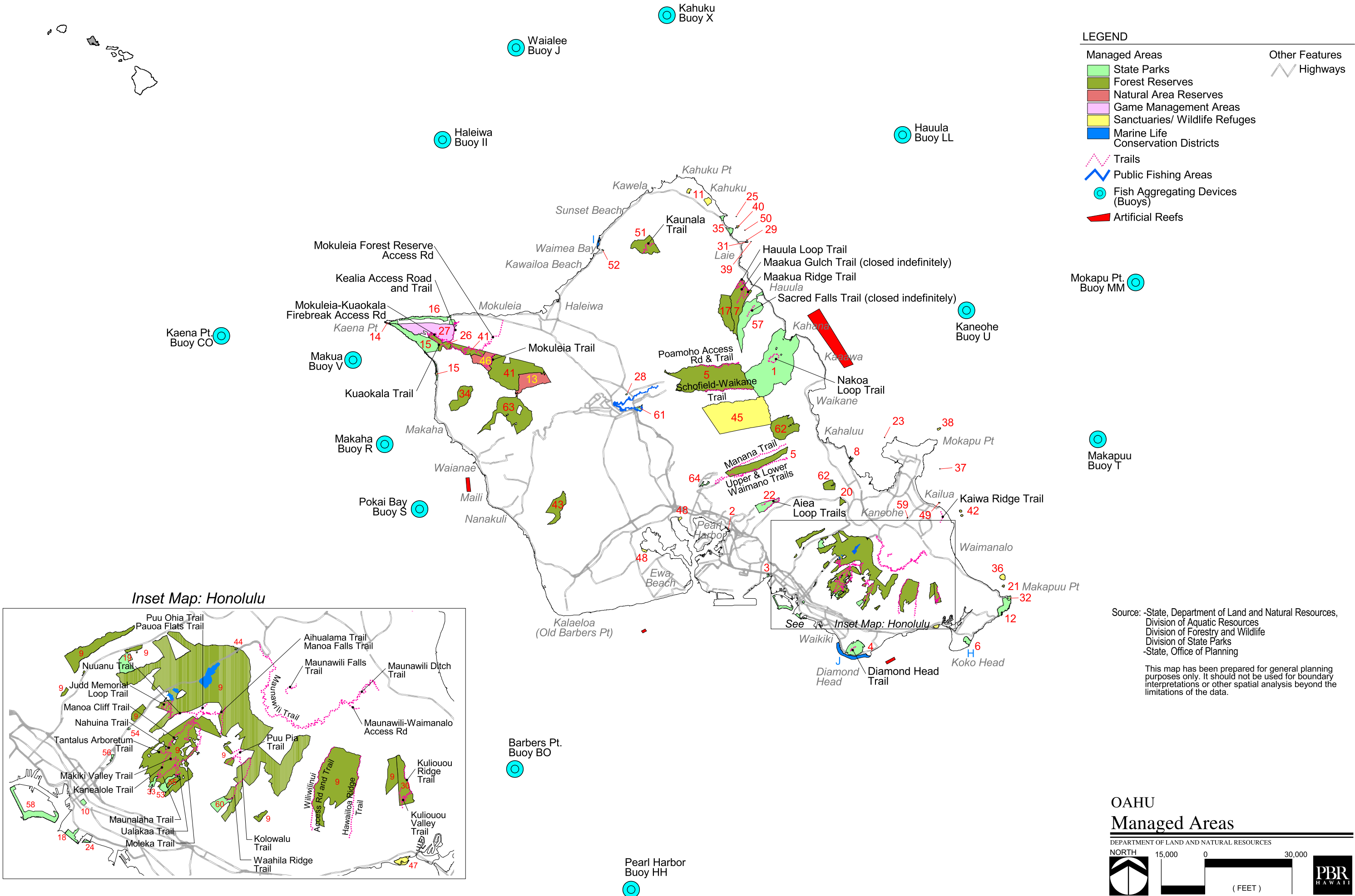
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( FEET )



## LIST OF AREAS FOR KAUAI MANAGED AREAS MAP

ID	NAME	MANAGED BY
1	AHUKINI STATE RECREATION PIER	DSP
2	ALAKAI WILDERNESS PRESERVE	DOFAW
3	HAENA STATE PARK	DSP
4	HALELEA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
5	HANALEI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
6	HANAPEPE SALT PONDS HISTORIC PRESERVE	SHPD
7	HONO O NA PALI NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
8	HULEIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
9	KALEPA MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
10	KEALIA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
11	KEE HULA PLATFORM & HEIAU	SHPD
12	KEKAHA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
13	KILAUEA POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
14	KOKEE STATE PARK	DSP
15	KUIA NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
16	LIHUE-KOLOA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
17	MOKIHANA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
18	MOLOAA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
19	NA PALI COAST STATE PARK	DSP
20	NA PALI-KONA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
21	NOUNOU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
22	POLIHALE STATE PARK	DSP
23	PUU KA PELE FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
24	RUSSIAN FORT ELIZABETH STATE HISTORICAL PARK	DSP
25	WAHIWA MAUKA STATE PARK RESERVE	DSP
26	WAILUA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
27	WAILUA RIVER STATE PARK	DSP
28	WAIMEA CANYON STATE PARK	DSP
29	WAIMEA STATE RECREATION PIER	DSP



LIST OF AREAS FOR OAHU MANAGED AREAS MAP

ID	NAME	MANAGED BY
1	AHUPUAA O KAHANA STATE PARK	DSP
2	AIEA BAY STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
3	DAV KEEHI LAGOON MEMORIAL	DSP
4	DIAMOND HEAD STATE MONUMENT	DSP
5	EWA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
6	HANAUMA BAY STATE UNDERWATER PARK	DSP
7	HAUULA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
8	HEEIA STATE PARK	DSP
9	HONOLULU WATERSHED FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
10	IOLANI PALACE STATE MONUMENT	DSP
11	JAMES CAMPBELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
12	KA IWI SCENIC SHORELINE	DSP
13	KAALA NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
14	KAENA POINT NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
15	KAENA POINT STATE PARK	DSP
16	KAENA POINT STATE PARK RESERVE	DSP
17	KAIPAPAU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
18	KAKAAKO WATERFRONT PARK	DSP
19	KALIHI VALLEY STATE PARK RESERVE	DSP
20	KANEOHE FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
21	KAOHKAIPU ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
22	KEAIWA HEIAU STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
23	KEKEPA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
24	KEWALO BASIN PARK	DSP
25	KIHEWAMOKU ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
26	KUAOKALA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
27	KUAOKALA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
28	KUKANILOKO BIRTHSTONES STATE MONUMENT	DSP
29	KUKUIHOOLUA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
30	KULIOUOU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
31	LAIE POINT STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
32	MAKAPUU POINT STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
33	MAKIKI VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
34	MAKUA KEAAU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
35	MALAEKAHANA STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
36	MANANA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
37	MOKOLEA ROCK STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
38	MOKUMANU ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
39	MOKUALAI ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
40	MOKUAUIA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
41	MOKULEIA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
42	MOKULUA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
43	NANAKULI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
44	NUUANU PALI STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
45	OAHU FOREST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
46	PAHOLE NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
47	PAIKO LAGOON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
48	PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
49	POPOIA ISLAND STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
50	PULEMOKU ROCK STATE SEABIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
51	PUPUKEA-PAUMALU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
52	PUU O MAHUKA HEIAU STATE MONUMENT	DSP
53	PUU UALAKAA STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
54	QUEEN EMMA SUMMER PALACE	DSP
55	ROUND TOP FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
56	ROYAL MAUSOLEUM STATE MONUMENT	DSP
57	SACRED FALLS STATE PARK	DSP
58	SAND ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
59	ULUPO HEIAU STATE HISTORICAL PARK	DSP
60	WAAHILA RIDGE STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
61	WAHIAWA FRESHWATER STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
62	WAIAHOLE FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
63	WAIANAE KAI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
64	WAIMANO GULCH STATE PARK RESERVE	DSP

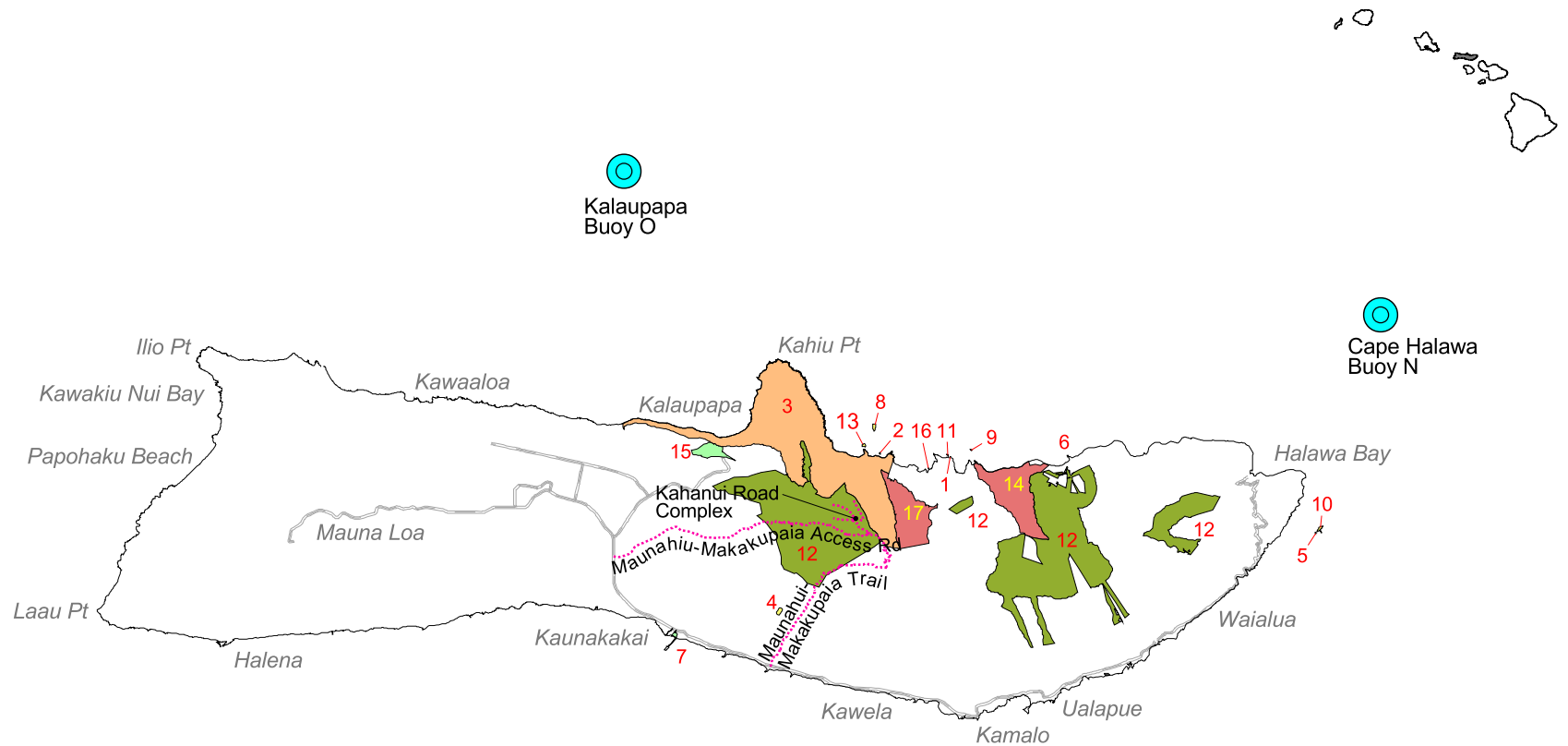
## MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (MLCD)

ID	LOCATION	ACRES
A	Lapakahi	146
B	Waialea Bay	35
C	Old Kona Airport	217
D	Kealahakua Bay	315
E	Manele-Hulopoe	309
F	Honolua-Mokuleia Bay	45
G	Molokini Shoal	77
H	Hanauma Bay	101
I	Pupukea	
J	Waikiki	76



## LIST OF AREAS FOR MAUI MANAGED AREAS MAP

ID	NAME	MANAGED BY
1	AHIHI-KINAU NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
2	HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK	USNPS
3	HALEKII-PIHANA HEIAU STATE MONUMENT	DSP
4	HANA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
5	HANAWI NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
6	IAO VALLEY STATE MONUMENT	DSP
7	KAHAKULOA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
8	KAHIKINUI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
9	KANAHA POND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
10	KANAIO NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
11	KAUMAHINA STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
12	KIPAHULU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
13	KOOLAU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
14	KULA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
15	MAKAWAO FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
16	MAKENA STATE PARK	DSP
17	PAUWALU POINT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
18	POLIPOLI SPRING STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
19	PUAA KAA STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
20	WAIANAPANAPA STATE PARK	DSP
21	WAIHOU SPRING FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
22	WAILUA VALLEY STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
23	WEST MAUI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
24	WEST MAUI NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW



## LEGEND

### Managed Areas

- National Parks
- State Parks
- Forest Reserves
- Natural Area Reserves
- Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Refuges

### Other Features

- Na Ala Hele Trails
- Fish Aggregating Devices (Buoys)

### Other Features

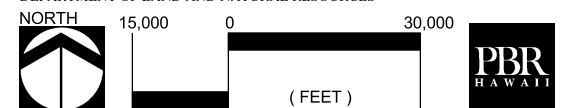
- Highways

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Aquatic Resources  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

## MOLOKAI Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES







## LEGEND

### Managed Areas

 Marine Life Conservation District

 Na Ala Hele Trails

 Fish Aggregating Devices (Buoys)

### Other Features

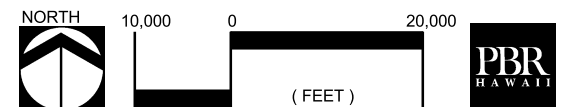
 Highways

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Aquatic Resources  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife,  
Division of State Parks  
-State, Office of Planning

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## LANAI Managed Areas

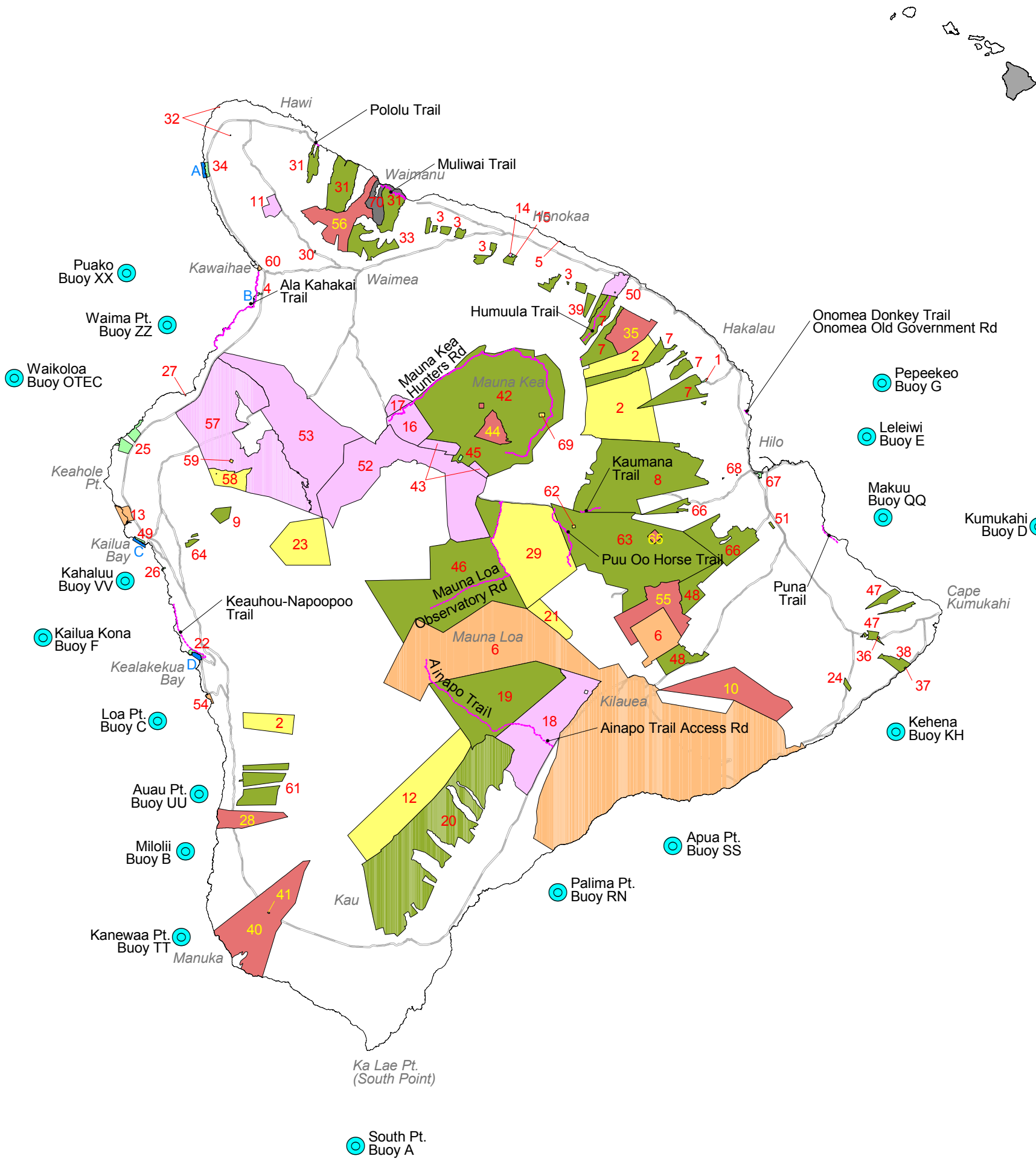
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





## LIST OF AREAS FOR MOLOKAI MANAGED AREAS

ID	NAME	MANAGED BY
1	BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
2	HUELO BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
3	KALAUAPAPA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	USNPS
4	KAMILOLOA PLANT SANCTUARY	DOFAW
5	KANAHA ROCK BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
6	KUKUIPALAOA BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
7	MALAMA CULTURAL PARK	DSP
8	MOKAPU BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
9	MOKOHOLA BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
10	MOKUHOONIKI BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
11	MOKUMANU BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
12	MOLOKAI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
13	OKALA BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
14	OLOKUI NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
15	PALAAU STATE PARK	DSP
16	PAUONUAKEA BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
17	PUU ALII NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW



LEGEND

- Managed Areas

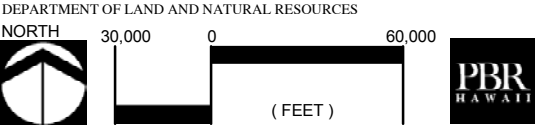
  - National Parks
  - State Parks
  - Forest Reserves
  - Natural Area Reserves
  - Game Management Areas
  - Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Refuges
  - Research Reserve
  - Marine Life Conservation Districts
  - Na Ala Hele Trails
  - Fish Aggregating Devices (Buoys)
- Other Features

  - Highways

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Division of State Parks -State, Office of Planning

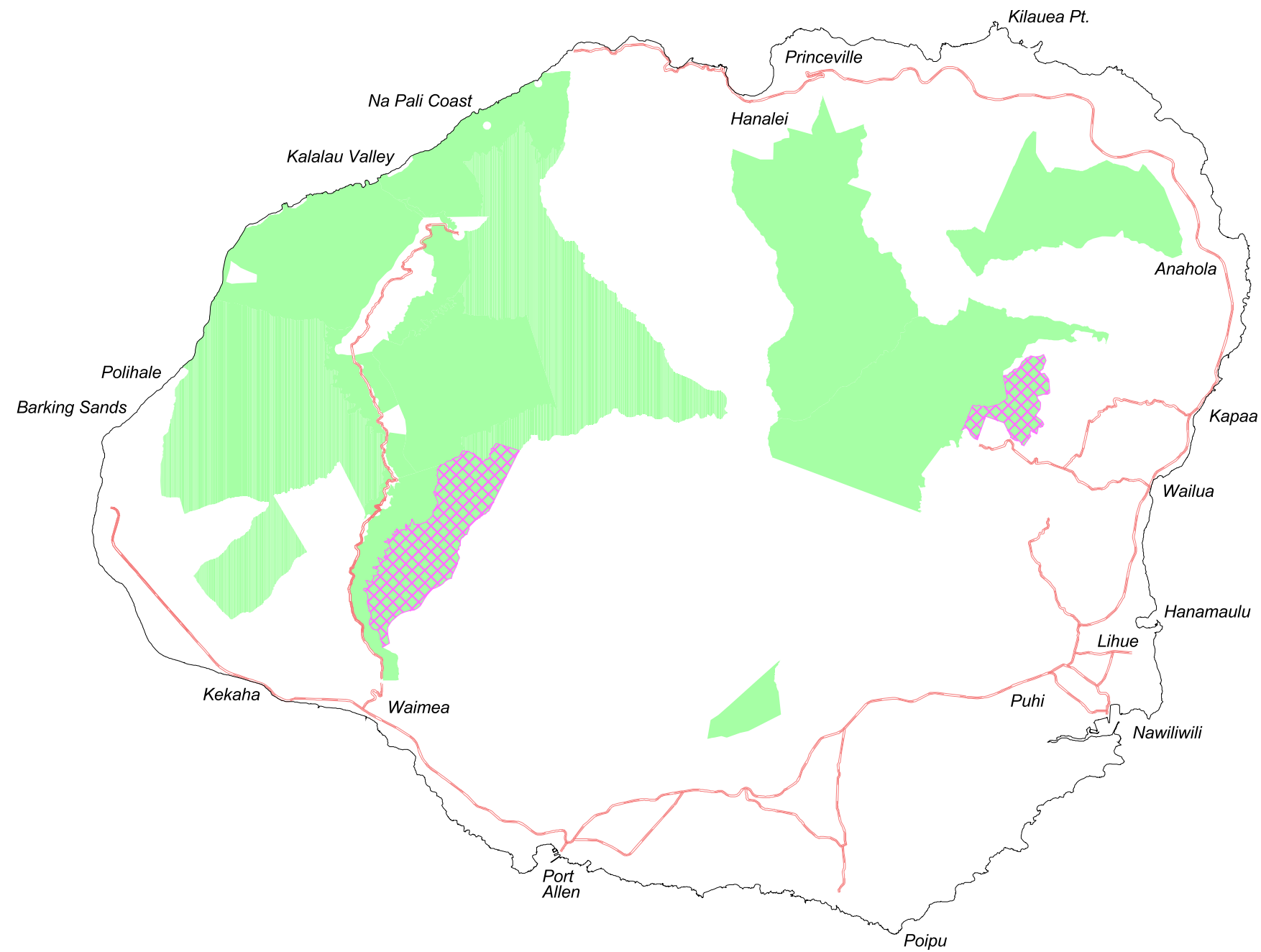
This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

HAWAII  
Managed Areas



LIST OF AREAS FOR HAWAII MANAGED AREAS MAP

ID	NAME	MANAGED BY
1	AKAKA FALLS STATE PARK	DSP
2	HAKALAU FOREST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	USFWS
3	HAMAKUA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
4	HAPUNA BEACH STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
5	HAUOLA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
6	HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK	USNPS
7	HILO FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
8	HILO WATERSHED FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
9	HONUULA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
10	KAHAUALEA NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
11	KAHUA RANCH COOPERATIVE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
12	KAHUKU RANCH COOPERATIVE NENE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
13	KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	USNPS
14	KALOPA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
15	KALOPA STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
16	KAOHE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
17	KAOHE STATE LEASE	DOFAW
18	KAPAPALA COOPERATIVE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
19	KAPAPALA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
20	KAU FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
21	KEAUHOU COOPERATIVE NENE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
22	KEALAKEKUA BAY STATE HISTORICAL PARK	DSP
23	KEAUHOU II (HUALALAI) COOPERATIVE NENE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
24	KEAUOHANA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
25	KEKAHA KAI STATE PARK	DSP
26	KEOLONAHIHI STATE HISTORICAL PARK	DSP
27	KIHOLO STATE PARK RESERVE	DSP
28	KIPAHOEHOE NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
29	KIPUKA AINAHOU NENE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
30	KOAIA TREE SANCTUARY	DOFAW
31	KOHALA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
32	KOHALA HISTORICAL SITES STATE MONUMENT	DSP
33	KOHALA WATERSHED FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
34	LAPAKAHI STATE HISTORICAL PARK	DSP
35	LAUPAHOEHOE NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
36	LAVA TREE STATE MONUMENT	DSP
37	MACKENZIE STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
38	MALAMA KI FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
39	MANOWAIALEE FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
40	MANUKA NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
41	MANUKA STATE WAYSIDE	DSP
42	MAUNA KEA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
43	MAUNA KEA GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
44	MAUNA KEA ICE AGE NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
45	MAUNA KEA STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
46	MAUNA LOA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
47	NANAWALE FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
48	OLAA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
49	OLD KONA AIRPORT STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
50	OOKALA COOPERATIVE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
51	PANAewa FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
52	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA COOPERATIVE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
53	PUU ANAHULU GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
54	PUUHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	USNPS
55	PUU MAKAAALA NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
56	PUU O UMI NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
57	PUU WAAWAA COOPERATIVE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DOFAW
58	PUU WAAWAA FOREST BIRD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
59	PUU WAAWAA I SANCTUARY	DOFAW
60	PUUKOHOLA HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	USNPS
61	SOUTH KONA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
62	UPPER WAIAKEA BOG SANCTUARY	DOFAW
63	UPPER WAIAKEA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
64	WAIAHA SPRINGS FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
65	WAIAKEA 1942 LAVA FLOW NATURAL AREA RESERVE	DOFAW
66	WAIAKEA FOREST RESERVE	DOFAW
67	WAILOA RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA	DSP
68	WAILUKU RIVER STATE PARK	DSP
69	WAILUKU SILVERSWORD SANCTUARY	DOFAW
70	WAIMANU NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE	DOFAW



LEGEND

- Public Hunting Areas
- Game Management Areas
- Highways

Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

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purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

KAUAI  
Public Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH 10,000 0 20,000  
(FEET)

PBR  
HAWAII



#### LEGEND

- Public Hunting Areas
- Game Management Areas
- Highways

Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

OAHU

## Public Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH 15,000 0 30,000



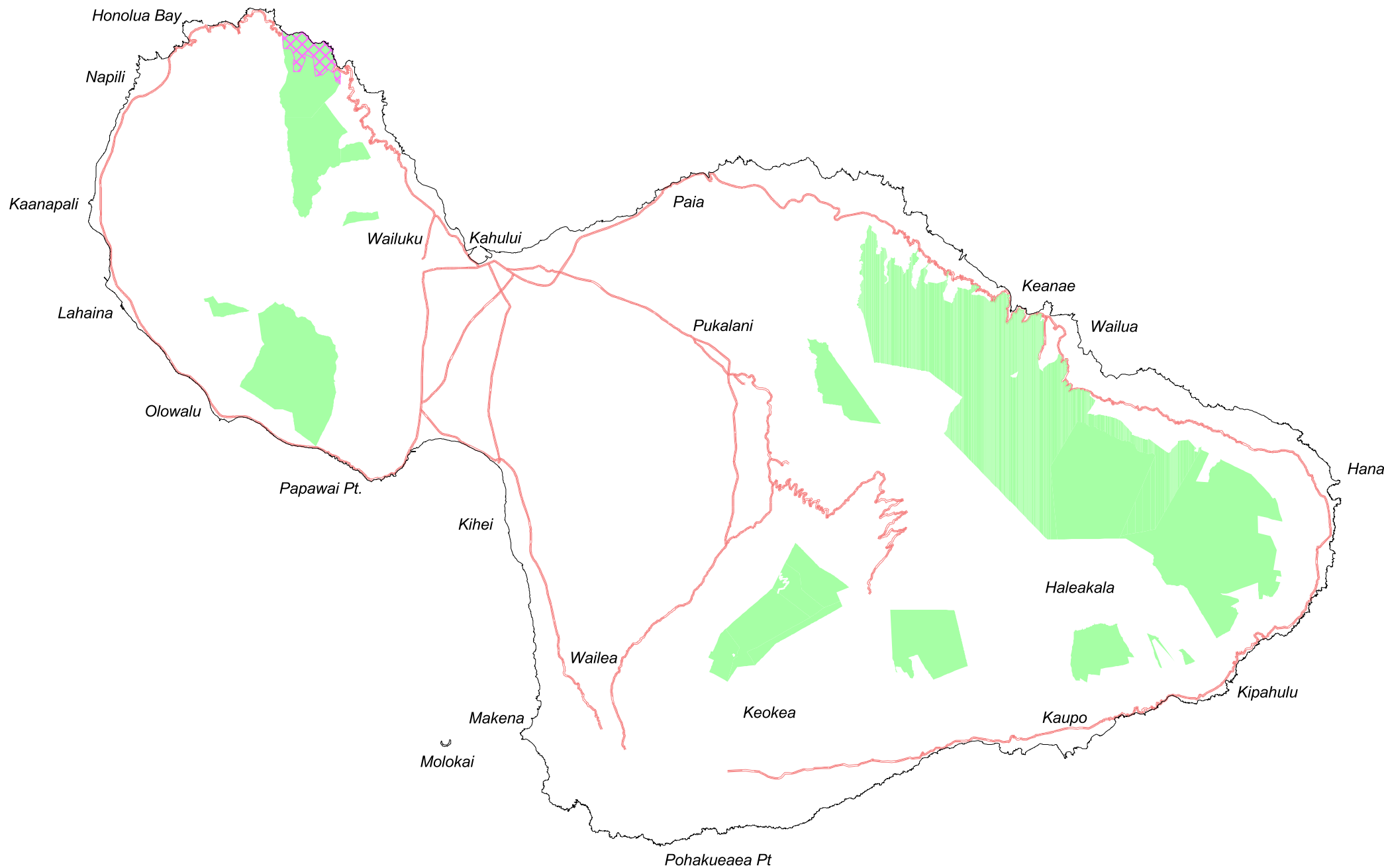
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LEGEND

- Public Hunting Areas
- Game Management Areas
- Highways



Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

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purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

MAUI

Public Hunting Areas

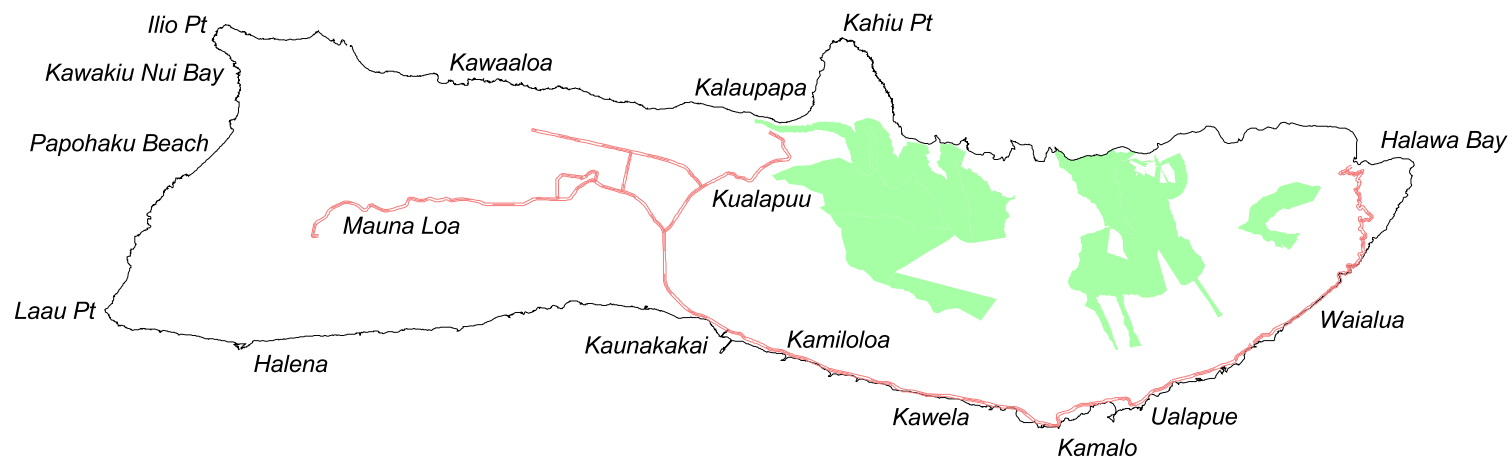
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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES



NORTH

12,500 0 25,000

(FEET)



#### LEGEND

-  Public Hunting Areas
-  Highways

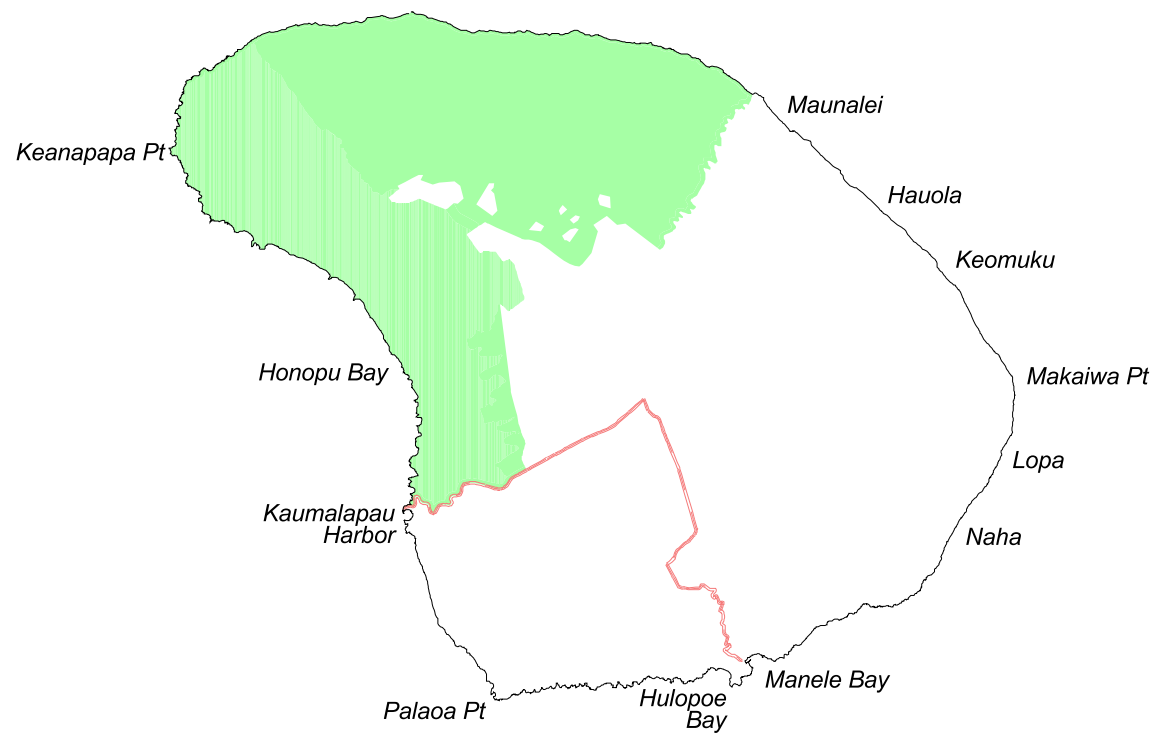
Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.



## MOLOKAI Public Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





## LEGEND

-  Public Hunting Areas
-  Highways

Source: -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

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purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
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limitations of the data.

## LANAI Public Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

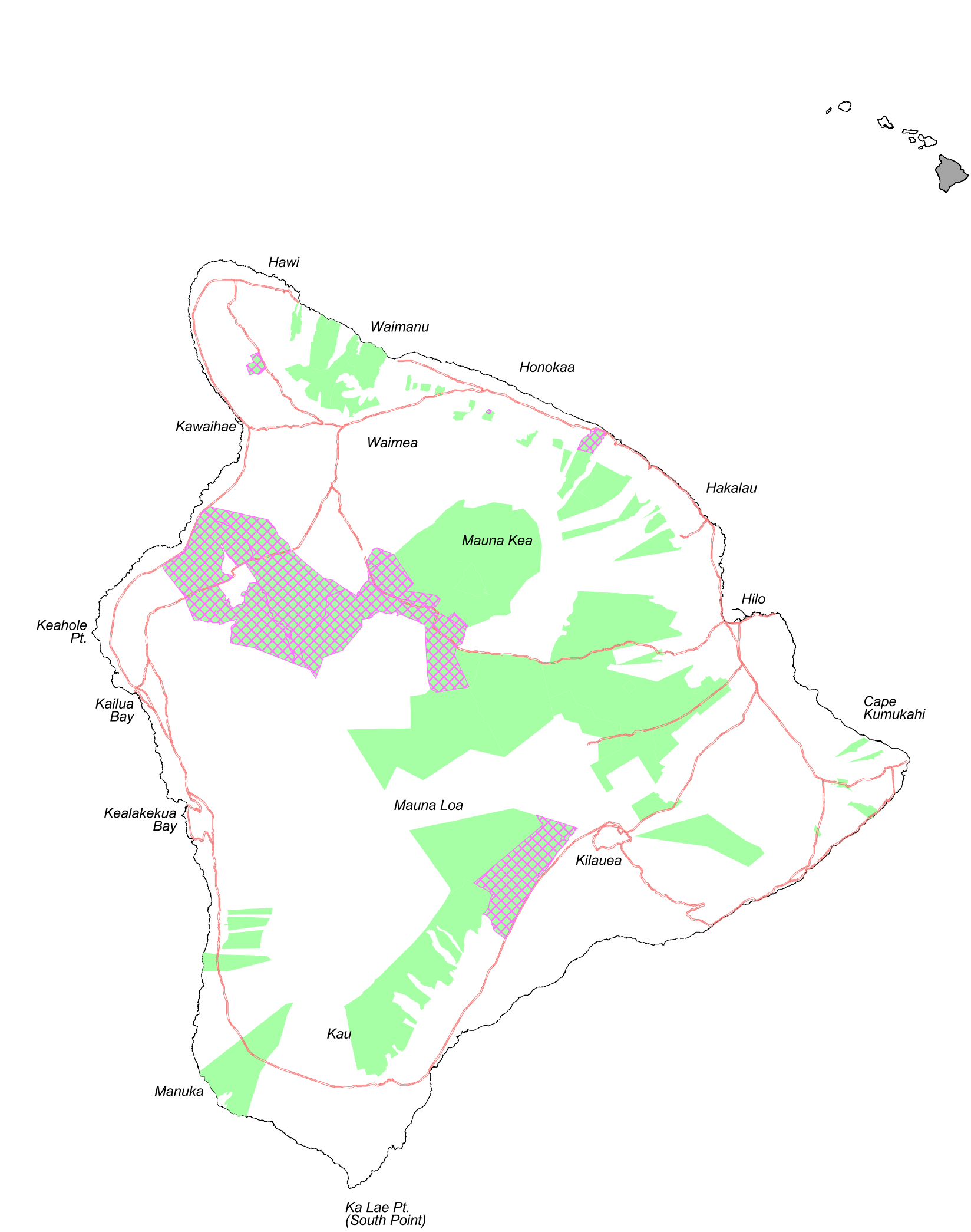
NORTH 10,000 0 20,000



( FEET )










Source:  
-Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

This map has been prepared for general planning  
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LEGEND

	Public Hunting Areas
	Game Management Areas
	Highways


HAWAII

**Public Hunting Areas**


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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES


NORTH



30,000 0 60,000



(FEET)





## CHAPTER 3

### OUTDOOR RECREATION SETTING

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN

## **CHAPTER 3 OUTDOOR RECREATION SETTING**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides general background and context for identifying the current impacts on Hawai'i's outdoor recreation. In this chapter, demographic, social, and economic patterns that may influence both resident and visitor demand for outdoor recreation are examined along with actual resident, visitor, and recreation provider survey data and the results of public meetings and focus group meetings. The impacts identified will be presented in Chapter 4.

### **3.2 HAWAII'S ENVIRONMENT**

Hawai'i is blessed with breathtaking views, pristine ocean waters, clean air, spectacular volcanic landforms, ideal weather, and flora and fauna that exist nowhere else in the world. A unique blend of cultures has evolved within this natural setting, with the host native Hawaiian culture permeating many aspects of life in these islands. It is no wonder that Hawai'i is a primary destination for visitors from east and west seeking to experience "paradise." In 2001 the tourism sector provided jobs for 25 percent of Hawai'i's workforce. Tourism's share of the gross state product (18% in 2001) and its tax contribution (20.2% in 2001) are much higher here than elsewhere.

Although Hawai'i's attraction is partly due to convenient air travel, excellent hotels and visitor amenities, and our aloha spirit, the natural environment is the main draw, especially for the growing number of "eco-tourists" and "sports-related" travelers. Beaches, all of which are public, are expressly sought out by visitors. Hawai'i's trails - also public resources - have become increasingly popular with tourists looking for more diverse recreational options. Hawai'i's unique tropical rainforests, some of which is within protected forest reserves, offer opportunities to enjoy an environment that is rapidly being diminished globally. Structured recreation spaces, such as fields and gymnasium, are also important resources for attracting visitors to participate in and/or attend national and international sporting events.

Continued viability and growth of the tourism industry, and in turn, Hawai'i's economic future, depend on access to such natural environments and public recreational resources. These resources take on even more importance since they are appreciated by local residents as well and significantly enhance our quality of life. However, Bank of Hawaii economist Paul Brewbaker points out that many of Hawai'i's public recreation resources are under priced, and this invites overuse and environmental degradation. Beaches, trails, and public parks might be "free," but their economic value is not zero. This value can certainly be diminished by congestion and neglect. The argument for assuring sustainability of Hawai'i's natural environment and proper management of its public recreational assets is compelling. In light of global environmental deterioration, the need for local environmental preservation becomes even more acute.

### **3.3 SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING RECREATION SERVICES**

Several major factors affect recreation demand. Population trends are by far the most important determinants of what people do for recreation. Other major factors are age, leisure time, income, and accessibility.

#### **3.3.1 Population Characteristics and Projections**

The following population figures and projections are based on data compiled by the State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA), and the United States Census Bureau.

##### **3.3.1.1 State Population Growth**

Between 1996 and 2001, Hawai'i's resident population grew approximately 0.4 percent annually to total 1,224,398 in July 2001. This growth rate is slower than the first half of the decade but is projected to rise at a 0.8 to 0.9 percent annual rate beyond the year 2005.

##### **3.3.1.2 Distribution**

Just a decade ago, 89 percent of the state's total population resided in urban areas, and this number is expected to keep increasing. The neighbor island populations are projected to grow in greater proportion than Honolulu. Between 2000 and 2010, the county populations are projected to increase as follows:

- Kaua'i            + 13.1%
- Maui             + 10%
- Hawai'i         + 9.4%
- Honolulu       + 6.1%

These trends are expected to continue through the next decade, with Honolulu's growth remaining at 0.5-0.7 percent annually. Between 1990 and 2000, Maui County experienced the greatest growth with resident population increasing by 27.6 percent. Hawai'i County had the next greatest with a population increase of 23.6 percent. Kaua'i County and the City and County of Honolulu experienced 14.2 percent and 4.8 percent population change respectively. Individual districts with a dramatic rise over the last decade are Puna, South Kohala, North Kohala, on Hawai'i, Hanalei on Kaua'i, Wailuku on Maui, Lāna'i, and Waialua on O'ahu.

Between 1990 and 2000, the fastest growing of the state's 28 districts were as follows:

	<u>Percent Change</u>
Puna, Hawaiʻi	+50.8
South Kohala, Hawaiʻi	+43.7
North Kohala, Hawaiʻi	+40.7
Hanalei, Kauaʻi	+37.1
Wailuku, Maui	+34.3
Lānaʻi	+31.6
Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi	+31.3
Makawao, Maui	+24.9
Waialua, Oʻahu	+21.5
Kawaihau, Kauaʻi	+18.5
ʻEwa, Oʻahu	+18.3

In comparison, population in the Honolulu District decreased 1.3 percent during the same period.

#### **3.3.1.3 Aging Population**

Following a national trend, the population is aging due to declining birth rates and longer life expectancies. The median age of the resident population in Hawaiʻi rose to 36.2 years in 2000 from 32.6 years in 1990. The population of school age children (ages 5-17) is declining, down to 17.7 percent of the total residents; those 65 years and older rose to 13.3 percent of the population in 2000, up from 7.6 percent in 1990. The Census Bureau forecasts that Hawaiʻi's population over 65 years old will nearly double by 2025.

For the first time, there will be more elderly and fewer working-age people paying into programs that older people rely on. The demographic shift will force a major reallocation of resources and expectations, as it will no longer be practical to fund them (*Advanced Management Institute Bulletin*, 1996).

The age for retirement is decreasing. More of the population retires before the age of 65, leaving greater leisure time for the elderly. Those newly retired will be well educated, well traveled, and actively involved in the community. Although the expanding elderly population will be active, many elderly are limited to less physically demanding activity. Runners become walkers, swimming is becoming even more popular, and the elderly engage in lighter activities such as nature hikes and bird watching.

#### **3.3.1.4 Baby Boomers**

Representing approximately 30 percent of Hawaiʻi's population, the baby boomers, those born between 1946 and 1964, are in the midst of middle age. The first boomers turned 50 years old in 1996. They are a group of well educated, technically sophisticated, working parents with limited leisure time. Most boomers, however, are healthy, active, and just

approaching their top-earning years. As the boomers age, they tend to continue the recreation activity that they began before reaching 40 years old.

A study last year by the Outdoor Recreation Coalition of America revealed that hikers aged 45 and over far outnumber those between the ages of 25 and 34. By 2005, hiking, road biking, and perhaps even mountain biking will be dominated by middle-aged men and women. They are adventurous "fun seekers" involved in a high level of recreation, travel, and entertainment. Over 40 percent of boomers walk regularly, averaging over one mile, more than younger or older adults. Boomers are more likely to appreciate the "natural," although they are less concerned than young adults about the environment.

### **3.3.1.5 Military**

The military population (armed forces and military dependents) began a rapid decline in 1989. In 2000, a total of 78,346 military personnel and dependents resided in Hawai'i as compared to 133,958 in 1988. The military accounts for approximately 6.5 percent of Hawai'i's resident population. Much of this decrease was in response to a post-Persian Gulf War downsizing of the military's presence in the state. At the same time, increasing urbanization, a greater need for recreation spaces, and issues of ceded land and Hawaiian sovereignty put pressure on the Department of Defense to release DOD lands. However, due to recent international military conflicts, these trends are likely to reverse. Revised plans are underway to increase Hawai'i's national strategic role. The proposed plan, known as the "Army Transformation," will bring an additional 480 personnel along with approximately 921 dependents. The plan also calls for the expansion of current army training facilities, roads, and ranges, the addition of 400 light wheeled vehicles, and the purchase of nearly 80,000 acres of land on the Big Island.<sup>3</sup>

The Department of Defense considers outdoor recreation (at golf courses, beaches, cabins, recreation centers) to be a key element in Hawai'i military personnel's quality of life and morale. DOD-provided facilities lessen the burden placed on public facilities and are in varying degrees accessible by the public. Most of the DOD recreation facilities are located on O'ahu. Despite the significant increase in training infrastructure and personnel, DOD does not plan to add any significant outdoor recreation facilities in the near future.

### **3.3.1.6 Immigration**

Migration remains a predominant factor in the growth of Hawai'i's population. Between 1996 and 2000, immigrants reporting Hawai'i as their residence totaled 31,423. In 2001, immigrants accounted for 44 percent of the state's population increase. Immigrants from the Philippines accounted for more than half of the arrivals, followed by China at nearly eight percent.

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. *Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Army Transformation*. (February 2002). Available online at: <http://www.ttsfo.com/sbcteis/documents/peis.pdf>.

### 3.3.1.7 Visitors

The number of visitor arrivals to Hawai'i is expected to continue growing at a two to three percent annual rate in the next decade. Forecasts indicate that the number of arrivals to the state will nearly double to 12.4 million visitors by 2025. The average daily visitor census of 164,439 in 2000 accounted for over 12 percent of the state's de facto population (actual population; includes residents and visitors) on a given day. After a brief decline from 1991 through 1993, the number of visitors staying overnight or longer rose throughout the past decade to 6,948,595 in 2000. In the early 1990s, the U.S. mainland and Japanese economic recessions, Hurricane Īnīki, the Gulf War, and the Kobe (Japan) earthquake contributed to the dip in arrivals. In general the most popular months for visitors are the summer months (June, July, and August) and the winter months (December, January, and February).

According to the Hawai'i Tourism Authority's 2001 Annual Visitor Research Report, visitors to the islands in 2001 came from:

U.S. West	37.6%
U.S. East	25.2%
Japan	24.2%
Canada	3.4%
Europe	2.0%
Other Asia	1.6%
Oceania	1.3%
Latin America	0.2%
Other	4.4%

Tourism growth has not been evenly distributed throughout the islands. According to DBEDT projections, O'ahu will continue to receive the largest number of visitors with 45.8 percent of the state total. The projections are that the percentage growth will remain relatively consistent across the four counties, with Kauai slightly higher at 2.1 percent in 2025.<sup>4</sup>

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 had an immediate negative impact on the tourism industry statewide. Although the state is currently experiencing a 4.8 percent decline in year-to-date total visitor arrivals (as of September 2002), total visitor days for September 2002 reached 4.4 million, which represents that second highest September on record. In addition, both domestic and international visitors are staying in the islands longer and spending more per person per day.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> State of Hawai'i, Department of Business and Economic Development. *Population and Economic Projections for the State of Hawai'i to 2025*. Research and Economic Analysis Division (December 1995).

<sup>5</sup> State of Hawai'i, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. "Domestic Visitor Days in September Hits Historical High as Hawaii's Visitor Industry Continues to Improve." DBEDT New Release 02-49, 28 October 2002.

In response to new challenges brought on by the events of this past September, the tourism industry must continue to market Hawaiʻi as an ideal destination for travelers seeking alternate recreation with a focus on nature, wellness, and cultural and educational activities. Hawaiʻi visitors seek new experiences beyond beach activities and sunbathing. Special interest travel, such as eco-tourism, adventure travel, sports and health, and cultural tours, have become the next niche markets. Although growth of these markets is essential to a healthy state economy, a greater influx of recreation-seeking visitors will exert a greater need to protect natural resources and greater pressure to expand outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Eco-tourism continues to represent one of the most viable markets for potential growth. One important initiative is the Hawaiʻi Watchable Wildlife Project, which is developing a statewide nature tourism program. Support for this project comes from federal, state, and county agencies, as well as private sector and non-profit organizations. A \$94,000 grant from the Hawaiʻi Tourism Authority will allow these collaborative efforts to continue supporting the growth of the eco-tourism market. One of the primary factors in ensuring positive, sustainable growth of eco-tourism is the protection from overuse and enhancement, where appropriate, of Hawaiʻi's natural resources.<sup>6</sup>

Related to the expansion of the eco-tourism industry is the growth of "cultural tourism." Many eco-tour businesses now advertise tours of Hawaiian cultural sites, including the *heiau* sites within the state parks system. This represents both a challenge for resource managers to protect sites from overuse and degradation and an opportunity to gain greater support for acquisition and protection.

Sports tourism is another growing market that both affects and depends on the quality of outdoor recreation resources statewide. Sporting events, such as the Pro Bowl, the Sony Open, and the Honolulu Marathon, attract spectators, participants, sponsors, and often include national and international media coverage. Developing and maintaining world-class recreational facilities is a major factor in continuing to attract international sports events. Facilities, such as the brand new Waipio Soccer Complex, have potential benefits as both valuable economic and community resources. Previous recreation markets that will remain strong include golf and ocean-related adventure activities.

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<sup>6</sup> Garrison, Robert W. Email to Hawaii Watchable Wildlife Committee Members. "Update on Hawaii Tourism Authority Grant Request." (August 2002).



### **3.3.2      Social Patterns**

#### **3.3.2.1      Family Structure and Households**

There were approximately 403,240 households in Hawaiji in 2000, an increase of 11.6 percent from 1990. By comparison, the resident population increased only 14 percent. Reflecting a continued decline in average household size, down to 2.92 persons per household compared to 3.15 ten years prior. Other family patterns include:

- An increase in single adults and working women. With less leisure time available, people seek recreation opportunities closer to home. This has a significant impact on the demand for neighborhood-based recreation areas.
- Couples are starting families later in life and there is an increase in childless couples.
- Teenagers are the most active in recreation, based on the number of days spent and number of activities.
- Children spend twice as much of their time on recreation compared to adults.
- There were 101 males to every 100 females.

#### **3.3.2.2      Lifestyle**

Americans are working more hours. The national median work week length has increased. Over 20 percent of the labor force works 49 hours per week. As leisure time becomes scarce, people simplify their recreation activities. Walking, swimming, and picnics are the most popular. There is also an expectation of quality from recreation providers as time becomes more valuable.

#### **3.3.2.3      Special Needs of the Population**

Less mobile people often concentrate in urban areas, including those with disabilities, the elderly, single-parent families, new immigrants, and others who cannot easily leave their neighborhoods. Immigrants may have dissimilar recreation interests, creating new demands for providers. Improved access, including physical access for individuals with disabilities, safety, and additional transportation may be required. Other demands may include organized play and social recreation programs. The Disability and Communication Access Board advises that more beach access is required. In September 2002, the U.S. Access Board published new guidelines that supplement the Board's Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) by adding a new chapter specific to recreation facilities. Chapter 15 of the new guidelines include specific provision for boating facilities, fishing piers and platforms, golf facilities, play areas, exercise equipment, shooting facilities, and swimming pools. State and County Departments of Parks and Recreation are currently working to bring facilities at parks, beaches, campsites, and other recreation areas, as well as recreation programs, up to the compliance standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

#### **3.3.2.4 Non-Recreation Uses of Parks**

Most public lands administered by federal, state, and county agencies have multiple uses, beyond recreation. They provide agriculture, range forage, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, erosion control, military, and historic/cultural uses. City and County parks meet daily recreation needs at locations close to home and accommodate community events such as craft fairs, religious events and self-help meetings. Park use programs, such as A+ after school care and senior citizens activities, have increased. The use of parks by the homeless has become a major issue for recreation agencies.

#### **3.3.2.5 Communication Technology**

Recent events in the technology industry have sped the flow of information to existing and potential recreational users. Current technology provides a wide range of recreation information from both formal establishment news sources, e.g. Network and cable television, newspapers and magazines, etc., and the informal news sources, e.g. Internet bulletin boards and websites, public access cable television, self-published newsletters (desktop publishing), etc. In the past decade, national Internet usage has grown substantially. Part of this reason has been the convergence of easier to use network browsers, such as Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer, the proliferation of low cost Internet Service Providers, and the falling cost of increasingly powerful computer technology.

The Internet posting of rock-climbing sites in Hawaiji, for example, provides a quick way to disseminate recreation information quickly and widely, in this case both locally and internationally, to existing and potential recreation users. Recreation information is also being provided by government agencies to their constituents. The U.S. National Park Service and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services provide information on their parks and programs via their website (<http://www.nps.gov/> and <http://www.fws.gov/>). The state DLNR also has a website that provides information about the major parks on each island, safety tips, and fishing and camping permits, as well as information on DLNR divisions (<http://www.state.hi.us/dlnr/Welcome.html>).

In the future, recreation information should become accessible faster as technology becomes cheaper, more powerful and easier to use. Hawaiji schools, as part of this trend, are exposing students to computer technology and the Internet and providing the basis for future technologically savvy recreation users.

### **3.3.3 Economic Factors**

According to recent DBEDT and University of Hawaiji Economic Research Organization reports, the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon will have a greater negative impact on Hawaiji than any other state because of our economy's dependency on tourism. Prior to the attacks, Hawaiji was experiencing moderate growth despite struggling U.S. mainland and Japanese economies; hotel revenues were up as well

as personal income and job growth. Hawaiji experienced an “immediate and profound” economic fallout in the wake of the attacks because of the disruption of air travel, the downturn in the travel industry, and further weakening of the Japanese economy. However, experts are optimistic that economic recovery is on the horizon. Increasing numbers of visitors from the U.S. mainland, as well as longer average lengths of stay and increased per person per trip spending, are all indicators that the tourism industry is headed towards a recovery of pre-September 11 levels.

### **3.4 PUBLIC AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION**

In addition to demographic characteristics, many public and private recreation organizations and providers were contacted to identify, update and set priorities for Hawaiji's top recreation issues. Focus group meetings with various types of recreation resources users, such as organized athletic leagues, hiking clubs, and paddling teams, public information meetings, and public recreation surveys also provided information regarding recreation issues and usage patterns. Tourist surveys were analyzed to determine actual levels of participation in recreation activities by visitors. All groups provided valuable information on recreation trends, future demand, funding constraints, and desired improvements to existing recreation programs and facilities.

#### **3.4.1 Observations of Recreation Managers and Providers**

A questionnaire summarizing the issues from the 1996 SCORP was distributed to individuals from federal, state, and county agencies related to outdoor recreation and natural resource protection. Respondents reviewed the relevancy of these previously identified issues and added new concerns and priorities. The information received from these surveys, as well as meetings with the agencies, formed an important basis for determining critical recreation issues (Chapter 4) and developing strategies for addressing those issues (Chapter 5). A list of individuals and agencies who provided input on the SCORP update through meetings, email, and phone conversations is included in Appendix C. For a copy of the survey and a summary of the survey responses, refer to Appendix D.

In general, the government agencies and recreation providers reported that the issues from the 1996 SCORP are still relevant and will be ongoing issues for the foreseeable future. The following issues, identified by agencies in 1996, have since become even more pressing in 2002:

- Resource protection
- Management and maintenance of high use resource areas
- Commercial use guidelines
- Funding and budget cuts
- Enforcement

In addition to these previously identified concerns, liability has emerged as a major issue affecting agencies' capacities to provide a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities

to the general public. Survey respondents and meeting attendees expressed the need for lawmakers to pass legislation protecting the State, counties, and private landowners in order to maintain and expand public access to and use of outdoor recreation facilities and resources. Other issues that were raised included the impact of vandalism on maintenance efforts and the reduction of public access to *mauka* lands with the closure of sugar and pineapple plantations. Finally, many recreation providers offered suggestions to enhance recreational opportunities for visitors. They were distressed that lawmakers have continued cutting recreation budgets because of the adverse affect these cuts are having on tourism.

### **3.4.2      Results of the Focus Groups, Public Meetings, and Recreation User Surveys**

Focus group meetings with representatives from a range of outdoor recreation user groups and general public information meetings were conducted throughout October 2002 to identify the current demand and trends in recreation, as well as identify and evaluate recreation issues, priorities, and possible projects to address issues and demands. Minutes of the focus groups and public meetings are reproduced in Appendix E.

The meetings focused on:

- Existing recreation participation (e.g. courts, fields, ocean, etc.).
- User satisfaction with recreation facilities/resources.
- Unmet or perceived demand for outdoor recreation activities.
- Outdoor recreation priorities based on demand and need.
- Potential projects to address identified priorities.

A survey for recreation users was also distributed to gather wider public input on priority recreation activities, satisfaction with facilities and resources, and suggestions for potential projects. Results from the surveys are summarized in Appendix F.

The survey asked respondents to report their use and satisfaction with the following facilities/resources:

- Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.
- Playgrounds for children.
- Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.
- Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.
- Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.
- Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.
- Open land in *mauka* (inland or mountain) areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.
- ADA compliant facilities.
- Other recreation needs.

In addition to the SCORP recreation user survey, a survey conducted by John M. Knox and Associates for the City and County of Honolulu's Department of Parks and Recreation, entitled *Residential Use of and Attitudes Toward Honolulu Municipal Recreation Facilities* (September 2000) was also reviewed. The survey focused on the frequency of use and demand, the quality of existing recreation facilities, and suggestions for additional programs, facilities, and improvements. The results indicate that beach parks, open-space parks, and ball fields/outdoor courts have the highest public use. In addition, children's playground equipment have a high frequency of use. While respondents were generally satisfied with the quality of both beach parks and open-space parks, satisfaction ratings were very low for children's playground equipment, primarily because of concerns about the safety of rusted and damaged equipment. Gymnasiums and camping sites also received low quality ratings because of poor cleanliness and maintenance.

Combining the input from focus group participants, public meeting attendees, and surveys, it was found that Hawai'i residents were most concerned about the following recreational needs and issues in order of importance:

- park maintenance and cleanliness, particularly restrooms;
- need for more youth-oriented facilities;
- overcrowding at popular recreation sites;
- need for more facilities, such as beach parks, playgrounds, ball fields, paths for biking/jogging, skate parks, and expansion of *mauka* trail systems for multiple users;
- public access to *mauka* and *makai* recreation areas; and
- safety issues.

#### **3.4.2.1 Perceived Resident Needs**

The 2002 focus group meetings and public information meetings dealt mainly with residents' perceived recreational needs. The discussion topics were designed to generate public input on recreation demands, needs for additional and/or updated facilities, and suggestions for both general and specific actions to address demands and needs. Participants reported high demand for the following recreational activities and associated facilities:

- Traditional sports, such as soccer, softball, baseball, tennis, basketball, and volleyball continue to be popular among residents and demand for field and court space.
- Safe jogging or biking paths.
- Ocean recreation, including fishing, diving, surfing, paddling/kayaking, and swimming, and use of passive beach facilities.

- Activities in forest reserve areas, including hiking, hunting, horseback riding, bicycling, and motorized off-road vehicles where these uses are allowed.
- Skateboarding and inline skating/hockey, especially popular among youths.
- Three types of off-road bicycling: mountain biking, downhill riding, and free riding.
- Development of “sports tourism” and efforts to bring regional, national, and international sporting events to Hawaiʻi.

### **3.4.2.2 Need for Additional Recreation Facilities and Resources**

Meeting participants and survey respondents were asked to identify additional outdoor resources needed to meet the community's recreation demands. The most widely identified additional facilities and resources included:

- Shaded and/or covered grassy park areas for picnicking and gathering with well-maintained restrooms.
- Playgrounds with safe equipment appropriate for young children within biking or walking distance of residential neighborhoods.
- Dog parks.
- Safe paths for jogging or biking along highways and surface streets with shade trees for comfortable day use and lighting for safe night use.
- Skate parks and inline hockey rinks.
- Public swimming pools with extensive open swim hours.
- Playing fields and courts with lights for night use and nearby restroom facilities.
- Parking, restrooms, showers, and other facilities at shoreline areas used for both commercial and private ocean recreation activities such as swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, kayaking, or paddling.
- Launch and storage facilities for canoe and kayak paddling.
- Camping sites and facilities in both *mauka* and *makai* areas.
- Multi-use trails and open land in forest areas for both commercial and private use by hikers, bikers, hunters, horseback riders, and cultural groups.

- Mountain bike and/or dirt bike parks.
- Cultural and historical parks that promote preservation and interpretation of archaeological and sacred sites, restoration of ancient fishponds, and workshops that perpetuate cultural traditions.

In addition to these specific types of needed recreation facilities, meeting participants and survey respondents reported an overwhelming demand for greater public access to *mauka* forest reserve areas and *makai* shoreline areas. In many cases, public recreation areas go unused because access to these sites is blocked by private ownership of land surrounding the sites. As a result, many accessible outdoor recreation areas are overcrowded and overused.

### **3.4.2.3 Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities**

#### **Safety**

Participants were most concerned with the safety of paths along roadways used for walking, jogging, and biking. Many reported that sidewalks and shoulders are too narrow, poorly lighted, and littered with glass and other debris. Many respondents to the recreation survey also expressed concerns for the safety of children using old and unmaintained playground equipment. Recreation groups on Kauaʻi reported the increasing danger of dog attacks at parks, in mountain areas, and along walking paths as the number of strays and unleashed pets continues to grow.

Safety is also a concern in *mauka* areas used for more than one type of outdoor activity. This includes concerns about off-leash hunting dogs in camping areas, shooting near heavily used trails, and bicycles crossing paths with hikers and horses.

#### **Maintenance**

Survey respondents frequently cited the need for better maintenance of park and beach facilities, especially regarding the cleanliness and availability of restrooms. Maintenance of courts and ball fields, which experience heavy use year-round, were also cited as needing improvement.

### **Unmet Recreational Needs and Problems in Recreation Areas**

The most highly demanded and undersupplied recreational need identified by meeting participants and survey respondents were activities in *mauka* areas. Hunters, especially on Maui, expressed frustration with the small amount of accessible areas for hunting. Although recreation maps indicate a large number of public hunting areas (see Public Hunting Areas maps following page 32), many of these are landlocked by private property. This also impacts other users of *mauka* areas. Mountain bikers and downhill

bikers expressed an unmet need for sanctioned areas to ride safely without endangering themselves and those using the area for other recreational uses. Horseback riders reported a similar deficiency in areas open to equestrian activities.

Following a lack of sufficient *mauka* recreational areas, participants noted a deficit and inadequacy of paths and/or sidewalks for walking and jogging. A lack of lighted, continuous paths within residential neighborhoods limits many from participating in recreation activities. In some rural areas, some respondents reported that loose or aggressive dogs also posed a threat to walkers and joggers. The health of Hawaiʻi residents was also raised as a significant concern during the 2002 SCORP public participation process. Many participants responded that they would exercise more, and therefore lead healthier lives, by walking and jogging if paths and sidewalks were safer and better maintained.

Participants also identified swimming as a popular form of exercise. However public swimming pools tend to be crowded and not well maintained. On Molokaʻi, the only public swimming pool has been closed for repairs since March 2002. There is also a deficit of public swimming pools on Kauaʻi, where some swim teams have been forced to discontinue practice after once-public pools began charging user fees. There are also concerns that fewer children are exposed to water safety education because of the lack of swimming facilities, which is problematic for a state surrounded by water.

Many of the counties have developed skate parks and hockey rinks in recent years. There is still a demand, however, for additional areas for skateboarding, inline skating, and inline hockey. The 1996 SCORP identified use of tennis courts on Kauaʻi by skateboarders and inline skaters as a significant issue. In response to this problem, the County developed and opened a skate park in Kapāʻa. However, many Kauaʻi high school students who participated in the 2002 SCORP survey identified a need for additional areas to skate on the West Side of the island, as the Kapāʻa facility (located on Kauaʻi's East Side) is too far for many youths to travel. Adult as well as youth SCORP participants placed a high priority on providing skate parks and other youth-oriented recreation facilities and resources as a deterrent for juvenile delinquency, participation in gangs, and drug use.

A newly reported unmet recreational need since the 1996 SCORP is the demand for recreational areas where owners can bring pets. The only two off-leash dog parks on Oʻahu, McInerney Dog Park at the Hawaiian Humane Society and the Bark Park on Diamond Head Road, are privately-run through donations and volunteers. There are no off-leash areas on the neighbor islands. Participants suggested that the development of fenced-in dog parks or the establishment of specific off-leash hours at existing parks would allow pet owners to recreate with their pets without creating conflicts with other park facility users.



According to meeting participants, one of the greatest problems negatively affecting their use of outdoor recreation resources is conflicts between different user groups. In *mauka* areas, these conflicts are mainly between hunters, hikers, bikers, and equestrians. At County park facilities, there are conflicts over the use of ball fields and courts by different leagues and teams. In addition, some of the County facilities are also used by public school physical education and athletic programs, which can lead to scheduling difficulties.

Conflicts between residents and commercial vendors for use of popular outdoor resources, especially beach areas, was another frequently-cited user conflict. Residents expressed frustration at the use of limited parking spaces by large tour vans and other tour-related vehicles. Commercial tour operators who participated at SCORP focus group and public meetings also commented that there were conflicts between registered eco-tour businesses that apply for permits, pay for use of resources, and follow state and county regulations, and those that operate illegitimately. These unlicensed operators further tax natural and cultural resources and create additional conflicts with residents without contributing to their protection.

#### **3.4.2.4 Priority for Funding**

Participants were asked to identify potential areas of outdoor recreation where the Counties and State could seek matching funds from the LWCF program. Although these priorities for funding varied by island, the most frequently identified areas were maintenance of existing facilities, improvement of access to *mauka* and *makai* areas, increased opportunities for recreation in *mauka* areas, establishment of safe biking and jogging paths, and expansion of playing fields. (See Appendix E for specific potential projects identified by participants at focus group and public meetings and Appendix F for projects identified on user surveys.)

#### **3.4.3 Tourism Surveys on Outdoor Recreation**

Visitors to the state represent a major sector (12%) of Hawai'i's daily population. Hawai'i's economy is firmly supported by the tourism industry. The Visitor Satisfaction Survey by DBEDT for the first six months of 2001 revealed that 98 percent of U.S. and Japanese visitors rated their vacations in Hawai'i as "excellent" or "above average." This is a remarkable improvement over an 87 percent positive rating in 1996. Nearly 99 percent of those surveyed responded that they would be "very likely" or "somewhat likely" to recommend Hawai'i as a prime vacation destination to their families and friends.

#### **Activity Type**

The primary reason motivating tourists to come to Hawai'i is the unique and diverse scenery and activities throughout the islands. Outdoor recreation and nature-based sightseeing opportunities offered by Hawai'i's unique environment are two of the main

reasons visitors come to the islands. In the DBEDT visitor satisfaction survey, only shopping ranked higher. (See Figures 3-1 through 3-3.)

Beach and water sports (swimming, sunbathing, scuba and snorkeling) were the most popular recreation activities for visitors from the U.S. mainland and Japan. According to the survey, U.S. visitors also enjoyed running/walking, backpacking, hiking, and camping. Golf was the highest non-water-based recreational activity for visitors from Japan. Boat, submarine, and whale watching tours were also popular among both demographic groups. Many respondents from the U.S. mainland (64.3 percent) reported using the Internet before their trip to plan these recreation and sightseeing activities.

When asked to rate satisfaction with outdoor recreation during their vacations, visitors from the U.S. mainland were overwhelmingly pleased, with 98 percent responding positively. Ninety-five percent of Japanese respondents were either “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with recreation, noting facilities as their greatest area of concern.

### **Island and Regional Profile**

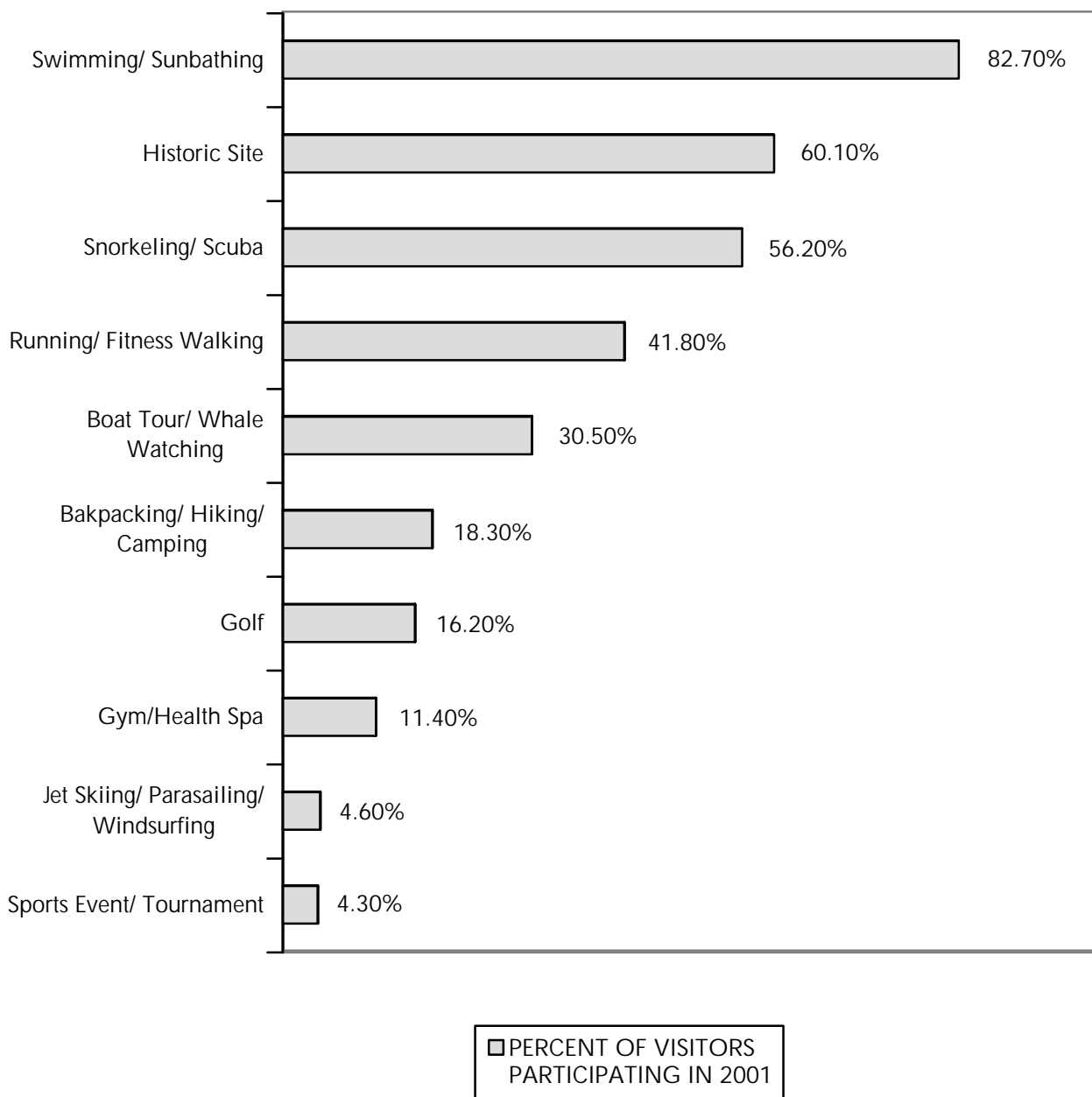
The major Hawaiian Islands, each with its own natural characteristics and personalities, attract visitors with different interests.

<u>Maui</u>	(U.S.)	submarine tours, whale watching, snorkeling, swimming
	(Japan)	golf, sightseeing, swimming/sunbathing
<u>Kauaʻi</u>	(U.S.)	helicopter tours, camping/hiking, snorkeling, windsurfing
	(Japan)	helicopter tours, swimming/sunbathing, windsurfing
<u>Hawaiʻi</u>	(U.S.)	sightseeing, swimming/sunbathing, snorkeling/scuba
	(Japan)	sightseeing, swimming/sunbathing
<u>Oʻahu</u>	(U.S.)	swimming/sunbathing, snorkeling, running/fitness
	(Japan)	swimming/sunbathing, snorkeling, golf

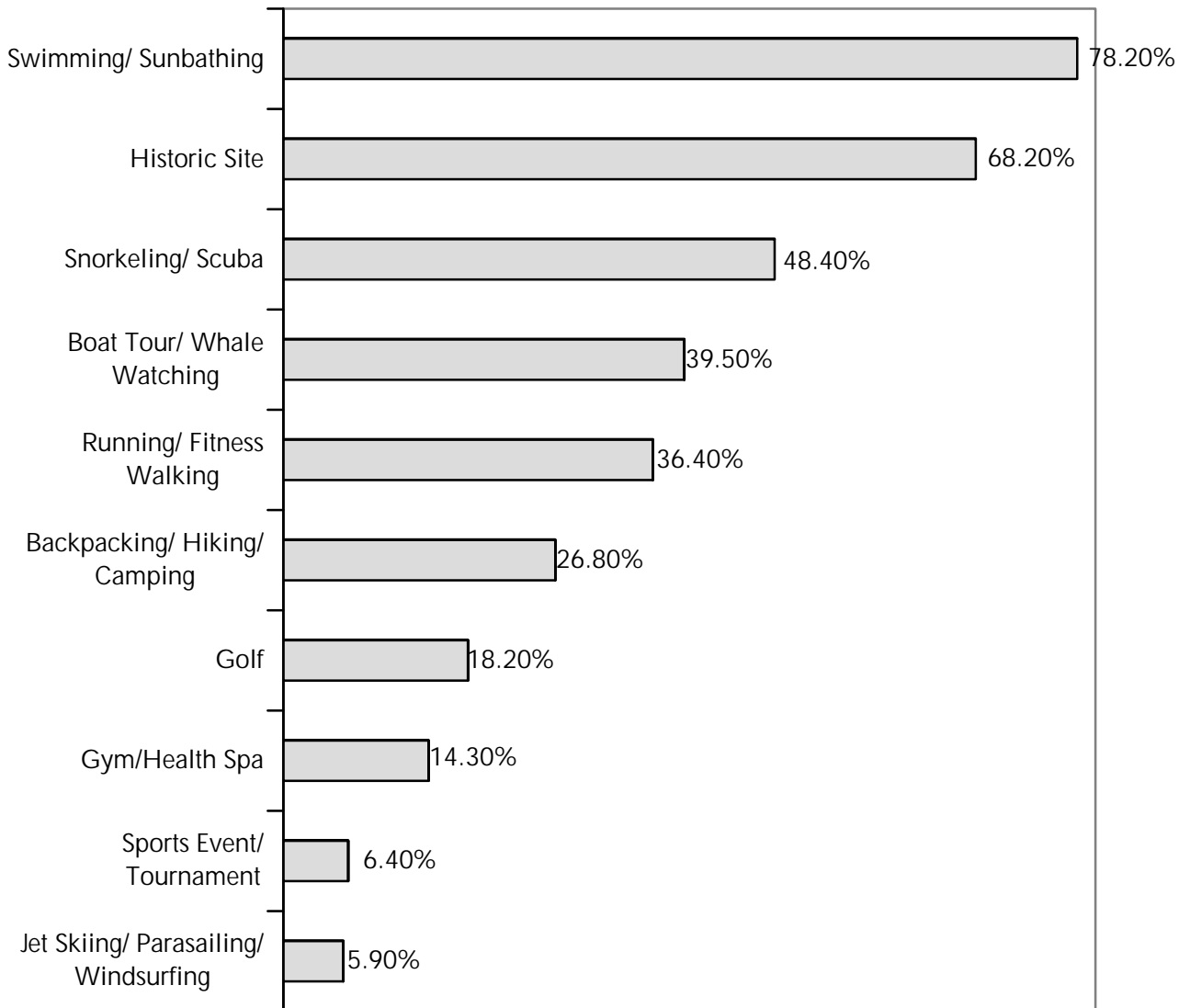
### **Special Events**

High profile recreation and spectator sports events draw large resident and visitor attendance annually, including the Honolulu Marathon, Great Aloha Run, Pro Bowl, Ironman Triathlon, Aloha Week Festivals, Sony Open, Senior Skins Game at Wailea, Duke Kahanamoku Canoe Races and the Molokai Hoe, and the Hawaiian International Billfish Tournament. In 1998, the Ironman Triathlon generated an estimated \$26 million in total sales. The economic benefits of the event reach beyond its Kona location with approximately 25 percent of participants reporting visits to other islands during their trip.

**Figure 3-1. RECREATION ACTIVITIES, 2001 U.S. WEST VISITORS**  
*(from DBET Visitor Satisfaction Survey for 1st Half of 2001)*

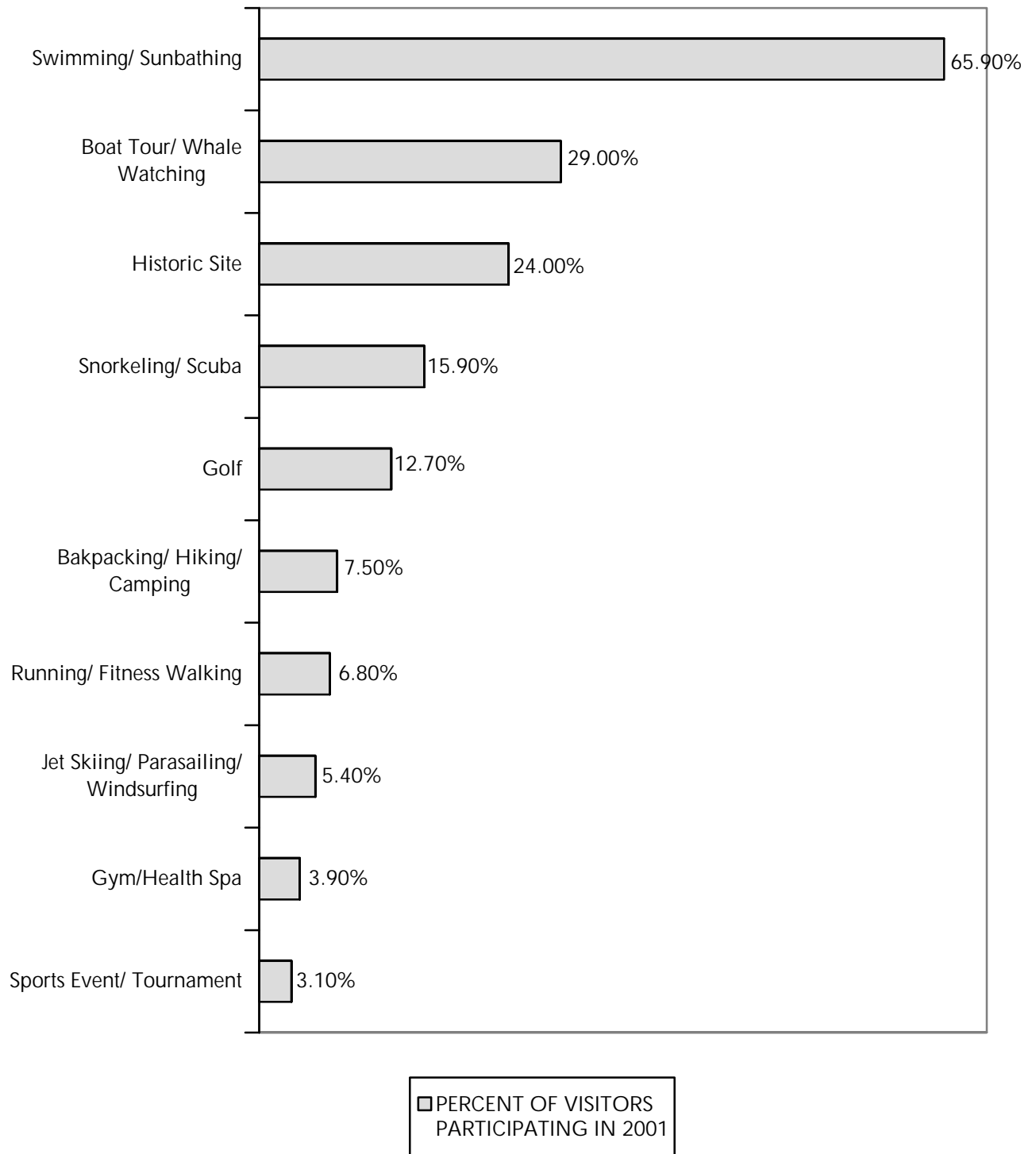


**Figure 3-2. RECREATION ACTIVITIES, 2001 U.S. EAST VISITORS**  
(from DBET Visitor Satisfaction Survey for 1st Half of 2001)



■ PERCENT OF VISITORS  
PARTICIPATING IN 2001

**Figure 3-3. RECREATION ACTIVITIES, 2001 JAPANESE VISITORS**  
*(from DBET Visitor Satisfaction Survey for 1st Half of 2001)*



## Visitor Profile

The DBEDT visitor satisfaction survey organized visitor's vacation activities based on lifestyle/lifestage characteristics. The following groups represent the four major categories of visitor type and the most common activities for each group:

Family: (24.2%) Families represent the largest lifestyle group to visit the Hawaiian Islands. Water-based outdoor recreation, such as swimming and snorkeling, were by far the most popular activities. Families from the U.S. mainland also enjoyed backpacking, camping, hiking, and visits to historic sites. Sightseeing, primary self-guided, was also a popular activity for families.

Seniors (23.3%) Seniors represent the second largest lifestyle group of visitors, primarily coming from the U.S. mainland. While seniors from the U.S. mainland reported beach activities and running or fitness walking as primary activities, Japanese visitors had much lower rates for outdoor recreation, listing tour bus excursions as a more frequent activity.

Middle Age (22%) Like families, U.S. visitors in this category also reported high rates of participation in water-based outdoor activities. Running and fitness walking, as well as historic site visits also ranked high. While Japanese "middle age" visitors reported shopping as a more frequent activity, many still spent time at beaches and playing golf.

Wedding/Honeymoon: (17.5%) The majority of wedding/honeymooners come from Japan (72%). Although honeymooners participate in recreational activities, they spend most of their time and money on entertainment (dining cruises, nightclubs, cultural shows) and shopping. Both visitors from Japan and the U.S. mainland indicated swimming/sunbathing as their primary outdoor activity.



## CHAPTER 4

### OUTDOOR RECREATION PRIORITY ISSUES

## **CHAPTER 4 OUTDOOR RECREATION PRIORITY ISSUES**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THIS CHAPTER**

This chapter discusses the current outdoor recreation priority issues, explains changes that have occurred since the 1996 SCORP, and raises issues to be considered in the future. Recreation demands are analyzed relative to their impact on resources and providers. Chapter 5 will explore various community and agency strategies required to address these issues and concerns.

The most pressing statewide issues identified by Hawai'i's recreation agencies, providers, residents and visitors are discussed below. Each section describes the issue, lists supporting data such as trends, attendance figures, agency observations and analysis, and comments from users, and discusses how these issues impact park and recreation agencies.

### **4.2 MEETING NEEDS OF RECREATION USERS**

A climate perfect for year-round recreation and an environment that offers a wide range of outdoor activities, from the mountains to the ocean, makes Hawai'i an ideal location for outdoor recreation. Recreation has been associated with improved physical health, reduction in social problems such as stress and crime, and promotion of an environmental conservation ethic. Natural resources and developed facilities, however, are not unlimited. As the population steadily grows, recreation providers across the state must continue to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse group of users. Each year, new types of activities requiring new types of facilities grow in popularity, such as surfing, downhill mountain biking, or inline hockey. Conflicts between the many different uses and users of outdoor recreation resources in Hawai'i, from canoe paddling races to hiking trips to soccer tournaments, continue to be an issue as competition for limited space and resources grows.

In the 1990s, funding to acquire land and improve recreation facilities decreased tremendously. Recreation providers, challenged by limited resources, must be flexible and improve management to adapt to quickly changing recreation demands. As popular ocean and shoreline areas become overcrowded, there has been more pressure on alternate locations such as the mountain areas, bikeways, and open park fields. New types of users, from immigrants to the elderly, have varying needs and may require specialized programs and facilities. Avenues for the public to voice their recreation needs and concerns to DLNR are through public participation in the planning and environmental impact processes, through the various island community plans, and through the SCORP itself.



#### 4.2.1 Ocean and Shoreline Areas

Agencies continued to emphasize the need for beach parks to provide for a wide range of users. The ocean, whether for swimming, fishing, surfing or paddling, was and is a major resource to Native Hawaiians. Accessibility to the ocean, whether for Native Hawaiians, *kamajaina* (residents), or *malihini* (visitors), is an important component of the State and counties' respective recreation plans. Respondents to the 2002 SCORP recreation user survey reported high use of shoreline parks and identified the need for more beach parks and facilities for picnicking, surfing, canoeing, kayaking, and other ocean recreation activities. There is particular concern over a lack of adequate restroom facilities and parking areas to keep up with the heavy use of these areas.

Competition for limited water recreation facilities increases as the population grows, especially at popular shoreline areas. There is overwhelming demand for more beach parks in Hawai'i County, particularly in the Kona area. Additional shoreline access is desired at specific locations along Kaua'i's North Shore. As the demand increases, there is a growing sentiment for residents to have preferred use of recreation areas over visitors and for the prevention of uses that limit access (perceived or actual) to the shoreline. Overcrowding has also raised concerns about the safety of water activities, particularly swimming in areas near boat ramps, and commercial uses (eco-tourism kayak companies, for example).

Use of shoreline areas for commercial ocean recreation has continued to increase with the growth of the "eco-tourism" sector of the visitor industry. The State and counties recognize the need to place controls, such as stringent permitting requirement, on these uses so that they do not adversely effect fragile ocean resources or crowd out public use. In the case of the Hanalei River, the State sought a complete ban on any motorized commercial tour operations.

No new recreational boat harbors were constructed during the 1996-2002 period, and according to DOBOR, recreational boating congestion continues to be a problem at access and destination sites. The State implemented improvements and additions to existing harbor and ramp facilities and approved a large number of mooring permits for harbors and offshore anchorages. In 1997-98, DOBOR completed the third phase of the Ke'ehehi Lagoon Canoe Facility on O'ahu. This much-needed facility now hosts over half of O'ahu's canoe regattas each season. As canoe paddling and kayaking activities continue to grow in popularity on the outer islands as well, there is a growing demand for the development of storage and launching facilities, particularly on Molokai and West Hawai'i.

To resolve conflicts between ocean recreation users, the state adopted an Ocean Recreation Management Plan (ORMP) in 1988 designed to reduce user conflict by separating ocean recreation activities in the water and providing guidelines for those activities. Legal challenges to the ORMP, new legislation on thrill craft and parasailing, and other new concerns have also called into question the effectiveness of the original

ORMP. The Thrill Craft Advisory Committee was established in 1998 to review safety issues and user conflicts stemming from the increasing popularity of recreational thrill craft use. User conflicts still exist and need further work, including improvements to guidelines for multiple use areas, e.g., thrill craft, parasailing, and swimming barge activities at Hawaiji Kai on Oʻahu.

#### **4.2.2 Mountain Areas and Trails/Natural Areas**

As Hawaiji becomes increasingly urban, residents and visitors seek and demand more opportunities for recreational experiences within an undeveloped natural setting. Attendance at Hawaiji's National Parks, including Haleakalā National Park on Maui and Hawaiji Volcanoes National Park on Hawaiji Island increased nearly 22 percent from 1991 to 1999. Interest in camping has nearly doubled in the past decade, with the number of permits for City & County of Honolulu sites in 2000 reaching nearly 17,000 as compared to just 9,633 in 1991. Limited access to the shoreline and ocean areas and overcrowding at these sites has prompted residents and visitors to explore mountain and upland areas as an alternative to shoreline and ocean recreation. During the SCORP public participation process, meeting attendees and survey respondents reported a growing popularity of a wide range of natural area activities, including hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, hunting, freshwater fishing, and camping. As the number of users and types of uses increase, conflicts arise between the users, similar to what has been experienced in the ocean areas. There are also growing conflicts between the purposes of mountain areas, which includes watershed protection and providing natural habitats for endangered and endemic species, as well as recreation. Wise management of these highly sensitive environments is critical. Agencies are working on specific resource management and capacity plans to address the conflicts.

Hiking trails are widely used on all islands by residents and visitors, including organized groups, families and friends, military personnel and dependents, and commercial tour operators, and require greater financial and manpower support for ongoing maintenance and assurance of adequate access. Although Kauai and Oʻahu have extensive trail networks, Maui has an inadequate supply of trail resources, considering its growing population base.

Although hiking continues to be the most common mountain area activity, off-road bicycling has greatly increased in popularity. Certain trails, such as the Honolulu Mauka trail complex Makiki-Tantalus trail complex have been closed permanently to biking to protect trails, prevent user conflicts, and improve public safety. This has created a higher demand for mountain bike use of remaining state trails, and has increased illegal use of unmanaged trails on state and private property, particularly on Maui. "Downhill," an offshoot of more traditional cross-country riding, has emerged as a popular new "extreme" mountain area activity. The sport has experienced its greatest growth on Oʻahu. Waiāhila Ridge is currently experiencing the new trend of downhill mountain biking. Downhill biking also takes place in Waimea Valley although only through private operators. Complaints from area residents and concerns about the damage to soils (erosion) and a

cultural site have prompted discussion as to whether this activity should be banned from Wājahila Ridge.

Camping is another natural area activity that has grown significantly in the past decade. Although shoreline campsites remain popular, overcrowding of these areas has prompted residents, visitors, and commercial operators to explore camping opportunities within *mauka* natural areas. There is pressure for resource managers to improve and increase *mauka* campsites and facilities to meet user demand without endangering or compromising the integrity of the natural setting (such as Kalalau within Nā Pali Coast State Park). Hawai'i County has developed an online reservation for county campsites. An update and reprogramming of the State Parks reservation system will be operational in early 2003.

Hiking, mountain biking, and camping represent just a few of the activities now taking place in natural areas. Other trail uses include horseback riding, off-road motor biking, and All Terrain Vehicles. Natural areas also serve as the setting for hunting and fishing, which have also grown in popularity since the previous SCORP. Many of these activities take place simultaneously on the same trails and within the same areas. The primary concern this has raised among the various types of users is safety. While many groups advocate multi-use trails open to all types of off-road trail activities, there are questions about the compatibility of the different uses. In order to make trails safe and accessible for more than one use, there is a need to educate users about right-of-ways and other trail issues, including the impact their use may have on the sustainability of the resource. This could be accomplished by improving trail signage. Representatives of the many different natural area activities present at the 2002 SCORP public meetings and focus group meetings reported a willingness to work with other user groups and government agencies to establish standards for forest area and trail usage and explore ways to safely expand mountain area recreational opportunities.

#### **4.2.3      Linear Paths**

Bicycling has greatly increased in popularity, both on-road and off-road, as a means of alternate transportation, and for fitness and recreation. Bicycle registrations in the state have steadily grown. There were 121,039 licensed bicycles statewide in 2000, an increase of nearly seven percent since 1995.

Increased interest in biking and continued interest in jogging has raised awareness of the lack of bike- and pedestrian-ways. SCORP survey respondents and meeting participants expressed a need for the establishment of safe and continuous pathways for biking, walking, and jogging that encompass all communities. There is also a reported need for better maintenance of existing paths, particularly those along busy highways that are often covered with litter, broken glass, or debris, from road construction projects or from passing motorists. Many commented that they would engage in more physical activity if these resources were readily available within their communities.

An update of *Bike Plan Hawaii* through the Department of Transportation is currently underway with the goal of making Hawai'i a more bike-friendly place. The implementation of this plan will create a network of bike lanes throughout the state and should resolve many of the bikeway-related issues raised during the SCORP public participation process. The public draft is expected to be completed in February or March 2003. Implementation of the plan is dependent on the availability of funds. Advisory groups on all islands complement DOT's bikeway planning effort by actively promoting and proposing bike pathways and safety education programs, such as People's Advocacy for Trails Hawai'i (PATH), the Mayor's Committee on Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety on Hawai'i, and the Hawaii Bicycling League on O'ahu.

#### **4.2.4      Active Playfields and Courts**

With 89 percent of Hawai'i's population residing in urban areas, open spaces and parks in the neighborhoods are well used. Participation in field and court games by youths and adults remains high. Public parks are holding more organized, repeat events, such as tournaments, races, and charitable fitness walks. Recreation providers and parks departments are struggling to accommodate such a high number of users at a single event, in terms of facilities management and scheduling. Larger consolidated regional parks may become desirable, as numerous smaller parks are more difficult to maintain and often cannot accommodate tournaments and other large-scale events.

Continued population growth in West O'ahu has placed a greater demand for parks in that region. To address this need, the city has implemented the first two phases of a master plan for the 269-acre Central O'ahu Regional Park. The park provides the Central O'ahu community with 38 soccer, baseball, and softball fields, as well as tennis courts. The closure of Barbers Point Naval Air Station on O'ahu also presents an additional opportunity to acquire land for park use for the growing West O'ahu community, although the City has yet to finalize a park master plan for Kalaheo.

Maui County, which continues to experience significant population growth, has also made an effort to expand outdoor recreation opportunities through the development of a large regional park. In September 1998, Maui County opened the 101-acre Keōpūolani Regional Park. The park provides the Central Maui region with a mix of active and passive features, including courts, fields, skateboard areas, and trails. The most recent project in Keōpūolani is the construction of playground equipment that can be used by special needs children.

Although regional parks may be able to serve a large population base and provide a wide variety of facilities, there is also a strong desire among residents to increase the number of smaller community parks with facilities targeted to young children. There is no playground equipment on Molokai and equipment at many parks on other islands has deteriorated to the point that it is a safety concern. These parks also require more pavilions and restroom facilities and improved landscaping. Residents hope that the provision of smaller parks will unite communities and strengthen community identity.

Inline roller-skating, inline hockey, and skateboarding increased, resulting in competition for paved courts and linear paved paths at urban parks. Many counties have responded to this recreational need by developing skate parks and hockey rinks.

Due to the continuing popularity of organized athletics, there is growing competition for the use of multi-purpose ball fields and courts. This conflict is compounded by the use of some county park facilities by some nearby schools for physical education programs. Scheduling field and court use is an ongoing challenge for recreation providers and resource managers. On Maui, working with one AYSO representative, rather than individual coaches, has helped the Department of Parks and Recreation to simplify the scheduling system and placed responsibility for organizing the many AYSO teams with the league itself. On Oahu, the anticipated completion of the Central Oahu Regional Park is expected to relieve much of the pressure for field and court space on smaller area community park facilities.

#### **4.2.5      Special Needs of the Population**

As the population becomes more diverse, neighborhood parks and programs will experience greater demands. Increasing numbers of elderly citizens, including those less mobile, more single-parent families and immigrants, and residents with physical disabilities will need to be considered in outdoor recreation planning. These demographic changes offer Hawai'i an opportunity, along with its focus on the international market, to bring in a new Olympic training center or to promote Hawai'i as a "wellness center" for the aging population.

Public parks have traditionally been used for more than recreational purposes. Many childcare services operate within parks or use them for outings. The State continues to use some park facilities for its A+ After School Program. The parks are also available to social services program, such as the YMCA, for youths-at-risk.

Members of communities throughout the state have also expressed concerns about the rise in drug use and crime among Hawai'i's youth. There is a sense that the benefits of greater investment in our parks and recreation facilities will help to prevent juvenile delinquency by giving youths positive recreational alternatives. SCORP public meeting participants in Kona suggested developing community park facilities to serve as gathering places that will bring youths and adults, particularly the elderly, together and introduce youths to positive influences.

### **4.3            RESOURCE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **4.3.1      Natural Resources**

Both the 1990 and 1996 SCORPs identified resource conservation and management as a major issue area, and it continues to be of concern, with a particular focus on protecting

natural resources so they may be sustained over the long-term. In the past, agencies have encountered resistance to efforts to deal with the problem of environmental degradation of popular sites by restricting public use. However, the balance between public access and the need for resource protection has changed in recent years. Growing public acceptance of an environmental ethic and citizens' demands that beaches, forests, and other public assets be preserved for future generations has led to acceptance of government policies that place protection of the resource above unrestricted public access. Agencies have moved to restrict use of several high-profile recreation sites in an effort to allow the recovery of fragile ecosystems.

Hanauma Bay, the state's first Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD), has been a visible example. In response to concerns about the degradation of this unique natural resource and popular recreation spot for tourists and residents, the City began charging non-Hawai'i residents a \$3 entry fee in 1995. The money goes towards upgrading the park's facilities and staffing the marine education program. The City stepped up its preservation efforts in August 2002 with the opening of its \$13 million education center. Visitors are now required to watch a video on water safety and reef preservation at the center before entering the preserve.

In addition to efforts to better educate visitors about the fragility of Hawai'i's natural resources, state and county agencies are also moving towards a practice of resource management at Hanauma Bay and other recreation sites across the state. One example is the Hawai'i Coral Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (CRAMP), which began in 1998 as a collaboration between the University of Hawai'i, DLNR, DAR, and local scientists. The program collects information on the status of coral reefs in order to better understand the factors influencing reef stability, decline, and recovery. The information collected helps recreation site managers make decisions regarding the preservation of natural resources.

Another notable example of an agency giving priority to the resource is the recent expansion of the Pūpūkea MLCD and accompanying passage of strict regulations. After a series of task force meetings beginning in September 2000, DLNR's Division of Aquatic Resources and concerned members of the North Shore community succeeded in passing amendments to the administrative rules concerning the Pūpūkea MLCD in March 2002. The amendments expanded the boundaries of the district, creating a wider area of protection, and strengthened regulations governing fishing activities in order to protect the resource.

#### **4.3.2      Cultural Resources**

Protection of cultural sites is important to all of us whether we are Native Hawaiians, *kamajāina*, or *malihini*. Some preservation of cultural sites is occurring in the Federal and State Historical Parks. In other situations, unmonitored use of certain areas for recreation has contributed to the deterioration of cultural and archaeological sites.

Modern development poses a significant threat to cultural areas. In Kona, which has experienced rapid resort and luxury residential development in the past two decades, the protection of cultural resources has increasingly become a concern of the local community and DLNR. In 1998, the 16.4-acre Keākealaniwahine Complex and the 12-acre Keolonāhihi State Historical Park were identified as “Sustainability Hotspots.” DLNR identified the development of adjacent lands by private land owners or for public works projects as a major obstacle and threat to sustaining the cultural and archaeological integrity of the two complexes.

On Maui, the use of the ball field at Maluʻūlu O Lele Park in Lahaina was suspended after an archaeological research study discovered that the area was an important historic burial site. The Friends of Mokuʻūla and other community action groups supported restoration of the historic island and surrounding wetlands. Although the public recreation use was lost, the community may benefit in the long run from the restoration of such a significant piece of Hawaiian history.

#### **4.4 MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION RESOURCES AND FACILITIES**

##### **4.4.1 Maintenance**

During the 1996 to 2002 period, the maintenance of existing facilities continued to represent one of the greatest problems facing public agencies due to decreased fiscal resources, heavy use of popular recreation sites by the general public and the homeless, and from vandalism. Recreation agencies have suffered budget and staffing cuts at all levels of government due to the recent economic downturn and a struggling tourism industry. The resultant fiscal declines have negatively affected capital improvement funds and the availability of manpower and equipment for maintaining recreation facilities. Deferred maintenance can have long-term cost implications. Because aging facilities have not been maintained, they now require major repairs and/or replacements rather than basic upkeep.

The maintenance of courts and fields is made more difficult because of the year-round demand for space. On Maui, the use of county facilities by adjacent DOE public schools has increased this problem because crews cannot do maintenance work during school hours. The Division of State Parks has addressed a similar maintenance problem by closing camp sites one or two days per week. The City and County of Honolulu rotates soccer field use at Kapiʻolani Park to provide recovery days for the turf. However, this is not an option for many communities that lack enough fields to rotate usage. The new Waipiʻo Soccer Complex, which includes 19 fields, should relieve overuse pressure on Kapiʻolani Park and other parks on Oʻahu.

The negative effects of poorly maintained facilities are far-reaching. Many tourists travel to Hawaiʻi specifically to take advantage of our renowned natural outdoor setting. Visitors using poorly maintained county and state parks and facilities would come away with a negative impression of Hawaiʻi. Facilities in disrepair also cause hazards and potential

liability and may lead to closing of some parks or park areas, which negatively impact both tourism and quality of life for residents.

#### **4.4.2      Vandalism**

When asked to comment on the most pressing issues affecting outdoor recreation in their communities, survey respondents overwhelmingly reported the disrepair of facilities at recreation sites, such as restrooms, water fountains, and picnic tables, as a primary area of needed improvement. Recreation providers are well aware of this concern and have focused efforts in recent years to raise cleaning standards, improve methods, increase frequency of maintenance, and expedite responses to maintenance complaints despite manpower and equipment shortages. However, the continuing problem of vandalism has nullified these efforts in parks throughout the state. Facilities damaged by vandalism are often removed (such as toilet seats and toilet paper dispensers) rather than replaced to prevent them from becoming safety hazards or from being further vandalized.

The most readily apparent impact of vandalism is monetary. While basic maintenance is an expected cost for parks departments, especially for heavily used facilities at popular sites, repairing and replacing facilities damaged by vandalism has become a major expenditure. In FY2001, the Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation spent over \$235,000 on damages, including graffiti and theft, due to vandalism. For a number of years, the Parks Maintenance Division of the Hawai'i County Department of Parks and Recreation has undertaken a number of steps to combat vandalism. These included implementing a community policing program, installing gates and nighttime security patrols, and educating the public about the costs of vandalism to taxpayers. Initially these programs had a dramatic effect, reducing the cost of damages from \$53,716 in 1998-99 to \$16,646 in 2000-01. However, vandalism is again on the rise, particularly in the Kona area, and according to agency officials, it continues to put a heavy strain on an already tight budget. In 2001-2002, Hawai'i County reported 126 incidents of vandalism with a damage estimate of \$54,459.

Vandalism also has a serious negative impact on public access to and participation in outdoor recreation. On O'ahu and Hawai'i, parks departments have reluctantly decided to install gates and lock parks at night as a preventative measure. Vandalism not only limits access to existing facilities, but it also decreases prospects to develop additional park sites and/or provide park amenities (such as expensive "vandal-resistant" restrooms). With resources already limited, parks departments are often forced to allocate funds to fix damage and install vandal-proof facilities that could otherwise be used for new park acquisition and development. Recreation and community programs suffer because there are fewer available facilities and fewer resources to fund the programs.

#### **4.4.3      Homelessness**

Non-recreation uses have placed even greater demands on park facilities, reflecting social changes in the state. A weak economy, changes in the treatment of the mentally ill, which



resulted in decreased institutionalization, plus cuts in social programs have led to a dramatic rise in the homeless population. These individuals have ended up residing at public beaches and parks, creating additional maintenance demands on shorthanded park employees and discouraging public recreational use. Homelessness is not a recreation-related issue; it is a social and economic problem that goes beyond the ability of recreation agencies to solve. However, the presence of homeless people in parks constrains access to those facilities by other members of the public and contributes to maintenance needs. One visible example has been the use of Kapiʻolani and Ala Moana Parks by homeless persons.

#### **4.4.4      User Conflicts**

Managing a limited amount of recreation resources for a large number and variety of users and activities is a challenge for resource managers. The 1996 SCORP identified three primary types of user conflicts: 1) those between ocean recreation users; 2) those related to an increase in visitor usage; and 3) those related to commercial users. Since 1996, these have persisted, particularly those conflicts caused by continuing pressure from commercial eco-tour interests to be permitted to expand operations in popular public outdoor recreation areas. In addition to the previously identified conflicts, which all remain relevant, competition for use of *mauka* trails and open areas and conflict over decisions regarding management of these areas between hikers, mountain bikers, horseback riders, hunters, conservationists, and government agencies has increased. Recreation agencies also continue to manage conflicts between sport leagues, special event promoters and the general public, commercial users and the general public, and the homeless and the general public at ball fields and parks; and commercial and recreational fishermen in ocean areas.

#### **4.4.5      Safety**

##### **Personal Safety**

Personal safety is still a concern as demonstrated by the City and County of Honolulu's closing of 101 of its 122 parks to overnight use since 1990 because of vandalism, noise disturbances, illegal activities, and property damage. Recreation managers expressed concern over the use of parks for illegal activities, such as drug transactions. This poses a serious threat to the safety of legitimate park users and has prompted the closing of many county facilities at night. Thefts from cars parked at popular recreation sites continues to be a problem both for residents and visitors, particularly at beach parks and hiking trailheads. The use of parks by the homeless also negatively affects the perception of park safety.

##### **Hiker Safety**

With the increased popularity of hiking, hiker safety is gaining exposure. Hiker safety is linked with the need to provide more and better public information, trail signage and

education, and to guard against potential legal liabilities due to hiker injuries. Na Ala Hele, in partnership with the Hawaiʻi Tourism Authority, using Tobacco Settlement Money through the Department of Health funded and published an updated "Hiking Safely in Hawaiʻi" brochure in June 2001 and provide safety information for specific trails on the Na Ala Hele website.

On Oʻahu, a fire department rescue helicopter crashed in 1995 while searching for a missing hiker that was lost while using an unmanaged trail on private land in the Kōjōlau Mountains, above Sacred Falls. The firefighter pilot and two police officers were killed. In 1999, a rockslide killed eight hikers on the popular Sacred Falls trail in Windward Oʻahu. The trail has been closed indefinitely since. A landslide at the popular Mānoa Falls hiking trail in early 2002 led to a five-month closure of the trail. After determining and implementing changes necessary to make the trail safer, such as restricting access to specific areas, posting landside hazard warning signs, and removing non-native vegetation deemed to be potential hazards in the future, DLNR reopened the trail in May 2002.

These events have focused public attention on the cost and risks associated with search and rescue of hikers and prompted DLNR to undertake risk assessment studies of popular hiking areas.

## Water Safety

Recreation agencies throughout the state have continued to identify water safety as an issue from both a public safety and liability point of view. On Oʻahu, the attendance at beaches with lifeguards declined from 1997 to 2001, as did the number of rescues and drowning.

**Table 4-1. Attendance and Water Safety at Guarded Beach Parks, for the City and County of Honolulu**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Estimated Attendance	20,658,604	18,176,702	16,944,487	17,285,810	18,709,554
Rescues	1,454	1,107	810	1,161	1,360
Drowning	8	4	4	7	4
Surfing Accidents	405	374	385	697	591

Source: State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *The State of Hawaiʻi Data Book*, 1997-2000.

However, the number of surfing accidents increased significantly. Budget problems continued to affect the ability of state and county agencies to provide lifeguard services for beach parks, water safety education programs, and offshore (storm warning/high surf) buoys.

In 1996, the State Legislature passed "Act 190," which provides immunity from liability for the State and counties for ocean-related incidents if certain water safety signs are posted at beach parks. The work of the task force created by this legislation continues as the enabling legislation has been extended through 2007.

#### **4.4.6      Enforcement**

Given the growing issues of maintenance and vandalism, as well as resource protection, there is an increasing need for stronger enforcement of parks regulations and administrative rules. DOCARE is the primary authority responsible for enforcement of all State laws and rules involving State lands, State Parks, historical sites, forest reserves, aquatic life and wildlife areas, coastal zones, Conservation districts, State shores, as well as county ordinances involving county parks. Considering this wide range of responsibility, DOCARE has a limited staff. DOCARE officials have expressed concerns about providing enforcement if additional recreation sites are acquired.

### **4.5      FINANCIAL CHALLENGES**

County, state, and federal funding for outdoor recreation has remained drastically reduced throughout the 1990s. Interviews with recreation agencies and providers indicate that inadequate funding is still one of the most critical problems they face. As the departments struggle to maintain services and recreation programs, in spite of staff reductions, recreational resources will ultimately be negatively impacted. Potential problems include: not meeting the general public's recreational needs, increased liability exposure if recreation areas are not maintained to assure public safety, park and trail closures, resource degradation, and ultimately, harm to Hawaiji's visitor industry.

#### **4.5.1      Reduction of Revenue**

The major sources of revenue for state and county recreation agencies are through the state's general and special funds, tourism taxes, property taxes, general obligation bonds, user fees, federal funding programs, and occasionally private resources. Hawaiji's economy has struggled to recover from declines in the visitor industry since the events of September 11, 2001. Japan's slow economic recovery and low-level investment in Hawaiji have compounded the slowdown. Declining revenues due to the serious economic downturn at both the local and national levels have led to budget cuts at the federal, state, and county levels and recreation programs are often the first to suffer from these decreases in government spending.

#### **4.5.2      Added Expenses**

In addition to the slow economy, a number of significant factors have reduced funds available statewide to recreation agencies:

- Hawaiʻi's state parks experienced a short-term drop in visitors following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Although fewer visitors means less of an impact on recreation facilities and natural resources, the decrease in excise tax revenue available to the General Fund has led to significant decreases in funding to state and county parks and recreation agencies for maintenance and staffing.
- Federal legislation requires that the state and counties comply with a wide variety of regulations, from the Americans with Disabilities Act to environmental protection. Federal, State, and County laws on accessibility, public health, environmental protection, community participations, etc., have impacted the length of time and costs required to develop park facilities and improvements. Compliance requirements are increasing and becoming more complex, contributing to higher costs at a time of decreasing budgets. Construction projects needed to bring parks facilities up to ADA compliance account for 45 percent of the County of Hawaiʻi Department of Parks and Recreation's six-year capital improvements program request. Division of State Parks has experienced lengthy delays reopening facilities, such as restrooms and cabins, due to Department of Health permit requirements in the development of potable water systems, and sewage treatment and disposal in remote park areas.
- Ceded Lands: Another major impact has been the legislated requirement that 20 percent of all revenues derived from the public land trust (ceded lands, described in Act 304 passed by the State Legislature) be transferred to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. In 2001, this equaled \$8.2 million. This includes revenues from state land leases, state park concessions, and small boat harbor revenue. This has a significant impact on recreation agencies that rely on user fees for a majority of their funding, such as the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation. In September 2001, the Hawaiʻi Supreme Court rendered Act 304 invalid while upholding the State's obligation to Native Hawaiians.<sup>7</sup> Although OHA has not yet received the revenues from ceded lands, in January 2003, Legislators agreed to pay the deferred revenues, which are now estimated at \$10.3 million.
- Vandalism: More money is being spent to repair vandalized structures and to install "vandal-free" facilities. According to park managers, vandal-resistant materials can cost up to three to ten times more than those that normally would be used.

#### **4.5.3      State Recreation Agency Budgets**

In recent years, state agencies have been greatly impacted by budget cuts. Legislative appropriations have continually decreased since 1993 when DLNR's general fund operating budget was over \$35 million. For fiscal year 2003 appropriations for DLNR's general fund operating budget dropped to \$24.5 million, which represents .68 percent of

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<sup>7</sup> Office of Hawaiian Affairs. *Hawaiian Ceded Lands Guide*. Available online at: <http://www.oha.org/pdf/CededLandsBro.pdf>.

the State's total budget. DLNR's budget represents less than 1 percent of the total state budget, yet the Department is responsible for managing one-quarter of the land in the state and for regulating half of the land and surrounding ocean areas. A selective review of state recreation program budgets is presented in Table 4-2.

- **Division of State Parks**

The Division of State Parks is financed primarily through the general and special funds. Since 1995, State Parks' general funded budget (including Development and Operation and Administration) has dropped about 20 percent, from \$9.4 million in 1995 to \$7.4 million in 2002 and staff has dropped from 155 to 126. These severe cuts in operating expenses and manpower have decreased services and delayed badly needed maintenance. There are concerns that the State may be forced to close some facilities permanently in the face of an \$73 million backlog of needed repairs. However, the National Parks Service recently issued a warning to all states that any State park closures of areas which had been acquired or improved with federal funds would result in a loss of eligibility for Land and Water Conservation Funds.

Although resident and tourist participation in recreation has increased, park acquisition and development of new parks has slowed as a result of the severe decreases in personnel and funding. Recent emphasis has instead been placed on repair and renovation of existing facilities to assure public health, safety, and accessibility. Capital expenditures, typically funded by general fund and general obligation bonds, have decreased from \$39.4 million in 1990 to \$19.2 million in 2003. In the past, general obligation bonds have been authorized with matching state funds, but the bonds have had a low priority in recent years. The last decade has also seen a rapid increase in land values, which raises the cost of acquiring and developing additional areas for recreation.

The state park system generates revenue through camping fees and cabin rentals, concessions leases, recreational leases, and entry fees to Diamond Head State Monument. The Department is considering charging entry fees at additional State parks and increasing user fees as a way to increase revenues. These revenues are deposited into the State Parks Special Fund and are earmarked for the State Parks Interpretive Program, repair and maintenance, and other park operation costs. Budget cuts in the State Parks general funded program have resulted in some staffing and operating costs, especially minor repair and maintenance, being transferred into the Special Funded program. The legislature earmarked \$1 million from the Hawai'i Tourism Authority's Transient Accommodations Tax (TAT) Trust Fund to support parks and trails (\$900,000 to State Parks and \$100,000 to Na Ala Hele). However, DLNR will only receive this money if the TAT Trust Fund exceeds \$62.292 million, which is in doubt due to the continuing revenue shortfalls experienced by the visitor industry and the HTA.

**Table 4-2. State of Hawai'i Culture and Recreation Budgets (Expenditures and Encumbrances)**

DLNR Division	Source of Funds <sup>1</sup>	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Expenditures \$ (Millions)	Full-time positions	Expenditures \$ (Millions)	Full-time positions	Expenditures \$ (Millions)	Full-time positions
State Parks (Development & Operations)	G	5.45	113	5.69	111	5.34	112
State Parks Administration	G	.34	10	.31	7	.34	7
State Parks Interpretation	S	.57	12	1.09	17 <sup>2</sup>	1.38	17
Historic Preservation	G,S,F	.94	13	1.05	15	1.39	13
Forestry & Wildlife <sup>3</sup>	G,S,F	11.38	153	12.31	153	13.51	153
Aquatic Resources	G,S,F	6.76	44	6.36	44	6.45	44
Boating & Ocean Recreation	S,F	9.60	90	9.24	90	9.27	92

<sup>1</sup> Source of Funds:

G – State General Funds

S – State Special Fund (revenues generated by the program assist with staffing and operating costs)

F – Federal Funds (grant programs)

<sup>2</sup> Three General Fund positions from State Parks Administration and two General Fund positions from State Parks Development and Operations were transferred to State Parks Special Fund in 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Forestry and Wildlife includes Na Ala Hele (Trails and Access) Program and Natural Area Reserves (NARS) Program.

#### ▪ **Historic Preservation Division**

Historic Preservation operates mainly with state general funds. Federal assistance, placed into a special fund, has been eroded though legislative appropriation of its principal, resulting in fewer grants-in aid projects. Federal funds are mainly used for staff salaries. Further reductions could result in less acquisition of historic preserves.

#### ▪ **Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW)**

Over the past decade, there has been a significant decrease in general funds allocated to DOFAW. Its programs have increased reliance on special funds, and federal and revolving funds, such as the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration fund, Endangered Species Act, Cooperative Forest Management, and the Recreational Trails Program under TEA-21. The Na Ala Hele program receives 0.3 percent of the State Fuel Tax, which averages \$217,000 annually and funds staff positions and some operating expenses. The program is also

eligible to receive ten percent of the TAT (or \$100,000) earmarked for DLNR. Budget restrictions and lower federal reimbursements have led to a reduction in staff and reduced trail maintenance and upkeep. Ultimately, certain hunting seasons may be closed.

- **Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)**

Aquatic Resources has reduced services due to funding cuts, amplified by a loss of federal matching aid from the Sportfish Restoration Fund. Reorganization forced by staff loss reduced efficiency. The division projected that it will be difficult to effectively manage resources with limited funding, as fishing participation has increased due to population growth. Reductions will affect current programs such as artificial reef projects and the development of additional freshwater fishing opportunities.

- **Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR)**

DOBOR's program is financed entirely from special and federal programs. The division generates revenue by charging for services (permits, mooring and other harbor user fees) and from property leases. Other sources include state marine fuel tax and vessel registration. Fee increases were imposed in 1994-1995, and future increases are expected due to continuing increases in debt service on capital improvement projects. When the boating program was transferred to DLNR in 1992, new positions were created to replace those previously provided by DOT Harbors. Mandatory staffing cuts in 1995 caused program degradation, and although DOT Harbors continues to provide assistance, DOT has also experienced budget cuts.

- **Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE)**

The enforcement responsibilities of DOCARE cover a wide range of recreational areas including state parks, historic sites, forest reserves, aquatic life and wildlife areas, Conservation districts, and shorelines. The problems facing DOCARE include funding uncertainties, inadequate staff, and an increased demand for enforcement by an expanding population.

#### **4.5.4 County Recreation Agency Budgets**

The county parks and recreation departments have expressed a wide variety of individual concerns, from shrinking revenues, personnel hiring freezes, and the need for new facilities. The counties generally operate with funding generated from property taxes, fees from public facilities such as golf courses, and federal aid. The majority of their budgets are spent on organized recreation and maintenance of grounds and facilities. A general description of the responsible agency's budget, by county, is summarized below:

## **County of Kauaʻi, Department of Public Works/Parks and Recreation**

There have been operating budget cuts, but unlike the State Parks, the Kauaʻi County staff positions have not yet been cut. In recent years, Kauaʻi County's recreational facilities have benefited from the concerted efforts of volunteers and community groups to improve and further develop existing outdoor resources. In 2001, the Hojōlōkahi volunteer program, begun in 1995, received over \$90,000 in small grants for projects including enhancements at the two Kekaha Parks, Hanapēpē Cliffside Park, and the Wailua Houselots Triangle. In Lydgate Park, 4,000 volunteers served as the catalyst to design and construct the Kamalani Kai Bridge, a first step towards fulfilling the master plan for the park.

## **City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation**

The City and County of Honolulu has made parks and recreation a high priority in recent years. In 2001-2002, the County Council approved \$145,713,000 in CIP funds for culture and recreation projects, which represented over 25 percent of the City and County's total capital budget for the fiscal year. These projects and programs included upgrade and replacement of playground equipment in many regional, district, and community parks, construction of canoe *hālau*, planning and design for skateboard facilities, swimming pool renovations, land acquisition planning and design of the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, and Phase II of the Central Oʻahu Regional Park.

There are concerns, however, that continuing fiscal difficulties will make it difficult to maintain all of the new and refurbished facilities and to complete projects now in the planning phase. For the 2002-2003 fiscal year, the County Council appropriated \$40,288,000 in CIP funds for culture and recreation. This is supported by an additional \$42,221,000 administered through the City and County's nineteen vision teams. The uncertain future of these vision teams may hurt recreation projects and programs further, with expected CIPs for future fiscal years declining, with just \$5.3 million estimated for 2008.

## **County of Maui, Department of Parks and Recreation**

Maui County's current administration has responded to the public's needs and placed an emphasis on improving and expanding park and recreation facilities for the community. Many new park facilities are being planned or are under construction, including continued development of the Keōpūolani Park in Central Maui, which first opened in 1998, campsite and beach park clean-up, new ball fields, tennis courts, and skate parks, and the expansion of East Maui district parks. The Parks and Recreation Department expects continued growth into the future by acquiring more parklands and open space and expanding current outdoor recreation and education programs. In 2002, the Department used over \$3 million from the CIP budget to meet the Maui community's recreational needs.



## County of Hawaiʻi, Department of Parks and Recreation

Approximately 6.4 percent of the county's expenditures (about \$13.8 million) go towards recreation (2002-2003). Between 1996 and 2001, the Department's staff was cut from 509 to 460. To counteract limited manpower and a shortage of equipment and resources, the Department is planning to increase its efforts to partner with the state to acquire recreation funds from federal sources, particularly the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

### 4.6 CONSTRAINTS TO RECREATION ACCESS

Many of the constraints to recreation access highlighted in the 1996 SCORP remain relevant today. Agencies and public participants reported loss of public access due to development along shoreline areas and lack of access to *mauka* public recreation areas because of surrounding private property as the primary barriers to public use of outdoor recreation resources. Other constraints to recreation access include:

- restricted access to resources and facilities on federal lands and water, especially due to increased security since the September 11 terrorist attacks;
- the need to protect valuable natural and cultural resources, including restricted access to State Forest Reserve lands;
- the closing of large sugar and pineapple plantations;
- liability concerns for private and public landowners who allow access to recreation users;
- inadequate access to facilities and programs for individuals with disabilities; and
- use of parks facilities by the homeless and for illegal activities.

Survey participants also noted the lack of adequate parking at beaches, open areas, and trailheads as an additional constraint to public use of these resources.

#### 4.6.1 Public Access

During the 1980s, the loss and potential loss of public access due to development was a major concern. The slowdown of development in the 1990s somewhat eased the pressure to secure public access, but regulatory agencies and citizen groups remain vigilant to ensure that public areas remain accessible. A 1995 State Supreme Court decision in the case of Public Access Shoreline Hawaiʻi (PASH) and Angel Pilago v. Hawaiʻi County Planning Commission and Nansay Hawaiʻi, Inc. reaffirmed the right of access for native Hawaiians practicing traditional gathering rights. State and county land use laws and regulations controlling development in the Conservation District and Special Management Area (SMA) require agencies to include shoreline access as a condition of permit approval. However public shoreline access continues to be a volatile issue.

Recently, a concern about public access to natural recreation areas has extended to the issue of access to *mauka* resources. The mechanism exists (via §46-6.5, HRS) for the counties to require access to *mauka* recreation areas as a condition to subdivision approval, however it has not been consistently enforced. The departure of the sugar and pineapple industries has also raised access issues. As former sugar and pineapple plantations have closed, landowners have barred public use of old cane haul roads, which once provided access through the private properties to upland areas. For Maui residents, despite a large acreage of *mauka* land designated for public use, particularly hunting, there is a serious shortage of *mauka* recreation areas because much of these are landlocked by private property. On Hawai'i, all but one access road to the Waiakea Forest Reserve were closed after a rash of burglaries. The reluctance of private landowners to allow public access through their property can be attributed to a number of reasons: the lack of field labor to provide security, the potential for vandalism or theft, and the fear of liability. Chapter 520, HRS reduces liability for private landowners who allow access or use of their property for recreation. However, the potential for lawsuits if a recreation user is injured on the landowner's property still exists, making the majority of owners hesitant to open their private land for recreation.

The contentious case over *mauka* access to the Wiliwilinui Trail on O'ahu is one example of a battle for public access to trails. Located *mauka* of the Wai'ālae Iki subdivision, the trail had been essentially closed to the public once vehicles were not allowed beyond the subdivision entry gate. Public access to the trail had been one of the conditions of an earlier Board of Land and Natural Resources approval for the subdivision (in 1979), but the issue of vehicular access and parking was not addressed. After a series of negotiations, Na Ala Hele, working with the Land Division, succeeded in finalizing parking and reaffirming the right to public use of the trail. Despite this success, several ridgeline trails that once provided access to Forest Reserve lands on the Kōjōlau summit of O'ahu still remain inaccessible.

#### **4.6.2      Federal Lands and Waters**

Concerns about the security of military lands have increased since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, making the use of facilities and resources on federal lands increasingly difficult. Forest areas used for military training have limited accessibility and the procedures for securing permits to use the trails are cumbersome. On O'ahu, military bases used to allow for public use of their ball fields and courts, often for organized tournaments and other recreation program. For example, no county parks have the capacity to hold a softball tournament, which requires four to five lighted fields, so many of these were held at Hickam Air Force Base. However, due to increased national security concerns, access to on-base recreational facilities is unpredictable, making it difficult for tournament organizers to schedule events. On Kaua'i, Majors Beach, located on the Pacific Missile Range Facility, was closed to the public following the Sept. 11 attacks. Although the Navy has since agreed to allow residents who are certified by the Kaua'i Police Department as not having felony records to use the popular surfing and fishing spot, it is only open on weekends and holidays.

Constraints on access to federal lands and waters for recreation are being addressed as the military identifies potential excess lands for release to civilian use. For example, the Naval Air Station Barbers Point on Oʻahu, now referred to as “Kalaeloa,” which closed in July 1999. The plan prepared by the State calls for large areas for parks, open space, and outdoor recreation facilities. Although the transfer of former military lands has increased public access to beaches and campsites, conditions of these outdoor resources have deteriorated (where they were once maintained by the military). Extensive plans for park development on land transferred to the city have been proposed, but the city has yet to approve and implement any of the proposals.

#### **4.6.3      Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources**

As discussed in section 4.3, the need to protect and sustain natural and cultural resources can constrain public access and limit recreational activities to those which are compatible with the resource. In some instances, any type of recreational activity may endanger a natural habitat and is not allowed. Because DOFAW’s primary function is resource protection, many of its managed areas are closed to public use. Although there is pressure to allow some limited public access within these areas due to the growing demand for outdoor recreation in remote mountain areas, there are strong concerns regarding the long-term impact this would have on the integrity of the resources, particularly due to the potential spread of invasive species. On Maui, the overuse of ʻĀhihi-Kīnaʻu NARS by visitors has threatened marine resources and raised concerns about the need for greater protection.

A highly volatile example of the damage from recreational activity without awareness of the fragility of cultural resources can cause, is the damage of an archaeological site on Waiʻahila Ridge on Oʻahu. In the spring of 2002, the Oʻahu Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs discovered that the terrace associated with a *heiau* and adjacent to a trail had been dismantled and stones from the *heiau* walls had been moved to create jumping platforms and ramps by a group of downhill mountain bikers.

#### **4.6.4      Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)**

Despite a relatively low frequency of use of ADA compliant facilities by recreation survey respondents, many reported the need to improve the quality and availability of these facilities and the need to increase opportunities for the individuals with disabilities to participate in outdoor recreation programs and activities. Although budget cuts have limited the ability of agencies to fully comply with ADA in a timely manner, it is still among their highest priorities. State and county agencies continue to retrofit park facilities to meet ADA requirements and ensure access to recreation facilities and programs for all residents. For example, the City and County of Honolulu was mandated to bring all of its parks into compliance with federal equal-access guidelines by 1992, and it is still working to meet this goal. In 2000, it released a self-evaluation of its programs and services along with recommended corrective actions and timeline for completion.

DLNR has undergone a similar self-evaluation of its programs, services and communications and developed a transition plan to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities. In 1999, Accessibility Planning & Consulting, Inc. conducted initial site surveys of buildings and facilities under DLNR's jurisdiction and identified and documented all "architectural barriers" not in compliance with the requirements of the ADAAG. A total of 111 facilities were surveyed and 4,735 architectural barriers were identified. In October 2002, DLNR published a public comment draft of its *Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Compliance with the Requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*, which included the results of the Barrier Identification Surveys and detailed site summary reports, a description of procedures needed to make the facilities accessible, a schedule of making the access modifications, and cost estimates for the needed modifications. DLNR gathered further information about the accessibility of its goods and services by disseminating worksheets to each division requesting information about the policies and practices of DLNR's various programs offered to the public. The report found that actions needed to be taken to modify many of DLNR's buildings and facilities, parking areas, and the provision of information and documents. DLNR provided extensive opportunities for persons with disabilities and organizations representing persons with disabilities to participate in the self-evaluation process through public meetings. The Department also made copies of the *Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan* available for public comment through a number of public and private agencies and organizations that serve and represent persons with disabilities. According to the report's design and construction schedule, all modifications to bring buildings and facilities into compliance with ADAAG requirements will be completed by December 2005.

#### **4.7 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

As previously discussed, private ownership of land adjacent to public recreation areas can prevent use of these resources when landowners refuse public access through their property, often due to fears about possible litigation. The issue of liability was partially addressed in 1992 by passage of an amendment to Chapter 198D, HRS, allowing the state to enter into agreements with landowners to defend and indemnify them when they open trails for public recreational use. However, application of 198D has been limited due to standard of care issues, and therefore, landowners remain reluctant to proceed with allowing public access through their property until stronger legislation is passed, especially in light of recent court rulings favoring plaintiffs injured on State lands.

Liability and public safety is also a growing concern for state and county recreation providers. Both public participants at SCORP meetings and state and county agency representatives raised concerns over increasing litigation with regards to liability. On Maui, the County has been reluctant to develop County-owned land into park areas without adequate protection against liability in place. Much of these fears have grown out of the increasing number of high-profile lawsuits over accidents on State lands used for recreation. In September 2002, a judge found the State negligent in the fatal 1999 rockslide at Sacred Falls State Park, ruling that the State failed to adequately warn trail

users of the potential hazard. The State has appealed the ruling. The State is evaluating public access to additional popular recreation areas, in order to prevent future injury and litigation. The threat of litigation related to water safety has also continued to worry state and county agencies. In June 2002, an 18-year old from California drowned after falling into the Hālonā Blowhole. His parents have brought a suit against both the City and the State for negligence in warning visitors about the danger of the area's unpredictable tides.

The "attractive nuisance" doctrine poses another legal threat to providers of outdoor recreation facilities. An attractive nuisance is any potentially hazardous object or condition of property that can be expected to attract children to investigate or play. According to the doctrine, an owner who fails to take reasonable precautions to prevent injury is usually liable for a child's injuries. Poorly maintained recreation facilities, such as rusted playground equipment, pose a potential for litigation based on the attractive nuisance doctrine. In 2001, parents of a teenager who was paralyzed after diving into the Waimānalo State Reservoir sued the State on the grounds that it knew the area was an attractive nuisance not safe for public use and that it should have either made it safer or prevented the public from using it.

DLNR has determined that given the public demand for outdoor recreation, and in the interest of enhancing public safety, it is necessary to conduct environmental risk assessment and management of select DLNR recreation features. The DLNR Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) has identified classes of lands under DLNR jurisdiction. The majority of recreational activities take place on Class 1 lands, which are managed and promoted for public recreation use and include State Parks, Na Ala Hele trails and access roads, and forest reserve arboreta. Although Class 2 lands are not managed for public use (except for hunting), they are generally accessible and in some instances are being used by the public for recreation. An \$800,000 CIP request to conduct environmental risk assessment and management was approved during the 2001 legislative session. The initial steps in this project include a preliminary analysis of Class 1 lands, establishing a management protocol for monitoring and responding to potential hazards, and developing standardized, universal pictograph and textual warning signs for select trails and park features. The U.S. Forest Service is providing DLNR with technical assistance to carry out the study, develop signage, and create a long-term risk management program.

Risk assessment may not be enough. There is significant pressure on recreation providers to expand additional resources, particularly in undeveloped *mauka* areas. Agencies are reluctant to do so without the passing of significant tort reform as it relates to recreation on undeveloped land. With such legislation in place, resource managers predict that private landowners would be far more willing to provide public access through their property.

## **4.8 COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS**

### **4.8.1 Beach Parks**

Beach parks and ocean-based activities are a major factor in attracting visitors and determining quality of life for residents. According to the DBEDT Visitor Satisfaction Survey for the first half of 2001, visitors favor ocean recreation activities while in Hawaiʻi. Visitor participation is highest for sunbathing, swimming, snorkeling, and reef walking. As previously mentioned, vandalized and/or poorly maintained facilities at beach parks have a negative impact on visitors. Dilapidated conditions discourage participation in outdoor activities and leave visitors with a negative impression of the quality of Hawaiʻi's recreation resources, which hurts Hawaiʻi's marketability as a prime tourist destination.

### **4.8.2 Eco-tourism**

Hawaiʻi's unique natural environment allows residents and visitors to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation experiences. Nature travel is a rapidly expanding segment in the worldwide travel market with strong growth potential. A rise in specialized travel and increased environmental and conservation awareness have all affected demand. Defined as a form of nature-based travel, eco-tourism attempts to "create an understanding of cultural and natural history while safeguarding the integrity of the ecosystems and producing economic benefits that encourage conservation". According to the Travel Industry Association of America, one-half of U.S. adults have taken an "adventure trip" in the past five years. And one in four leisure trips includes outdoor recreation as a primary activity. The "eco-tourist" profile is a well-educated, well-traveled professional with a high income level. Local residents also participate in eco-tourist activities, both as participants and by providing local or Hawaiian cultural interpretation. Recently, much discussion has centered around commercial eco-tourism as an important component of the Hawaiʻi visitor industry.

In 1990, Kauaʻi became the first municipality in the U.S. to fund an official eco-tourism promotional campaign. Approximately 230 Hawaiʻi operators and organizations offered eco-tourism activities in 1994. Over 600 business, community, and government participants attended the first Hawaiʻi State Conference on Ecotourism in October 1994. Conference attendees concluded that Hawaiʻi's long-term eco-tourism development must adopt a sustainable management philosophy, and be community-based with cooperation between private and public sectors. Conference participants stressed that eco-tourism operators must make efforts to prevent any negative social-environmental impacts that can be associated with mass tourism.

The potential for attracting eco-tourists to truly remote sites is limited due to Hawaiʻi's mature infrastructure development. Although much of Hawaiʻi's tourist recreation market is geared to developed facilities, studies have shown that developed facilities can still attract eco-tourists. While the "hard-core nature tourist" (as defined in *Ecotourism Opportunities for Hawaii's Visitor Industry*, 1994) may look elsewhere for more rugged

and undeveloped opportunities, our facilities will appeal to a large number of visitors seeking nature-based activities. Various physical settings available in Hawaiʻi accommodate eco-tourism activities, from city parks and beaches, the Honolulu Zoo and Waikiki Aquarium, and master planned resorts (artificially created settings), to state park cabins, state nature reserves, and national parks. These settings provide a range of eco-tourism activities not readily available in other destinations in the United States, including swimming with dolphins, biking down the side of a volcano, or touring a taro farm.

Commercial nature-tour operations can be viewed as both an opportunity to generate revenue for the state and as a negative impact to Hawaiʻi's sensitive resources. Due to a weak local economy and a visitor industry downturn, there is considerable pressure to use Hawaiʻi's recreation resources for commercial activities. However, there is growing awareness that the resources have begun to suffer from overuse and lack of adequate revenues to sustain them. Since eco-tourism businesses rely on natural and cultural resources as part of their operations, resource managers must carefully consider where they should be permitted to operate and must promulgate rules and controls to ensure protection of fragile areas. DOFAW's Na Ala Hele program has established a regulatory system that balances the benefits of allowing eco-tour operations on fragile natural resources with the need to protect them. As of 2002, Na Ala Hele has authorized 25 commercial trail tour operators to use certain trails and access roads determined appropriate for commercial use. Authorized vendors reserve slots for a particular day on a particular trail and pay fees according to a per unit system based on the impact the mode of transport (i.e. hike, bike and horse, motorcycle, 4WD) has on the trail. This ensures that activities by multiple vendors do not exceed the established daily capacities for each trail. It also provides a mechanism for screening tour operators. The fees generated by the permits provide a significant source of revenue to the NAH Program. (see Table 4-3) It is anticipated that if market demand continues, Na Ala Hele will expand commercial tour opportunities as long as natural resources and public use are not compromised.

**Table 4-3. Na Ala Hele Commercial Trail Tour Activity Revenue**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Net Revenue FY00-01</b>	<b>Net Revenue FY01-02</b>
Kauaʻi	\$27,800	\$36,145
Oʻahu	\$3,240	\$2,154
Maui	\$6,116	\$3,436
Hawaiʻi	\$2,212	\$4,028
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$39,368</b>	<b>\$45,763</b>

Conflicts due to commercial use have continued to increase since the previous SCORP. Very often these situations involve commercial users catering to the visitor population, such as tour boats, kayak rentals, diving, hiking trips, etc. On Kauaʻi, for example, the conflict between commercial boaters and the public at Hanalei, which dates back to 1977, has again flared up. The State became involved in 1997 when the county turned to

the State for assistance in resolving this situation and the State evicted all commercial boaters from the Hanalei River. A recent court ruling, however, has prohibited DOBOR from carrying out further enforcement. In some instances, such as the boaters at Hanalei, Kauaʻi, or helicopter tours over wilderness areas, these activities have negatively affected the environment and the opportunity to experience the natural setting that many visitors seek. The proliferation of kayaking has become a real problem due to individual renters not being briefed on the ecological, cultural, or safety aspects of the areas they choose to visit.

Conflicts also arise between residents and visitors who prefer an individual outdoor experience versus those who have no choice other than going to a vendor who can provide them with the necessary equipment to enjoy the same experience. Visitors, in some instances, compete with residents for existing recreation resources, e.g. overcrowding/overuse by visitors and residents of the Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve. Some residents have expressed frustration at the perception that the recreation needs of visitors come before those of residents, particularly in areas such as Kailua-Kona, where a proliferation of resort development has consumed much of the area's already limited shoreline resources.

Eco-tourism is a source of market diversification rather than a replacement of the current market. Although its growth could have a positive effect on the economy, it also presents additional challenges to maintain and protect our already strained natural resources. A lack of coordination among resource and recreation managers, the tourism industry and commercial operators to manage the quickly developing commercial/eco-tourism market and establish a government quality standard for commercial operators has hurt Hawaiʻi's legitimacy on the global eco-tour market. Regulation of private commercial activities targeted towards visitors at state parks is an increasingly volatile issue. Park users have expressed concerns about groups without permits making profits off of park visitors by falsely presenting themselves as state-licensed vendors. The First Amendment guarantees the right of these groups to sell literature and ask for donations if they are expressing a religious, political, philosophical, or ideological message. An agency-wide approach to determining legitimacy and quality of commercial tour operators and a management plan for monitoring and regulating all commercial operations is warranted if Hawaiʻi wishes to expand its economic base by tapping into the global eco-tour market.

#### **4.8.3      Sports Tourism**

Sports tourism is another area for potential market expansion that both affects and is affected by the quality of outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities in Hawaiʻi. According to the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA), between 1994 and 1999, 75.3 million U.S. adults attended a sports event while on a trip either as a participant or a spectator. International running and biking events bring in major revenue to the community. The Honolulu Marathon, one of the world's top five foot races, is predicted to register 30,000 to 31,000 runners for its December 2002 race, many of whom travel from overseas to participate, and bring in \$61 million in spending. Large sporting events, such



as the Marathon and the Ironman Triathlon, rely heavily on volunteers to assist with park and street clean-up. Revenue from these events could be used to maintain and improve the public park spaces.

State-of-the art recreational facilities benefit the state by attracting more national and international competitions and tournaments, as well as improving the quality of life for local year-round users of the facilities. One example is the recently complete Waipiʻo Soccer Complex. The 288 acre, 19 field facility serves over 30,000 Oʻahu residents. In July 2002 the facility hosted the AYSO National Championships, which brought 3,168 players and their family members to Hawaiʻi. While here, participants spent money in shops, restaurants, and hotels, visited historic monuments, such as the Arizona Memorial, and spent time on our beaches and trails.<sup>8</sup>

Sports events, ranging from participant-based tournaments, like the AYSO National Championship, to spectator-based events, like the Pro Bowl, represent an area for potential growth of the recreation-based tourism market that will have great economic benefits without overtaxing our state's natural resources. Potential conflicts that could arise as a result of expanding the sports tourism market in Hawaiʻi include overuse of facilities and competition for field/court-time between local residents and tournament organizers.

#### **4.9 SUMMARY: IMPACTS ON HAWAII'S RECREATION RESOURCES**

These priority recreation issues identified by public participants and agencies suggest several implications for agencies charged with stewardship over Hawaiʻi's natural resources and public recreation sites.

- Resource protection requires effective enforcement, and yet the 1996 SCORP conclusions regarding the enforcement of environmental regulations remain valid. The Department of Land and Natural Resources enforcement division is still hampered by staff shortages and lack of funds for proper equipment and training. Allowing this situation to continue sends a mixed message about the state's commitment to protect the environment. A significant increase in enforcement personnel is required.
- As pointed out in the earlier SCORP, enforcement activities need to have a strong educational or interpretive component so that the public is made aware of the importance of compliance. DLNR has moved in this direction with the expansion of its Park Interpretive Program. There are also education and safety programs within DOCARE, DAR, DOFAW, and DOBOR.
- Decisions to restrict the number of users or prohibit selected types of activities will have to be based on management objectives rather than a concept of carrying

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<sup>8</sup> Chase, Al. "Let the games begin!" *The Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. 7 July 2002.

capacity based on the size of the resource. In other words, agencies will have to decide how much change to the resource, if any, they are willing to accept. For example, any loss or damage of an endangered species habitat may be unacceptable. So the management objective for this type of site would be to prohibit uses that adversely affect the habitat itself or the subject species. Establishing criteria for the development of management objectives for areas in danger will require baseline surveys, so that the condition of the resources can be periodically monitored and evaluated, and adjustments made to the amount of use allowed.

- Agencies have responded to funding reductions by reducing programs and slowing expansion of new recreation facilities. If funding support decreases further, agencies may find themselves forced to make difficult decisions not only to protect fragile resources, but also to prevent hazards to public health and safety due to deferred maintenance and repair, cutbacks in lifeguard services, and reductions in water safety education programs. Without staff to provide active management and adequate maintenance, certain parks and trails may have to be closed. Continued cutbacks will strain the agencies and recreation facilities, causing a number of critical community problems including increased liability, overuse and crowding, environmental degradation, fewer programs to meet special needs (such as programs for the disabled, crime prevention, education, and interpretation), and missed opportunities to boost the economy through well-planned eco-tourism products, international sporting events, etc.
- Agencies are beginning to consider recreation user fees, as well as increasing fees for commercial operators, as a means for raising revenue and more effectively managing use of parks and natural areas. The implementation of fees at popular attractions, such as Hanauma Bay, has met a great deal of resistance from residents. In 1999, the Board of Land and Natural Resources approved the implementation of park entry fees at Diamond Head with generated revenues earmarked for interpretive services for park visitors and school education programs. Another successful example is the application of user fees from commercial use of public trails and access routes to DOFAW's Special Land and Development Fund. Revenues generated from the Commercial Trail Tour Activity permit system help support the costs of Na Ala Hele program management, trail maintenance, and regulatory activities related to commercial trail use. To help make the imposition of user fees more palatable to the public, agencies will have to show a link between monies collected and protection or enhancement of the resource. The public will be more willing to pay fees if they know they are sharing in the cost of sustaining the recreation area or improving facilities, such as restrooms, trails, etc.
- The pressure is on to meet the challenge of eco-tourism and commercial use of public lands and waters in a way that assures sustainability, does not unduly hamper economic activity, and provides the highest possible revenue to the resource/recreation agency. This is occurring within the context of a struggling

economy and the search for alternate funding sources to make up for budget shortfalls. The Department of Land and Natural Resources has made a clear policy statement giving priority to resource conservation, but it has also emphasized the development of revenue enhancement strategies.



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## CHAPTER 5

### STRATEGIC PLAN

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN

## CHAPTER 5 STRATEGIC PLAN

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION AND CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter establishes goals and objectives and proposes various strategies to address the recreation demands identified in Chapter 3 and the recreation priority issues identified in Chapter 4.

### 5.2 PRIORITIES, OBJECTIVES, AND RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES

***Priority #1: Provide recreation users with a safe and well-maintained recreation setting and avoid closures of any parks or other recreation areas by establishing management strategies and practices to improve the quality of recreation resources and facilities and protect them from future degradation.***

In previous years, SCORP participants have identified the need for improved management of recreation resources and facilities. Since 1996, pressure on resource managers and recreation providers to resolve management issues, despite cuts in funding, manpower, and equipment, has increased as maintenance problems, vandalism, and violations of rules regulating use of recreational resources continue. Deferred maintenance and lack of enforcement of parks rules has brought safety concerns, the potential for liability, and the threat of park closures, to the forefront of recreation resource management discussions.

**Objective 1:** Rehabilitate park facilities in current disrepair and develop alternative strategies to off-set reductions in manpower and equipment in order to ensure timely maintenance of facilities in the future.

#### **Strategies:**

- Increase funding and staffing for maintenance of state and county parks and recreation facilities.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Prioritize facilities in need of maintenance by volume of use, degree of disrepair, and potential for safety hazard.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Place a priority on maintaining rehabilitated facilities and implement maintenance programs that provide continuous upkeep to diminish the need for major rehabilitation in the future.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Continue the park exchange program between the State and Counties to more efficiently manage and maintain parks.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Establish adopt-a-park programs and other private and community-based partnerships to supplement government agency maintenance divisions.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Establish lease agreements with park concessionaires and non-profit organizations that include provisions for maintenance of amenities at recreation areas.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

**Objective 2:** Discourage unnecessary damage to parks facilities due to vandalism and other illegal activities.

**Strategies:**

- Establish a program similar to the Neighborhood Watch program.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies and Police Departments.

- Install "vandal-resistant" amenities.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Increase security measures, such as video cameras and DOCARE/police field officers, at high priority parks by working with police, DOCARE, and other appropriate agencies to provide secure parks.

Agency: State Parks, DOCARE, County Recreation Agencies and Police Departments.

- Establish resident park caretakers or DOCARE residences within State Parks.

Agency: State Parks, DOCARE.

- When necessary, install gates at parks and lock them to prevent over-night use.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Increase funding to DOCARE and other enforcement agencies for hiring additional enforcement staff, purchasing needed equipment, and expanding training programs.

Agency: State Legislature.

- Support and expand DOCARE's volunteer officer program.

Agency: DOCARE.

- Partner with county police departments and/or private security companies to provide a stronger enforcement presence at parks and shoreline areas.

Agency: DOCARE, County Police Departments, Military Police.

- Partner with community/neighborhood associations to establish community policing programs.

Agency: County Police Departments.

Sidebar: The Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation installed a \$175,000 pre-cast vandal-resistant restroom facility in just three days at the Halejiwa Small Boat Harbor, Oahu. The previous restroom had been blown up and burned by vandals two years earlier. The new facility weighs 50 tons and is built of steel-reinforced concrete four to six inches thick. The doors are solid steel, with specialized bolts that make them nearly impossible to remove. The walls are coated with anti-graffiti sealer and the mirrors are solid sheets of polished steel. Toilet paper dispensers, often a target of vandals, are padlocked in place.

**Objective 3:** Create a safe environment for all types of recreation activities, including swimming and other water-based activities, trail use, organized athletics, and activities using linear paths.

**Strategies:**

- Provide appropriate safety signs and supplemental information at beach parks, trail heads, campsites, and other parks facilities.  
Agency: DLNR, NPS, County Recreation Agencies.
- Provide lifeguard services at state and county beach parks and public swimming pools.  
Agency: DLNR, County Parks and Emergency Services Agencies.
- Increase support for water safety and swimming programs in elementary schools.  
Agency: DOE.
- Conduct risk assessment studies to identify potentially hazardous resources or recreation areas and make determinations regarding appropriate use of these areas.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Develop safety brochures and post them at hotel activity desks.  
Agency: DLNR, County Parks and Emergency Services Agencies.
- Use the Internet to disseminate safety information to recreation users.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Coordinate with advocacy groups, such as PATH and the Hawaii Bicycling League to organize community volunteers, donations of time and material, and to conduct bike safety programs.  
Agency: DOE, County Recreation Agencies and Police Departments.
- Coordinate with advocacy groups, such as the Sierra Club and the Hawai'i Nature Center, to develop and conduct hiker safety education programs, perhaps similar to the hunter education program.  
Agency: Na Ala Hele.

Sidebar: Beginning in late 1996, a statutorily mandated Task Force of Beach and Water Safety designed uniform warning signs of selected hazards for state and county beach parks. The use of pictorial symbols is intended to help educate non-English speaking foreign visitors of hazards. A specific example is the posting of shark-warning signs. In January 2002 the State began plans to post permanent shark-warning signs at Olowalu in West Maui after a series of attacks. Although the plan received mixed reactions, many believe that the benefits of the permanent signs are two-fold; they will protect beach users by making them more aware of the danger, and they will protect the State against potential lawsuits.

**Objective 4:** Minimize conflicts between multiple activities and user groups competing for the same recreation resources, including conflicts between visitors and residents, between youth and adult leagues, or between various trail users.

**Strategies:**

- Increase the supply of highly-demanded facilities and explore strategies to maximize use of facilities, such as lighting fields and courts for night use or opening public school facilities for community use during non-school hours.  
Agency: DOE, County Recreation Agencies.
- Encourage commercial vendors to work with community representatives to come to an understanding about each other's needs and find solutions to conflicts over use of limited resources.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Determine which activities are compatible and which areas are appropriate for multiple uses. Set aside single-use areas for those activities that are not compatible and may pose a safety risk to other recreation users.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

Demonstration Project: The County of Maui has initiated plans for the South Maui Community Park to respond to the high demand for additional recreation facilities in the Kihei-Makena District, which has experienced significant population growth in recent years. Recreation resources will include two ball fields, one soccer field, lighting for the softball field, a jogging path, restrooms, and parking and landscaping. In addition, the County plans to include improvements to the roadway, bikeway, and bridge of the north-south collector in the South Maui Community Park improvement project.

**Objective 5:** Explore mechanisms for recreation agencies to generate revenues in addition to those appropriated by the Legislature to assist with maintenance of recreation resources and facilities.

**Strategies:**

- Increase park concessions.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Expand user fees to supplement regular appropriations. The user fees should be placed in a special fund to directly benefit the resource by assisting with operations and maintenance costs.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, State Legislature, County Councils.
- Consider the establishment of fair share impact fees paid by developers to support the acquisition, development, and/or maintenance of parks, open space, and public access, where there is rational nexus.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Lease public land to private entities for the development and operation of recreation resources, such as boating facilities, on State and County property.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Continue the allocation of \$1 million to support State Parks and Na Ala Hele from the Transient Accommodations Tax (TAT) Trust Fund and consider increasing the allocation in future years.  
Agency: State Legislature.



***Priority #2: Develop, implement, and enforce effective management strategies and interpretive programs to protect and sustain the natural and cultural resources and determine appropriate recreational and educational use of these resources.***

Recreation users enjoy participating in activities within a natural setting. However there is a growing awareness of potentially negative impacts from the use of fragile resources for recreation. While residents and visitors hope to continue, and possibly expand opportunities for recreational activities within Hawai'i's unique natural areas, protection of the environment was identified as an important consideration when developing management strategies and providing recreation programs and opportunities. Within this emerging ethic of resource protection, many residents are also concerned about the impact of recreation activities on the integrity of cultural resources and advocate recreation programming that emphasizes preservation of cultural and historic resources.

**Objective 1:** Ensure that recreation activities within natural areas do not compromise the integrity of the resources and encourage greater awareness of the fragility of the Hawai'i's unique natural environment.

**Strategies:**

- Promote and coordinate the development and implementation of additional environmental education and information programs.  
Agency: DLNR, Country Recreation Agencies.
- Facilitate volunteer "conservation corps" groups to repair or protect natural resources.  
Agency: DLNR, Private Hiking Organizations.
- Identify areas that may not be appropriate for recreational use.  
Agency: USFWS, DLNR.
- Develop monitoring programs to assess impacts/damage to natural resources.  
Agency: USFWS, DLNR, UH.

Sidebar: Government agencies are using education as a strategy to protect fragile resources. Diamond Head State Monument, which receives around one million visitors per year, is one of Hawai'i's most popular natural resources. In FY1997-98, the Division of State Park's Park Interpretive Program established an "interpretive" position at Diamond Head to educate visitors about the site's natural and cultural history. The goal of the program is to insure sustainability of the crater's resources far into the future by encouraging visitors to treat the area with respect through education. The Park Interpretive Program has also completed plans for a visitor center to house interpretive exhibits and displays to further educate visitors and raise awareness about resource protection.

**Objective 2:** Ensure that recreation activities do not adversely affect cultural archaeological resources and foster a stronger link between recreation programs and cultural awareness through preservation of cultural landscapes and view corridors.

### Strategies:

- Identify and acquire areas to promote land buffers, view corridors, and interpretation of cultural and historical resources.  
Agency: SHPD, State Parks, National Parks.
- Develop interpretive programs, as deemed appropriate, for areas of historic and cultural significance.  
Agency: SHPD, State Parks, National Parks, County Recreation Agencies.
- Coordinate with Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners to develop interpretive programs and to establish protocol for recreation activities in and around cultural resources.  
Agency: OHA, SHPD, State Parks, National Parks, County Recreation Agencies.
- Implement a monitoring program to assess impacts/damage to cultural and historic archaeological resources.  
Agency: SHPD, State Parks, County Recreation Agencies.

Sidebar: DLNR has taken an active role in protecting the integrity of cultural resources identified as significant to the history of the native Hawaiian culture. In 1980, the State acquired a 12-acre parcel in North Kona and established the Keolonāhihi State Historical Park to preserve a complex of 16 historic sites, including five *heiau*. In May, 1998, DLNR acquired through donation an adjacent 16.4-acre parcel containing 29 historic sites, known as the Keākealaniwahine Complex. Together these complexes comprise the Holualoa Royal Center. DLNR continues to work with community organizations, landowners, and the Trust for Public Lands to acquire land buffers in the area to preserve the cultural landscape and view corridors. Future plans include the development of facilities and an interpretive program for public visitation.

Demonstration Project: Acquisition of a 1.25 acre parcel at Holualoa, North Kona by the Division of State Parks would "link" Keolonāhihi SHP and the Keākealaniwahine Complex, promote the view corridors within the Holualoa Complex (including Holualoa Bay and the adjacent Kona shoreline), and provide an central area for development of interpretive facilities.

Sidebar: DLNR's Na Ala Hele program is active in the protection of historic trails with recreational value through its Historic Trail Abstracts section. This section provides technical support in locating and determining jurisdiction over historic trails throughout the state by examining early maps of trails and government roads. The issue of public access and use of historic trails has been especially litigious on the island of Hawai'i. Na Ala Hele predicts that this situation will likely increase with the pressure of continuing development, particularly on the west side of the island.

**Objective 3:** Increase awareness about the fragility of natural and cultural resources and the importance of protecting these resources through interpretive programs; and stewardship.

**Strategies:**

- Expand existing education and interpretive programs in recreation areas.  
Agency: State Parks, County Recreation Agencies.
- Coordinate with the Department of Education to develop interpretive programs for elementary, middle and high school students.  
Agency: DOE, DOFAW, DAR, State Parks, County Recreation Agencies.
- Coordinate with the visitor industry to develop a short video that can be shown on incoming flights to increase awareness about the fragility of natural and cultural resources.  
Agency: HTA, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

***Priority #3: Provide residents and visitors with a wide range of recreational resources and facilities and reduce conflicts between recreational groups and activities competing for the same recreational resources.***

Residents and visitors participate in a wide variety of recreational activities requiring a range of resources and facilities, from beach parks and boat ramps to hunting grounds and trails. Recreation users also represent broad demographic characteristics and present a range of special needs and interests that are ever-changing. The high demand for use of a limited amount of recreational resources can often lead to competition and conflict between users of the same facilities and outdoor areas.

**Objective 1:** Increase the number and range of resources and facilities to support expanded participation in ocean and shoreline recreation activities by both residents and visitors and reduce the number of conflicts between different recreation uses of the same resources.

**Strategies:**

- Provide incentives to private landowners to dedicate or “will” beach access or oceanfront properties to the State of Hawaiʻi, through tax credits or other means.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Purchase or otherwise acquire needed beach lands and right-of-ways.  
Agency: DLNR and County Recreation Agencies, State Legislature, County Councils.
- Continue to provide and manage Marine Life Conservation Districts, Artificial Reefs, and Fish Aggregating Devices for recreation diving and fishing.  
Agency: DAR
- Develop additional boat, canoe, and kayak launching facilities.  
Agency: DOBOR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Develop additional canoe and kayak storage facilities.  
Agency: DOBOR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Establish additional state mooring areas.  
Agency: DOBOR

Demonstration Project: The County of Hawai'i has identified construction of a restroom facility, boat wash down, and parking area at Isaac Hale Beach Park, a popular recreational resource for shoreline and ocean activities near Pahoa, as a high amongst its recreation program's improvement priorities.

**Objective 2:** Increase the number and range of resources and facilities to support and expand recreation opportunities in *mauka* and natural areas and reduce the number of conflicts between different uses of the same trails and upland areas.

**Strategies:**

- Plan and develop campsites and other recreational amenities in *mauka* areas.  
Agency: DOFAW and State Parks.
- Request dedicated and adequate funding on a continuing basis for the Na Ala Hele program, including permanent staff positions.  
Agency: DOFAW
- Arrange meetings with various users to resolve conflicts involving shared resources.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Develop signage and other sources of information about user rights-of-way on multi-use trails.  
Agency: Na Ala Hele, NPS, DOT, County Recreation Agencies.
- Provide incentives to private landowners to open more trail accesses through undeveloped land by limiting liability and providing tax incentives and/or zoning credits.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Revise State and County camping permit reservation systems and make them accessible online.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Plan and develop facilities and programs to expand freshwater recreational fishing opportunities.  
Agency: DAR
- Encourage public and private fish-stocking efforts by providing land and/or technical experts.  
Agency: DAR

Sidebar: The Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Association partners with the Division of Aquatic Resources and the Hawai'i State Department of Education to restock Lake Wilson, one of the few fresh-water fishing areas in the state. With a three-to-one matching grant from the State, HFFA built a bass hatchery at Wahiawā Middle School. There are now over 3,000 fish that will be tagged and released by DAR when they reach the required size.

Sidebar: On Hawaiʻi Island, DLNR and the National Park Service cooperate in maintaining trails for public use and developing additional recreation trails opportunities. The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail project is a major joint effort by Na Ala Hele, the National Park Service, and community organizations to create a 175-mile coastal trail using historic trails that were known to have existed in the past and those that still exist today.

**Objective 3:** Expand opportunities for walking, jogging, and bicycling as physical activities and transportation by developing a comprehensive network of safe and well-maintained linear paths and lanes.

**Strategies:**

- Support implementation of the updated *Bike Plan Hawaii* by accommodating plans for lanes that cross through county and state parklands and recreation areas.  
Agency: DOT, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Improve sidewalks within neighborhoods by planting shade trees, installing lighting, and removing litter and glass.  
Agency: DOT, County Transportation and/or Public Works Agencies.
- Aggressively utilize available funding for bikeway/greenway projects, such as TEA-21.  
Agency: DOT, DLNR, County Transportation and/or Public Works Agencies.
- Encourage private landowners and developers to include walkways and bikeways by limiting liability and providing tax incentives and/or zoning credits.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.

Sidebar: In planning the community and shopping center area of Waialeale, Oʻahu, Amfac included walkways and bikeways along main streets as a major component in its development plans.

Sidebar: During the public review period of the SCORP December 2002 Draft, the Kihei Community Association recommended using LWCF funding for a landscaped bikeway and jogging path along Pihilani Highway on Maui. The bikeway and jogging path would be designed to join the Mokulele Highway separate paved bikeway and jogging path.

**Objective 4:** Increase opportunities for participation in both active and passive outdoor parks. Develop strategies to reduce conflicts between different uses of the same facilities.

**Strategies:**

- Work with community associations and organized athletic leagues to identify areas in need of additional playing fields.  
Agency: County Recreation Agencies.
- Upgrade existing fields and courts in need of maintenance and repairs.  
Agency: County Recreation Agencies.

- Install lighting at fields and courts to allow for night play.  
Agency: County Recreation Agencies.
- Develop an online reservation and scheduling system for county ball fields and courts and post rules regarding use of facilities and duration of play.  
Agency: County Recreation Agencies.
- Partner with the Hawaiʻi State Department of Education to make better use of existing DOE facilities when not in use for physical education programs or scholastic league events.  
Agency: DOE, County Recreation Agencies.
- Increase the number of areas for passive recreation activities, such as picnicking and sunbathing, and improve existing areas by replacing damaged tables, planting additional shade trees, and maintaining landscaped areas.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Encourage assistance for maintenance of active playfields from athletic leagues and volunteers by providing equipment and/or supplies or through “adopt-a-park” programs.  
Agency: County Recreation Agencies.

Demonstration Project: The County of Kauaʻi plans to make significant improvements to one of the island’s largest recreation resources, Antone K. Vidinha Stadium Complex, in response to community demands for higher quality facilities that will both serve local residents and attract statewide and national recreation events. Improvements planned over the next six year include construction and upgrading of the following facilities: tennis courts, football field, 50 meter swimming pool, multi-purpose gym/arena, locker room and restroom facilities, and additional parking.

Sidebar: Hans L’Orange Park, a City and County of Honolulu park in Waipahu, received significant improvements through private efforts, including expansion of parklands by AMFAC, new bleachers by the Hawaiʻi Winter Baseball League, and additional maintenance by volunteer effort.

Sidebar: Recreation agencies have begun using information technology to improve and update management of recreation resources as well as a mechanism for raising public awareness of available recreation opportunities and programs and safety. Hawaiʻi County has developed an online camping permit reservation system, which allows residents and visitors to gather information on campsite locations, check availability, and make and pay for reservations. Maui County’s Department of Parks and Recreation also operates an online facility reservation system for use of all county community centers.

**Objective 5:** Provide all residents and visitors, regardless of age, ability, or socio-economic status with opportunities to participate in a range of outdoor recreation activities and continue to promote parks and recreation programs as important community resources.

**Strategies:**

- Bring existing resources into compliance with the newest accessibility guidelines for recreation facilities published by the U.S. Access Board in September 2002 and use guidelines when developing any new facilities.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Work with private sector, both non-profit and for-profit organizations, to provide recreation opportunities to members of the community with special needs.  
Agency: Disability and Communication Access Board, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Establish links with existing community groups and establish procedures for these groups to advise on recreation matters.  
Agency: Disability and Communication Access Board, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Work with social service providers to meet recreational needs of at-risk youths and teens.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii National Guard Youth Challenge Academy, Private Providers (YMCA, Salvation Army).

Sidebar: Sporting events such as the Special Olympics, the Aloha State Games, and the Hawai'i Senior Olympics, provide a competitive and fun venue for residents and visitors of all ages, interests, and abilities.

**Objective 6:** Explore alternative sources for funding recreation programs and resources and employ non-monetary mechanisms for supporting recreation agencies.

**Strategies:**

- Establish conservation easements and land trust as alternatives to direct land acquisition.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Expand "adopt-a-park," "adopt-a-beach," and "adopt-a-trail" programs to increase public involvement in caring for recreation facilities.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Increase recruitment and mobilizing of volunteers for community work days and renovation projects.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Partner with youth organizations with strong recreation components, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts or the Boys and Girls Clubs, as well as public and private schools to participate in clean-up projects and to instill a stewardship ethic in the youth.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Private Organizations.
- Apply for federal grants and increase awareness of available funding opportunities by establishing an information database of grants programs for recreation programs and facilities available to both public and private agencies and organizations.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Seek financial support from private grants and donations.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Share the responsibility for recreation resource management with the private sector through lease agreements.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Increase interagency cooperation and coordination in order to provide a more comprehensive system of outdoor recreation facilities and resources and avoid duplication of services. Pool resources and efforts to off-set manpower and equipment shortages.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

***Priority #4: Implement a risk assessment and management program to identify potential safety hazards and prevent injuries.***

In light of recent litigation regarding personal injury during use of recreation resources, private landowners are more reluctant than ever to allow public access through their property. County and State recreation agencies have also expressed reluctance to develop additional park facilities because of concerns over liability for potential injuries. The Department of Land and Natural Resources has established a need for a risk assessment of its facilities and resources in order to ensure public safety and better protect the Department from litigation. Agencies and recreation users have also identified the need for Legislative support for increased protection for private landowners and government resource managers.

**Objective 1:** Conduct risk assessment studies and implement risk management programs.

**Strategies:**

- Conduct studies of undeveloped areas to assess where safety risks to recreation users may exist.  
Agency: NPS, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Conduct studies of developed facilities, such as playgrounds or picnic areas, to determine facilities that may qualify as “attractive nuisances.”  
Agency: NPS, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Develop and implement risk management “plans of action” to mitigate accidents and injury.  
Agency: NPS, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

**Objective 2:** Protect private landowners as well as the State and Counties from liability.

**Strategies:**

- Develop standards for signage and determine areas where signage is needed, perhaps by working with personal injury attorneys, judicial officials, and the State



Attorney General to make the public better aware of safety risks and appropriate uses of recreation areas and facilities.

Agency: NPS, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, State Judiciary, State Attorney General, Private Personal Injury Attorneys.

- Seek legislative reform of landowner liability laws (such as Chapter 520, HRS) to expand the provision of public access over public and private lands.

Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.

***Priority #5: Remove and/or reduce constraints to recreation access and implement management strategies that expand, rather than limit, recreation opportunities for all types of facility/resource users.***

Constraints on public access to recreation facilities and resources remains a high-priority issue, particularly given the high demand for outdoor recreation opportunities. Both public recreation users and government recreation providers expressed frustration with the persistence of restrictions to public use of recreation areas because of private land ownership and development. Since the events of September 11, 2001, increased security at federal facilities has also reduced the availability of certain recreation facilities and areas. Lack of resources that meet the standards set by the Americans with Disabilities Act restricts recreation opportunities for residents with physical disabilities.

**Objective 1:** Ensure access to shorelines and public forest areas by protecting existing accesses and reestablishing access to areas that are currently blocked or restricted by private landownership and/or development.

**Strategies:**

- Give priority to acquiring public access to shoreline and *mauka* (with wilderness access) areas. Identify priority lands that should be acquired and provide means of funding for acquisition.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, State Legislature, County Councils.

- Prevent the blocking of existing legal shoreline access paths.

Agency: State, County.

- Enforce public access requirements for new developments.

Agency: State, County.

- Coordinate with private landowners, the DLNR Land Division, and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands to assure access through leased lands to Forest Reserve areas.

Agency: Land Division, DHHL, Private Landowners.

- Encourage private landowners to provide access through their properties by providing tax credits and/or zoning credits and reducing liability (see 5.2.6, Objective 2).

Agency: State Legislature, Land Use Commission, County Recreation and Zoning/Planning Agencies.

**Objective 2:** Reestablish public use of military recreation facilities and continue to explore the possibility of turning surplus federal land to the State or Counties for development as recreation resources (as either parks or open space).

**Strategies:**

- Work with Federal agencies to expand access to federal lands and waters without jeopardizing national security.  
Agency: NPS, Military, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Establish use agreements with the military to allow for use of on-base facilities.  
Agency: Military, County Recreation Agencies.
- Prepare an inventory of surplus federal lands suitable for outdoor recreation.  
Agency: Military, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

**Objective 3:** Eliminate physical barriers that prevent individuals with disabilities from participation in recreation programs and use of outdoor resources and facilities.

**Strategies:**

- Assure that all new facilities meet the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards for handicapped access.  
Agency: Disability and Communication Access Board, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Increase funds available for the retrofitting of existing parks and recreation facilities, as mandated by federal and state laws.  
Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.
- Design recreation programs that accommodate the needs of the disabled and partner with private non-profit and for-profit organizations to run programs.  
Agency: Disability and Communication Access Board, DLNR, County Agencies, Private Organizations.

Sidebar: In order to fulfill its goal to expand access to outdoor recreation opportunities for all of Maui's residents, the Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation has budgeted \$300,000 in 2003 to develop a "Boundless Playground" in Keöpuölani Park that will allow physically challenged children and those without challenges to play on the same equipment.

***Priority #6: Develop and implement strategies to expand the "nature-based" and "sports-based" sectors of the travel market while following management practices that protect resources from overuse and degradation and limit conflicts between tour operators, visitors, and residents.***

Given the economic struggles that Hawai'i now faces due in large part to the reduction of revenues generated by the visitor industry, it is essential to take advantage of opportunities

to expand the tourism market. Two recommended segments for market expansion are “eco-tourism” and “sports tourism.” The promotion of commercial eco-tour operations and regional, national, and international sporting events present additional challenges for recreation providers and resource managers by creating the potential for overuse/overcrowding of facilities, resource degradation, and conflicts between residents and visitors or tour operators competing for use of the same resources.

**Objective 1:** Prevent overuse, overcrowding, and resource degradation at beach parks and recreation areas popular with both visitors (brought in by commercial tour operators) and residents and establish management strategies that neither limit use by residents nor discourage use by visitors.

**Strategies:**

- Give those recreational facilities and sites highly used by visitors priority funding for rehabilitation, upkeep, and new development from TAT monies.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Meet regularly with community representatives to identify and address issues and concerns about use of recreation areas and facilities with high use by both residents and visitors.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

**Objective 2:** Promote and expand the eco-tourism market while implementing management strategies that limit over-development of tour operations and reduce the potential for conflicts with residents or resource managers.

**Strategies:**

- Coordinate between agencies marketing eco-tourism, resource management agencies, and representatives of eco-tour operators, such as the Hawaii Ecotourism Association, to prepare an eco-tourism master plan that addresses the use of public recreation lands for multiple user groups and produces minimal impacts on natural resources.  
Agency: HTA, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.
- Formulate policies and processes to guide the use of public recreation facilities and areas by commercial operators.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.
- Implement permitting, leasing, licensing, and other procedures to allow eco-tourism use of selected public recreation lands.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Develop online resource reservation systems for commercial tour operators similar to the trails reservation system currently run by Na Ala Hele.  
Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.
- Coordinate between the agencies marketing eco-tourism and the resource management agencies to establish government standards determining legitimacy and quality of commercial tour operators.

Agency: HTA, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.

- Coordinate with the Hawaii Ecotourism Association to develop an Internet resource with information about legitimate eco-tour operators in Hawai'i.

Agency: HTA, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.

- Coordinate between the agencies marketing eco-tourism and the resource management agencies to develop and implement a management plan for monitoring and regulating all commercial operations.

Agency: HTA, DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.

- Conduct meetings with commercial operators and community representatives to explore solutions to conflicts between operators and residents for use of beaches and facilities.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies, Hawaii Ecotourism Association.

Sidebar: In May 2002, Na Ala Hele received a national award for its website ([www.hawaiitrails.org](http://www.hawaiitrails.org)), which provides residents and visitors with valuable information about Na Ala Hele-managed trails, including contact information for authorized trail guides that conduct tours on the trails that NAH has designated appropriate for commercial use. The website also includes an online reservation system for authorized commercial tour operators.

**Objective 3:** Promote and expand the sports tourism market while implementing management strategies to reduce conflicts over use of recreation facilities.

**Strategies:**

- Establish a centralized State sports commission with an emphasis on organizing marketing efforts with relation to sports tourism.

Agency: DLNR, County Recreation Agencies.

- Provide financial support for bids for national and international sporting events.

Agency: HTA, State Legislature, County Councils.

- Support the construction of multi-purpose recreational facilities to accommodate large-scale sports tournaments and events to include Olympic-caliber training facilities.

Agency: State Legislature, County Councils.

- Coordinate with local leagues and communities to minimize conflicts between tournament schedulers and residents.

Agency: County Recreation Agencies.

## **5.3 OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS**

### **5.3.1 General Description**

Proposed recreation projects are selected for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance through an established Open Project Selection Process. This process is intended to comply with the provisions of Parts 640 and 660 of the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual. It sets forth procedures to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to participate in the benefits on the program, and to meet priority outdoor recreation needs of the state.

The process is used to acquire and develop lands with high recreation potential, using a priority rating system. Project applications are submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for consideration and selected projects are submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Processing of applications continues on an annual basis, subject to availability of funds. At this time, the LWCF program is authorized to continue through 2015.

### **5.3.2 Goals of the Selection Process**

The Open Project Selection Process is intended to accomplish the following goals:

- Provide for public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and/or application of the project selection process used by the state in allocating funds from the LWCF Program.
- Provide the opportunity for all eligible state and county agencies to submit project applications and have them considered on an equitable basis.
- Assure that distribution of LWCF assistance is accomplished in a non-discriminatory manner, especially with regard to minority populations, the elderly, and the disabled, and to assure a fair and equitable evaluation of all applications.
- Assure that all units of government are aware of the availability and process for requesting funds from the LWCF Program.

### **5.3.3 Steps in the Process**

The Open Project Selection Process includes several steps to carry out the goals of the selection process and are developed in conformance with the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual (Part 660.4). Hawai'i implements the LWCF program on an annual cycle.

#### **5.3.3.1 Public Participation**

Public participation in formulating the project proposals occurs at the State or County level by the project sponsor. Public meetings and workshops are conducted to solicit and consider public views in defining the proposed projects, so that it is responsive to the needs of various recreation users, such as the elderly, youth, disabled, and families. This step should be ongoing as the project sponsors plan and budget for their recreation programs and facilities, annually.

#### **5.3.3.2 Notification**

The NPS notifies the State's of their apportionment upon enactment by Congress, usually by February. DLNR then informs all eligible State and County agencies and the members of the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) about the availability of the LWCF program funds. The members of the BLNR serve as Governor-appointed liaisons with their respective counties and are encouraged to solicit interest in the LWCF program on the local government level.

Notification will occur in writing to the agencies, news releases, and posting on the DLNR website. With this notice, DLNR provides information on the LWCF grants program, the types of projects eligible for funding, and the open project selection process. A link on the DLNR website for the LWCF program will include these same materials.

The eligible agencies are notified that they can submit project applications for matching fund assistance, along with the deadline for submitting applications. State Parks provides technical assistance to any sponsor who needs help in defining the project scope and preparing the application in accordance with the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual.

#### **5.3.3.3 Submittal of Project Applications**

Upon submittal, applications are initially reviewed for compliance with the LWCF Act and public review of environmental impacts in accordance with State EIS law, Chapter 343, Hawaiji Revised Statutes.

#### **5.3.3.4 Project Evaluation**

DLNR evaluates the project proposals for conformance with the recreation priorities identified in the SCORP and the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual. A pre-award site inspection of the projects that meet these requirements is conducted by DLNR to assess site suitability and the degree to which the projects address the recreation priorities identified in the SCORP.

State Parks, on behalf of DLNR, makes its recommendations for project awards based on a priority rating system and submits its rating evaluations and recommendations for project awards to the BLNR. The semi-monthly meetings of the BLNR are open to the public with

the opportunity for public testimony on the projects being considered for funding through the LWCF program. Based on testimony from the public and the applicants, and the technical evaluation of the applications by State Parks, the BLNR either approves or disapproves the recommendations of State Parks.

<b>Annual Funding Cycle</b>	
February	Notification from NPS of State's apportionment of LWCF grants.
March 1	State Liaison Officer (DLNR) notifies eligible State and County agencies of available funding and informs agencies that they can prepare and submit project applications.
May 15	Deadline for submittal of project applications; State Parks initiates site visits of submitted projects that met the criteria of the LWCF program.
June 15	State Parks completes their review and ranking of applications using the priority rating system.
July 1	State Parks submits ranked projects and their recommendations for project awards to the Board of Land and Natural Resources for their review and approval/disapproval.
September 1	State Liaison Officer notifies NPS of projects selected and amount of each project award.
December 31	Project agreements are finalized.

#### **5.3.4      Selection Criteria**

##### **5.3.4.1    Priority Rating System**

The priority rating system used in the selection process grades project proposals based on the LWCF requirements and project criteria. A sample evaluation form outlining the different criteria and the point rating system for each criteria is included in Appendix G. The rating system considers two main criteria:

1. Project meet the high priority recreation needs identified in the SCORP strategic plan, including:
  - Rehabilitation of recreation resources and facilities to meet design and construction standards and to promote a safe and well-maintained recreation setting.

- Development of coastal and water-based recreation opportunities, such as swimming, sunbathing, snorkeling, fishing, surfing, paddling, picnicking, camping, and boating.
  - Development and expansion of facilities for facility-based recreation, such as field games, court games, playgrounds, and swimming pools.
  - Development and expansion of recreation opportunities in *mauka* areas, such as hiking, camping, and hunting.
  - Acquisition of areas that promote preservation of Hawai'i's natural environment, including coastal and inland resources, and buffers for significant historical parks.
  - Development and expansion of linear corridors and facilities for bicycling, walking, jogging, off-road biking, and sightseeing.
2. Projects which are fully in accord with the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. Eligible projects are acquisition and park development that promote outdoor recreation and open space. Under the provisions of this program, importance is given to the following:
- Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities.
  - Projects that will serve larger numbers of people.
  - Development of active over passive facilities.
  - Acquisition in or near urban areas.
  - Projects furnishing a broad range of outdoor recreation uses and experiences.
  - Projects that will be available for use by the public at the earliest period of time after conveyance of the grant funds.
  - Projects that are accessible to all segments of the public, including minority populations, the elderly, and the handicapped.

#### **5.3.4.2 The Selection Process**

The State has the option to establish a proportional distribution of the funds to the State and County government agencies. However, based on the fact that all the agencies are equally affected by the top priority needs identified in the SCORP and that both the State



and counties anticipate budget shortfalls, fair consideration will be given to all projects, regardless of State or local government sponsorship.

If projects being submitted are limited and within the funding apportionment, awards may be made to all projects that meet the requirements of the LWCF Act. However, if project applications are numerous and exceed the funding apportionment, projects will be ranked based on the priority rating system. In the event of a tie, bonus points are awarded to each project. The project with the highest points will be chosen.

The available funds will be used to fund as many priority projects as possible and an attempt will be made to maintain a reasonable ratio of project cost to total funds available.

#### **5.3.4.3 Project Awards**

Upon final project selection by the BLNR, project applications with all the supporting documentation is forwarded to the NPS for final approval and acceptance. One project agreement is signed between the State and NPS. If the award goes to a local government entity, a second agreement is signed between the State and County.



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## CHAPTER 6

### WETLANDS RESOURCE PLAN

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN

## CHAPTER 6 STATE WETLANDS RESOURCE PLAN

### 6.1 PURPOSE

This chapter represents an update to the 1996 State Wetlands Resource Plan (SWRP), a chapter of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

In response to the requirements of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-645), the SWRP makes recommendations for integrating wetlands planning with recreational planning. Specifically, the Act requires two key elements:

- Consistency between the state recreation planning processes and the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan (April 1989); and
- Consideration of wetlands as an important source of outdoor recreation.

Wetlands projects are eligible for recreational grants through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by the NPS (refer to section 2.1.1.4). USFWS is a cooperating partner in the development of national and state wetlands priority plans. This chapter complements more detailed documents such as the *Hawaiian Islands Wetland Conservation Plan* (1995) and the *Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds* (1999), which address Hawai'i's wetland priorities. These documents also set criteria and assist in qualifying for LWCF grants. *Hawaii Wetland Management Policy* (1999), establishes voluntary policies for the conserving, restoring, and creating wetlands in Hawai'i.

LWCF funds apportioned to states can be used to acquire state or locally held property for outdoor recreation purposes or wetland protection. LWCF funds can also be used to purchase less-than-fee simple access rights, recreational or scenic easements on private property, including wetlands. This SWRP helps state agencies and private organizations prioritize wetland protection strategies.

### 6.2 OBJECTIVES

The Wetlands Resources Plan provides an overview of Hawai'i's wetlands and describes activities relating to wetlands, including planning, administration, acquisition, and management. The principal objectives of the plan are to:

- Identify the general location and extent of wetlands and identify wetland sites considered for acquisition. A brief discussion is included on Hawai'i's wetlands losses and gains and factors influencing these trends.
- Highlight significant agency roles and inter-agency relationships for those organizations participating in wetlands activities.

- Update existing wetlands' activities in the state.
- Provide a strategic plan that will address wetlands protection and strategies to improve the scope, quality, and coordination of public agencies and private organizations to integrate Hawai'i's wildlife and water resource conservation programs with recreation opportunities.

### 6.3 WETLANDS LOSSES

The NRCS estimated that in 1997, there were 111,156,000 acres of non-federal wetlands in the United States, representing just 50 percent of the amount that existed prior to European settlement. The United States continues to lose 70,000 to 90,000 acres of wetlands each year.

There are more than 110,000 acres of wetlands and inland deep-water habitats remaining in Hawai'i. High elevation montane bogs are remote and relatively unimpacted by human contact. While the average overall state wetland loss appears low, Hawai'i is losing valuable coastal wetlands at a much higher rate. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that approximately 15,474 acres are wetlands within coastal plains. Over 31 percent of Hawai'i's coastal wetlands base has been lost in the past two centuries. This precipitous decline is the result of land development for agriculture and urbanization, combined with altered hydrology, pollution, and alien plant overgrowth. State and federal regulations developed to protect wetlands have slowed the loss. However, proper protection and management is necessary to ensure survival of the remaining wetlands and endangered or recovering species habitat.

#### 6.3.1 Wetlands Inventories and Mapping

The most recent inventory of Hawai'i's wetlands can be found in Appendix H, "Table of Protected Wetlands Habitats in the Main Hawaiian Islands." The table lists agencies that manage the wetlands and the status of the specific wetland (managed, restoration needed, etc.). Appendix H also lists primary wetlands identified as needing protection and management for the recovery of endangered Hawaiian Waterbirds. General locations of Hawai'i's wetlands inventory are mapped on figures following page 112.

As an additional reference, the Department of Health prepared plans showing wetland areas used for recreation as part of the *Hawaii Wetlands Survey Report* (1991). Some of the habitats shown in the DOH figures (coral reefs and streams) are in fact "special aquatic sites" (as classified under the Clean Water Act) rather than wetlands.

The Hawai'i Natural Heritage Program, part of the Center for Conservation Research and Training at the University of Hawai'i, maintains a statewide database of rare and endangered plants and animals, including species supported by wetlands.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), maintains maps of all of Hawai'i's wetlands under its National Wetlands Inventory Program. The USFWS is currently working to update the maps, beginning with O'ahu. The maps, as well as "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States," which defines the NWI system of classification, are available directly from the USGS and indirectly from the State Office of Planning through its State GIS database. The public can also access the maps through USFWS's web-based interactive mapper at [http://wetlands.fws.gov/mapper\\_tool.htm](http://wetlands.fws.gov/mapper_tool.htm).

## **6.4 AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS**

### **6.4.1 Agencies**

Federal governmental agencies responsible for acquiring, managing, and regulating Hawai'i's wetlands are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the National Park Service (NPS), and the USDA's National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Supporting agencies at the state and county levels include the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)'s Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), Division of State Parks, and Land Division, the Department of Health, the Department of Hawaiian Homelands, and the four County Parks and Recreation Departments.

### **6.4.2 Supporting Organizations**

Several nonprofit organizations, such as the Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited, are involved in wetlands management and restoration in Hawai'i. In recent years, private landowners have also become important partners in wetlands preservation.

Ūlupalakua Ranch on Maui and Surety Kohala Corp (formerly Chalon) and Umikoa Ranch on Hawai'i are just a few of the landowners that have voluntarily restored wetlands habitats within their properties since the initiation of the NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program in 1998.

Ducks Unlimited, organized in 1937, is a leader in wetlands and wildlife conservation. Their Hawai'i Initiative focuses on coastal wetlands and protecting the habitats of native waterfowl. Their work is often done through partnerships by providing engineering and biological consultation for wetlands restoration.

## **6.5 WETLANDS ISSUES**

In order to update the 1996 Wetlands Resources Plan, input was solicited from agencies and organizations that play a key role in managing Hawai'i's wetlands issues. Issues raised at the November 2002 Wetland Management in the Hawaiian Islands Workshop were also incorporated into the update. Current concerns and policy changes, based on this input, are listed below.

### 6.5.1 Interagency Coordination

A noteworthy change affecting wetlands planning was a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed on January 6, 1994 by the four Federal agencies responsible for the planning, administration, acquisition, protection, and management of wetlands: the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of the MOA is both to improve the protection of wetlands and to promote fair and flexible wetlands programs for landowners. The MOA also requires the agencies to be consistent and agree on mapping conventions used for wetland determinations. The purpose of the mapping conventions is to assist with and ensure accurate off-site determinations, and to streamline procedures to improve efficiency in coordination and in making the determinations.

The primary function of each agency is as follows:

#### Corps of Engineers

- Delineating wetlands on non-agricultural land.
- Formally coordinating actions with other agencies.
- Prime federal jurisdiction of the four agencies.
- Issuing permits.
- Enforcement.
- Watershed planning and mitigation banking.

#### Natural Resources Conservation Service

- Delineating wetlands on agricultural land.
- Development and implementation of Hawai'i Mapping Conventions.
- Making Minimal Effects Determinations for agricultural activities in wetlands according to 1996 Farm Bill and Swampbuster.
- Overseeing programs for wetlands restoration, preservation, and enhancement (i.e. Wetlands Reserve Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program and the Conservation Reserve Program).

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Coordinates and provides input into 404 permit actions and Minimum Effects Determination under Swampbuster.
- Consultation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and Endangered Species Act.
- Oversees "Partners in Wildlife Program," a private lands incentive program to encourage wetlands restoration and preservation.

#### Environmental Protection Agency

- Ultimate authority to determine the geographic scope of U.S. waters.

- Shares jurisdiction with COE for other 404 regulatory responsibilities.
- Enforcement.

The Pacific Coast Joint Venture (PCJV), formed in 1991, is a partnership among federal, state and local governments, private conservation organizations, corporations, and individuals working toward the protection, restoration, and enhancement of coastal wetland habitats in the Pacific Region. During the past year, PCJV partners in Hawai'i received more than \$2 million for four wetland projects. PCJV was also a major supporter of the Wildlife Society's Hawaiian Wetland Workshop, which brought together wetland managers and other interested groups and individuals to discuss current management issues and strategies.

### **6.5.2      Inadequate Funding**

The USFWS, COE, and DOFAW continued their efforts to preserve wetland areas, however many projects are currently limited by a lack of funding. One goal of USFWS is to designate land as a protected habitat and manage it. Without adequate funding, inventories remain uncompleted, trained staff are not always available to properly manage valuable wetland habitats, and needed supplies (e.g., materials for fence construction, signage, etc.) may be unavailable.

### **6.5.3      Federal Regulations**

In recent years, the federal government has updated and revised administrative tools and regulations to help meet the goal of no net wetlands loss:

#### Update on the Corps of Engineers "Excavation Rule" of 1993

Prior to 1993, removal activities within wetlands, such as excavation, draining, and land clearing, were not subject to Section 404 regulation by the COE. The Excavation or "Tulloch" Rule, instituted in 1993, expanded the COE's authority to include the regulation of incidental discharge from excavation operations. However, U.S. District Court and U.S. Court of Appeals rulings in 1997 and 1998 declared this rule invalid on the basis that the regulation of excavation activities is beyond the scope of COE and EPA jurisdiction. The unfortunate result of this decision is that ditching activities are not regulated, which means that draining a wetland by constructing a drainage ditch is now legal. In January 2001, the COE and EPA announced a "Final Rule" in order to clarify what types of removal activities would result in discharged materials that should and could be regulated. The change places greater responsibility on developers to document activities and establish whether or not they are exempt from regulation and partially reestablishes the COE's jurisdiction over these activities.

## Reaffirmation of the Presidential Wetland Policy 1995

With the goal of increasing the flexibility, ensuring fairness, and enhancing effectiveness of the regulatory program, the reaffirmation of President Clinton's 1993 40-point Wetland Plan emphasizes:

- streamlining wetlands permitting programs and clarifying regulated activities;
- increasing certainty and flexibility for identifying wetlands;
- responding to the concerns of farmers and small landowners and increasing incentives for participation in protection and restoration programs;
- increasing participation by states, tribes, local governments, and the public in wetlands protection and advocacy.

## Clean Water Initiative of 1997

Vice President Gore's 1997 100-point action plan included a recommendation to more aggressively restore and protect wetlands. It established the goal of achieving a net gain of over 100,000 acres annually by the year 2005. The Plan also included a 50 percent increase in wetlands restored by the COE and broader enrollment in the NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program. Finally, the plan called for a revamped interagency system to more accurately track wetland loss, as well as restoration.

## SWANCC Decision

Since 1977, the Corps of Engineers has used a broad definition of "waters of the U.S. " to determine those waters over which it has regulatory authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This definition included "waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, stream, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds." Such a broad definition meant that virtually all wetlands were afforded federal protection under Section 404. However, the January 9, 2001 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) v. United States Army Corps of Engineers excludes "isolated waters" from the Corps' jurisdiction. As a result of the SWANCC decision, the Corps no longer has the authority to issue permits for the discharge of dredge or fill materials into waters that are not traditionally navigable, not tributaries of navigable waters, and are not adjacent to either of these, despite the fact that many of these "isolated" wetlands are very significant to many wildlife populations, particularly migratory waterfowl.

## Reissue of Nationwide Permits

Modifications to the COE's nationwide permits (NWP) became effective in March 2002. The reissue included significant changes to NWPs for transportation crossings through



non-tidal and tidal wetlands (NWP 14), headwaters and isolated waters discharges (NWP 26), and protection of emergency watersheds for wildfires (NWP 37). The NWP modifications also significantly simplified the permit process, including changes to NWP 27 – Wetland and Riparian Restoration and Creation Activities (NWP No. 27), which permits discharge of dredged or fill material, under defined circumstances, for the purpose of restoring altered or degraded non-tidal wetlands and riparian areas. The reissue also upheld the protections for aquatic resources and the protective acreage limits on residential, commercial, and institutional developments and agricultural and recreational activities established in June 2000. In addition to the nationwide permits, the Honolulu Engineer District issued Regional Conditions specific to certain sites and processes.

## **6.6 UPDATE OF ACTIVITIES FROM 1996-2002**

The 1996 SCORP update provided a comprehensive action-by-action evaluation of the Wetlands Resources Plan included in the 1990 State Recreation Functional Plan and SCORP Document. The 1996 evaluation recommended corrections to the earlier plan's regulatory administration, wetlands acquisition and management, planning principles, and the over fifty specific implementing actions. The 1990 Plan remains a valuable resource for future implementation.

Over the past five years, government agencies and private organizations have made efforts to improve management and conservation by streamlining regulatory processes, establishing and updating mapping and inventories, improving collaboration, and fostering increased public awareness, participation, and advocacy of wetlands conservation initiatives. Funds from private organizations, cooperation of landowners, and volunteer programs have bolstered federal and state efforts in the face of inadequate funding. A new challenge that has arisen since the 1996 SCORP report is the growing backlog of uncompleted mitigation projects, which has raised concerns regarding the need for increased enforcement of permit requirements by government regulatory agencies.

### **6.6.1 Government Agencies**

#### **Wetlands Delineation**

Jurisdictional. The four federal agencies participating in the MOA are involved in a process of regionalizing wetlands delineations (i.e., information on soils, hydrology, and vegetation). The COE is the lead agency of this effort, guided by the 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual. The COE or NRCS (for agricultural lands) examines properties on a parcel-by-parcel basis and wetlands delineation is carried out on an "as needed" basis.

National Wetlands Inventory. The National Wetlands Inventory is the only comprehensive map of major wetlands in Hawai'i that the agencies have to use. Although the current available information is twenty-five years old, the USFWS is currently working on an update of the NWI.

### Nūjupia Ponds at MCBH, Kaneohe Bay

Located on federal property at Marine Corps Base Hawaiʻi (MCBH) Kaneohe Bay, Nūjupia Ponds Wildlife Management Area is a protected wetland habitat, about 482 acres in size, representing 24 percent of Oʻahu’s total protected wetlands. The ponds consist of historic Hawaiian fishponds and mudflat habitat that are critical to the endangered Hawaiian stilt for feeding and nesting. In the past decade, more than \$2 million has been spent to clear land for waterbird nesting and to eradicate 17 acres of mangrove growth that threaten the Hawaiian fishpond. The marine base’s environmental department continues to lead efforts to clear clogged culverts and ditches, which improves water circulation and clarity, and mitigates lowland flooding.

### Keālia Pond National Wildlife Refuge

At the Keālia Pond National Wildlife Refuge, located along the North Kihei shoreline, refuge managers are working with Maui students and the Maui High Performance Computing Center (MHPCC) to use technology to support management of the refuge and guide future restoration and management efforts. Beginning in February 2001, high school students from Lahainaluna collected data to create GIS maps of the refuge. The GIS data will serve as a benchmark to identify current resources, monitor and track management efforts, and shape strategies for future management.

### Hāmākua Marsh Restoration

In 1995, Ducks Unlimited donated 22.7 acres adjacent to the Kawainui Marsh in Kailua, Oʻahu to the State. Beginning in June 2001, DLNR stepped up efforts to restore Hāmākua Marsh through a two-year, \$400,000 improvement project. Efforts have focused on eradicating weeds and getting rid of predators. The project also involved the Kailua Hawaiian immersion school, Ke Kula ‘o Samuel M. Kamakau, and sixth graders from Lanikai Elementary, who participated in replanting the wetland with native species.

## **6.6.2 Partnerships and Private Organizations**

The USDA’s Wetlands Reserves Program (WRP) is a nationwide voluntary program that encourages landowners to restore and/or create wetlands by providing technical guidance and financial assistance. In 1998, Umikoa Ranch on Hawaiʻi Island became the first Hawaiʻi landowner to sign up for the program, restoring a complex of wetlands where Koloa (native waterbird/duck) now thrive. Since then, the WRP has provided landowners with \$580,000, which has led to over \$1 million in wetlands projects, including the construction of four ponds on ūUlupalakua Ranch, Maui.

Ducks Unlimited has been a key partner in the success of the WRP in Hawaiʻi. In addition, the national organization assists in wetlands restoration and enhancement work on federal and state lands through a matching funds program. Their efforts to date in

Hawaiji include enhancement and protection of 981 acres of wetlands and project spending of over \$1,500,000. Recent projects include restoration of Pouhala Marsh at Pearl Harbor on Oahu and the development of a coastal interpretive boardwalk at Kealia NWR on Maui.

Until 1995, Waikalua Loko, a 400-year-old Hawaiian fishpond along Kaneohe Bay, was an untapped natural and cultural resource. When its fee owner, Pacific Atlas, a Japan-based developer, agreed to a community-based restoration of the site, an opportunity emerged to restore a native habitat and develop an educational asset. Since then, the community has pitched in to rid Waikalua Loko of non-native plants and animals, rebuild its walls, and construct an extensive network of walkways. Project Kahea Loko, developed through a joint effort by a Castle High School teacher and a professor from the University of Hawaii's Sea Grant Extension Program and funded by a U.S. Department of Education grant, educates students about Hawaiji's ecological past and present at this site.

### **6.6.3      Research Programs and Plans**

The following is a listing of a few programs sponsored by government agencies.

- The USFWS prepared the *Pacific Islands Ecoregions Coastal Ecosystems Program Proposal* (February 1996), which outlines measures to prevent further loss of native waterbird habitats. The report details significant species and negative impacts to wetlands habitats; such as pollution and contamination, urbanization, and military activities, and mitigation measures.
- The *Kawainui Marsh Master Plan, Report R-100*, prepared by the Division of Forestry and Wildlife in July 1994 is an excellent example of planned recreational and cultural use in a wetlands setting. More recently, DOFAW prepared a habitat management plan for the Umikoa Ranch wetlands restoration project.
- DLNR's Division of Forestry and Wildlife conducted semi-annual waterbird censuses on all the Hawaiian Islands except for Kahoolawe in fiscal years 1998-2000.
- The *Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Revision*, prepared by the USFWS addresses the actions needed to recover four species of waterbirds – the Hawaiian duck, Hawaiian coot, Hawaiian moorhen, and Hawaiian stilt. The report reviews causes of the decline in species counts and current threats to Hawaiian waterbirds as well as current conservation efforts by public agencies and private organizations. It also proposes both a general strategy and specific actions to recover the endangered species. The plan is currently under review by state biologists and should be finalized by the spring or summer of 2003.

## **6.7 RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES**

Various recommendations for wetlands protection, funding strategies, recreation, and management are proposed to update and reinforce the 1990 and 1996 SWRP, based on the current information and the issues identified above.

### **6.7.1 Wetlands Protection**

The USFWS has an Ecoregion Goal for all habitats to secure "lasting protection for Pacific Island ecosystems in order to minimize extinctions, reverse species declines and enhance native habitats," which would include protection of wetland systems. Currently, there is no comprehensive, agency-wide organized program to protect wetlands, or other natural resources. The recommended actions are grouped around (a) restoration (b) acquisition, (c) management, and (d) interpretive/education programs. In addition to these general recommended actions, the USFWS has identified a strong need for greater enforcement of compensatory mitigation requirements and reduction of the existing mitigation backlog.

#### Restoration

Wetland habitats in need of initial or ongoing restoration are identified in Appendix H, Table 1. Examples of needed restoration projects include construction of perimeter fencing to keep out predators, such as dogs and deer, introduction of waterbird food plants, restoration of native vegetation, control and/or removal of non-native plants, and establishment of permanent water sources.

#### Acquisition

Acquisition of valuable wetlands by government agencies or responsible non-profit conservation groups is one means of protecting such areas from conversion to other uses that could destroy their habitat value.

#### Management

The sensitivity of wetland habitats requires that each wetland site be adequately characterized, and that appropriate management plans be developed. Such plans should take into account the resources that exist on the site, current and potential uses, access, and resolution of potential conflicts. It will then be necessary to implement the management plans through the combined efforts of appropriate government agencies, private organizations, and the concerned public.

#### Education/Interpretive Programs

Public education, participation, and public outreach programs foster a conservation ethic. These efforts help to minimize human disturbances within protected areas. The USFWS and the Hawai'i Audubon Society are two organizations that promote environmental

education. Involving interested community groups in restoration projects has proved invaluable to long-term management efforts and continues to increase public awareness and ownership of Hawaiʻi's wetlands concerns.

In recent years, a number of schools have incorporated hands-on restoration activities into units on wetlands and Hawaiʻi's natural resources. This includes the participation of students from the Kailua Hawaiian immersion school, Kailua Elementary School, and Lanikai Elementary School in the ongoing replanting of Hämākua Marsh. The students also worked together to develop an informative web page with detailed information about the marsh's natural ecosystem.

The Hawaiʻi Nature Center runs education programs for third graders at the Pearl Harbor NWR Honouliuli Unit between August and December. Because of the program's popularity, the Nature Center has developed an additional wetland educational program at Pouhala Marsh in Waipahu, which it has field-tested and plans to initiate in 2004.

Waikalua Loko, a restored Hawaiian fishpond on the southern shore of Kāneʻohe Bay, serves as another important educational resource. Each month Project Kahea Loko brings approximately 120 mainly Hawaiian students, ages 9-12, to the fishpond to learn about identifying marine life, the environment, and ancient Hawaiian culture. In 1998 the project won a \$1.1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education, which it used to establish the education program.

### **6.7.2      Funding Strategies**

As stated in Chapter 4, government funding for recreation and resource enhancement has significantly decreased. With fewer resources available, agencies have been forced to be creative in finding ways to accomplish their missions through private partnerships, revenue generating programs, and volunteer efforts. Similar strategies proposed in Chapter 5 can be applied to wetlands enhancement.

There are a number of federal grant programs that support wetlands restoration and management, including standard and small North American Wetland Conservation Act (NAWCA) and National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act grants. These programs provide funds for the acquisition, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands. Both types of NAWCA grants also include the purchase of equipment to carry out these measures. NAWCA-funded projects in Hawaiʻi include restoration projects at Hämākua Marsh and Kawai Nui Marsh and the Wetland Protection and Restoration Partnership purchase of an amphibious excavator to be used in the future for difficult vegetation clearance in wetlands throughout Oʻahu. The need to provide matching funds for these grants in the face of reduced budgets and manpower has somewhat limited the State's ability to apply for the programs.

Volunteers have been a major resource for wetlands restoration and management. At Kanahā Pond on Maui, volunteers from the Native Hawaiian Plant Society and

participants in the Maui Police Officers Initiative have worked a combined total of 9,631 hours. Their work has helped to remove exotic plant species and re-vegetate Kanahā pond with native plant species. This volunteer time is also important in grant applications as it represents \$144,465 in matching funds. School groups have also proved vital to the restoration of Hāmākua Marsh and Kawai Nui Marsh in Kailua, Oʻahu. Similar cost-effective approaches could be tried at other sites as the need arises.

### **6.7.3      Recreation Within Wetlands**

In general, few wetland areas are managed for direct recreational benefits. Instead, the emphasis is on resource protection. Unlike many mainland wetland habitats, wetland areas in Hawaiʻi do not allow any hunting or fishing recreation activities. Current management measures allow for some passive recreational and educational use of wetlands, such as interpretive programs and guided hikes. These activities serve as a positive way to educate the public about the importance and fragility of wetlands habitats and to involve the community in wetlands management and restoration. As the population and recreation needs increase, management agencies may feel increasing pressure to provide more recreation opportunities, such as bird watching within wetland areas. Agencies will need to identify wetland areas suitable for the public.

Although the NWRs limit public access, they do allow some recreational activities. On Oʻahu, there are twice-weekly tours conducted at the James Campbell NWR. At the Pearl Harbor NWR the Hawaiʻi Nature Center's education program brings nearly 60 third graders per day from August to December to the Honouliuli Unit. In the future a planned bikepath on the edge of the Pearl Harbor NWR will include a new overlook. Kawai Nui Marsh is also a popular wetland area for outdoor recreation, including walking, jogging, and biking along the site's flood control levee. Many groups, including the Sierra Club, Lani-Kailua Outdoor Circle, Historic Hawaiʻi Foundation, ʻĀhahui Mālama i Ka Lōkahi, Kawai Nui Heritage Foundation, and Kamehameha Schools use the marsh for recreational and educational activities. Kawainui Marsh has potential for even further recreational value with the City and County of Honolulu's plans to construct a pathway along its perimeter.

The Maui NWR Complex also provides recreational opportunities with areas for wildlife observation and photography along the edge of Keālia Pond, as well as designated hiking trails. Plans for a 2,000-foot boardwalk and interpretive exhibits have been completed, with construction to begin next year. There are also public recreation areas within the coastal parkland along the Kakahaija NWR on Molokai. There are opportunities for both hiking and habitat viewing at the Hanalei NWR on Kauai. The potential for public recreation use is high at Heʻeia Marsh on Oʻahu, where state park lands buffer several hundred acres of prime wetland habitat. Other exceptions for public access require a Special Use Permit, issued by a refuge manager. These permits are allowed for activities such as biological research.

Presently, wetlands areas within City and County of Honolulu parks are managed, but there are no plans for conversion to recreational use. City and County of Honolulu parks that contain wetlands include:

- Kāhala Regional Park
- Waiāhole Regional Park
- Waialeale Beach Park
- Hauyula Community Park
- West Loch Shoreline Park

Since 1988, the National Park Service has managed a 234-acre parcel containing the ūAimakapā fishpond as part of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park in North Kona, Hawaiʻi. The fishpond is both a significant cultural resource and an important wetland habitat for endangered Hawaiian stilts and Hawaiian coots. Although the primary natural resource management goal for the ponds is the protection of endangered native water birds, there are opportunities for the public to view the waterbirds from the beach side of the pond.

## PRIMARY WETLANDS OF HAWAII

### Oahu

- Kahuku Area Wetland
- Lāie Wetlands
- Punahōlōlapa Marsh
- ūUkōā Marsh
- Waialua Lotus Fields
- Waiheʻe Marsh
- Waipiʻo Peninsula Ponds

### Kauaʻi/Niihau

- Lumahāi Wetlands
- Mānā Wetlands
- ūŌpaeā Marsh
- Playa Lakes

### Maui/Molokai

- ūŌyōia-Kaluaapuhi Fishponds
- Paialoa

### Hawaii

- Montane Stock Ponds
- ūŌpaeūla Pond
- Waiākea-Loko Waka Ponds

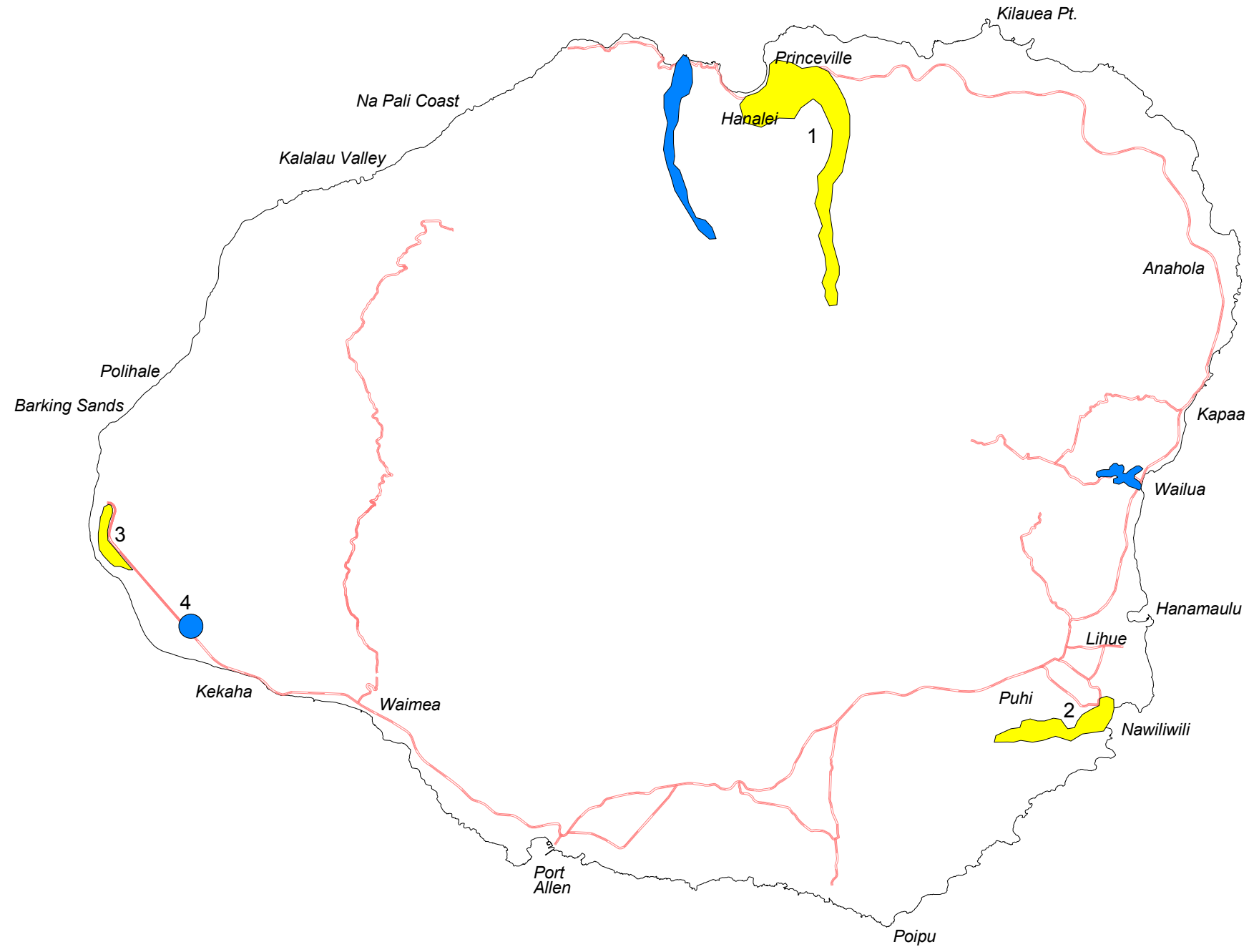
*Source: Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds Second Revision, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*






## PROTECTED WETLANDS HABITATS IN THE MAIN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

ID	ISLAND	WETLAND	ACRES	HECTARES	RESPONSIBILITY	STATUS
1	Kauaʻi	Hanalei NWR	917	371	USFWS	Managed
2	Kauaʻi	Hulēyia NWR	241	98	USFWS	Restoration & Management needed
3	Kauaʻi	Kawaiyele Waterbird Sanctuary	35	14	DLNR	Restoration Ongoing
4	Kauaʻi	Mānā Base Ponds	5	2	Private/DLNR	Managed
	<b>Kauaʻi</b>	<b>Kauaʻi Totals</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>485</b>		
5	Oʻahu	Hāmākua Marsh Waterbird Sanctuary	23	9	DLNR	Restoration Ongoing
6	Oʻahu	Heʻeia Marsh	400	162	DLNR	Restoration & Management needed
7	Oʻahu	James Campbell NWR	164	66	Private/USFWS	Managed
8	Oʻahu	Kawainui Marsh	750	304	DLNR	Restoration & Management needed
9	Oʻahu	Niuliʻi Ponds (Radio Transmitter Facility Lualualei)	40	16	USN, USFWS	Managed
10	Oʻahu	Nūjupia Ponds	483	196	MCBH	Managed
11	Oʻahu	Paikō Lagoon Wildlife Sanctuary	33	13	DLNR	Managed
12	Oʻahu	Pearl Harbor NWR	62	25	USFWS	Managed
13	Oʻahu	Pouhala Marsh Waterbird Sanctuary	70	28	DLNR/County	Restoration & Management needed
	<b>Oʻahu</b>	<b>Oʻahu Totals</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>819</b>		
14	Maui/Molokai	Kakahaiya NWR	45	18	USFWS	Management needed
15	Maui/Molokai	Kanahā Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	145	59	DLNR	Managed
16	Maui/Molokai	Keālia Pond NWR	692	280	USFWS	Restoration & Management needed
17	Maui/Molokai	ʻŌhiʻapilo Wetland	25	10	Maui County	Restoration ongoing
	<b>Maui/Molokai</b>	<b>Maui/Molokai Totals</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>367</b>		
18	Hawaii	ʻĀimakaʻā/Kaloko	55	22	NPS	Restoration & Management Needed
19	Hawaii	Parker Ranch Ponds	45	18	Private/DU	Managed
	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Hawaii Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>		
	<b>All Islands</b>	<b>Total – All Islands</b>	<b>4230</b>	<b>1711</b>		

Source: Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds Second Revision, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



LEGEND

-  USFWS Protected Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  USFWS Primary Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  Highways

Source: -U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
-State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

KAUAI






Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

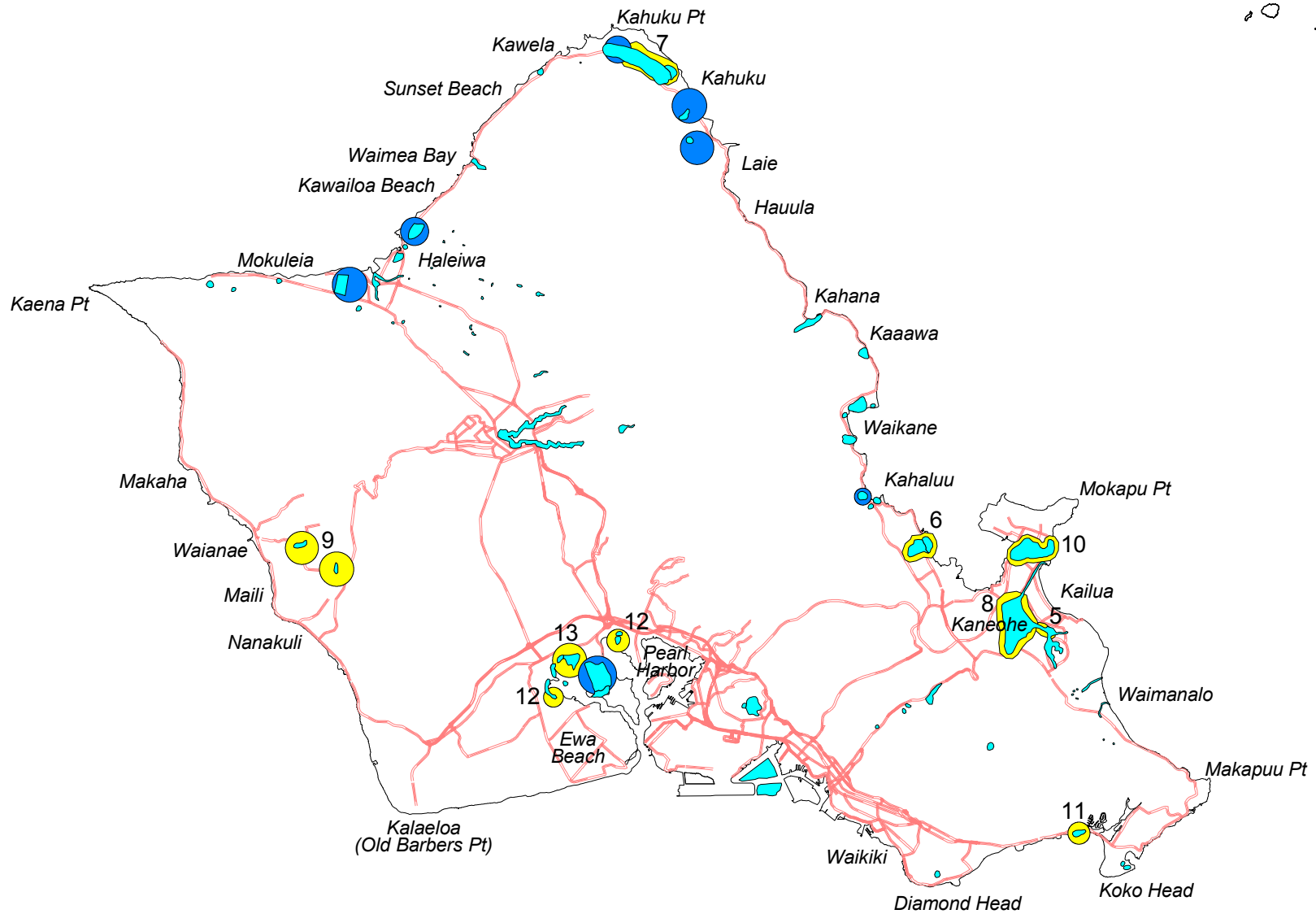
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## LEGEND

-  Waterbird Habitats
-  USFWS Protected Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  USFWS Primary Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  Highways

Source: -U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
 -State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
 Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
 -State, Office of Planning

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OAHU

## Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH



15,000 0 30,000



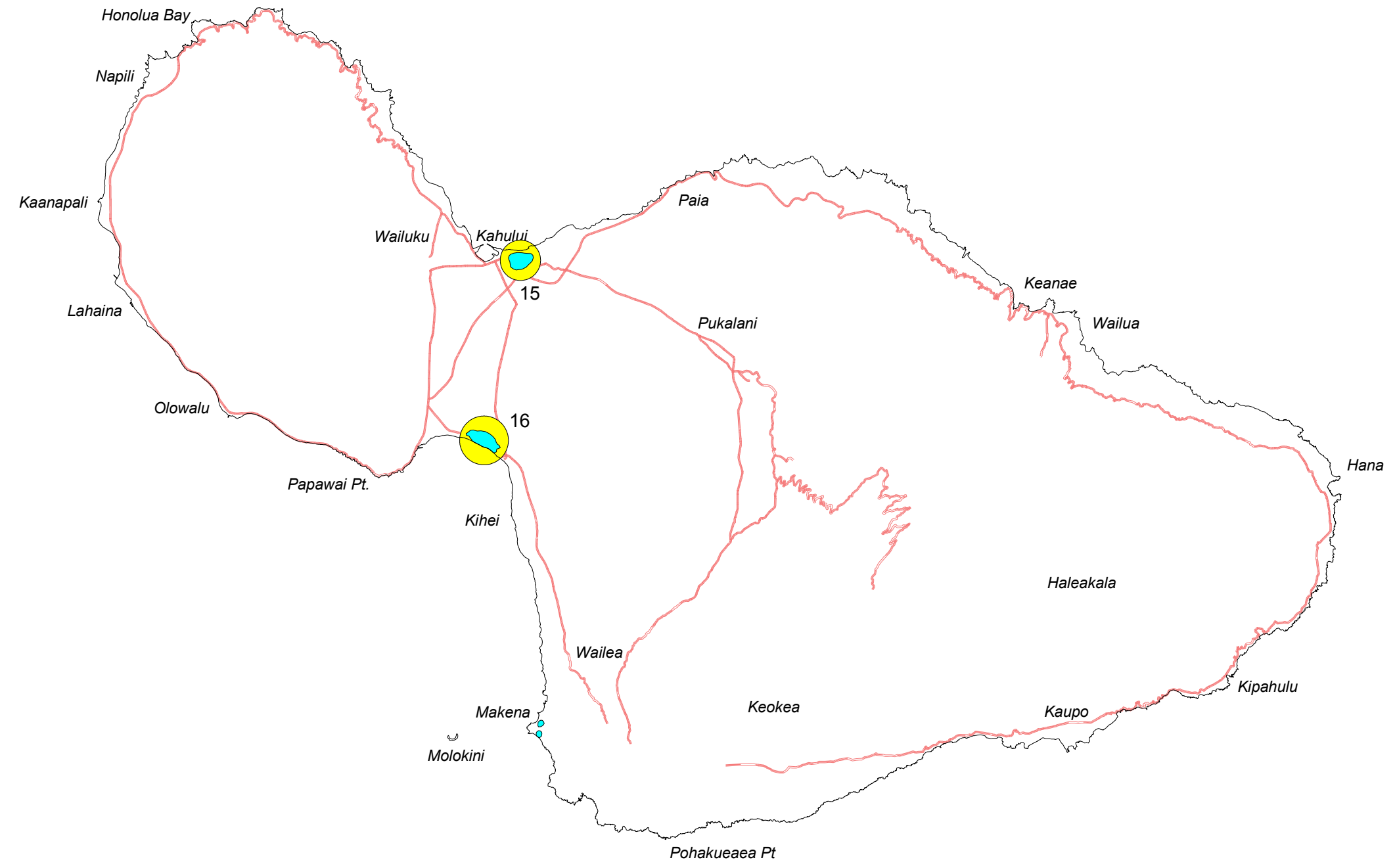
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LEGEND

- Waterbird Habitats
- USFWS Protected Wetlands (approximate locations)
- Highways



Source: -U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
-State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

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MAUI

Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

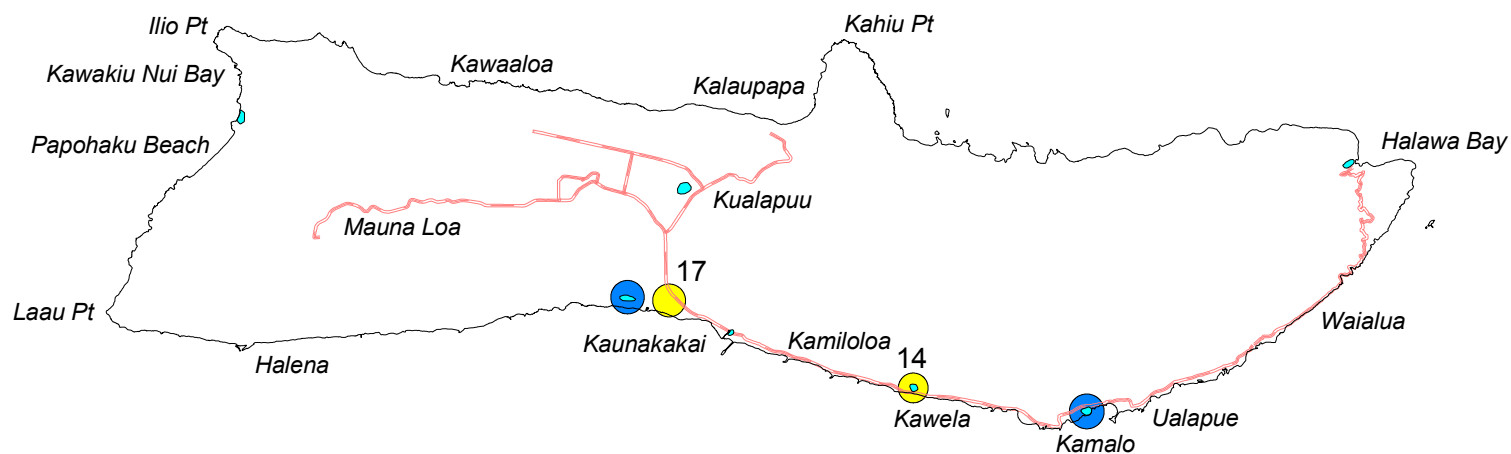
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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





NORTH

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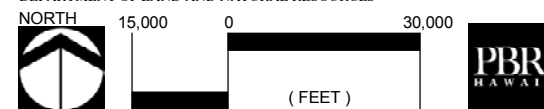
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-  USFWS Protected Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  USFWS Primary Wetlands (approximate locations)
-  Highways

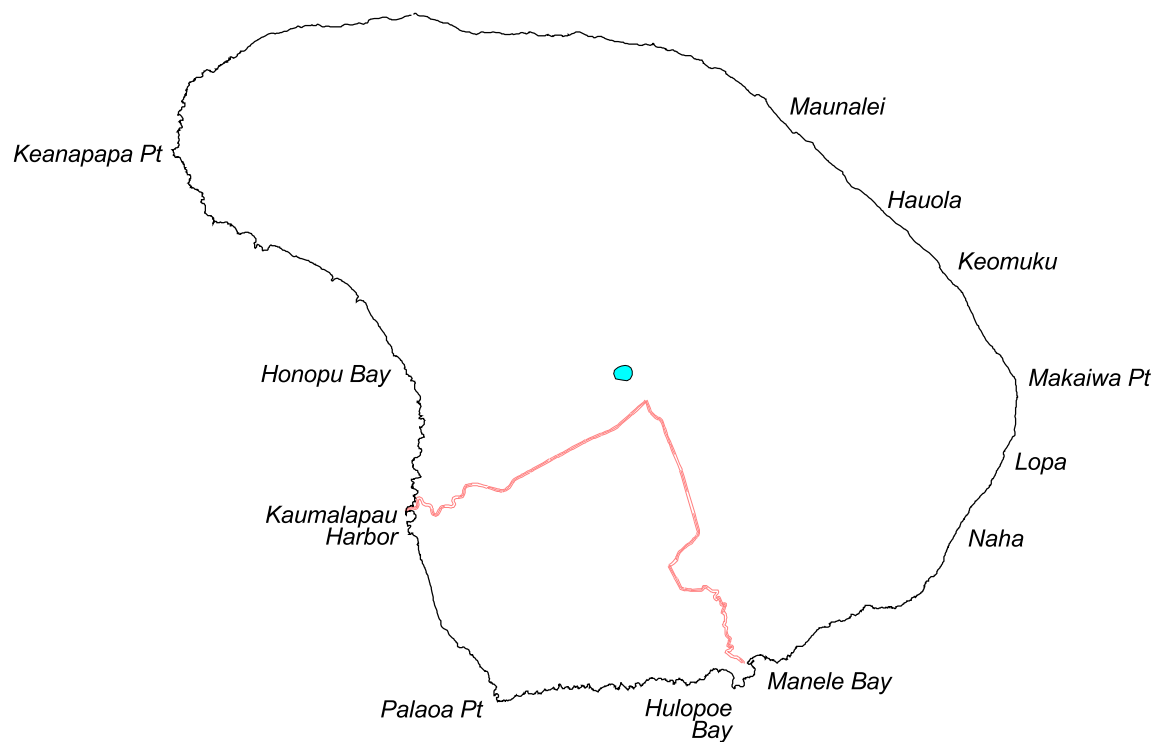
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Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.



## MOLOKAI Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES





#### LEGEND

-  Waterbird Habitats
-  Highways

Source: -U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
-State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

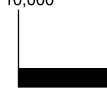
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#### LANAI

#### Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

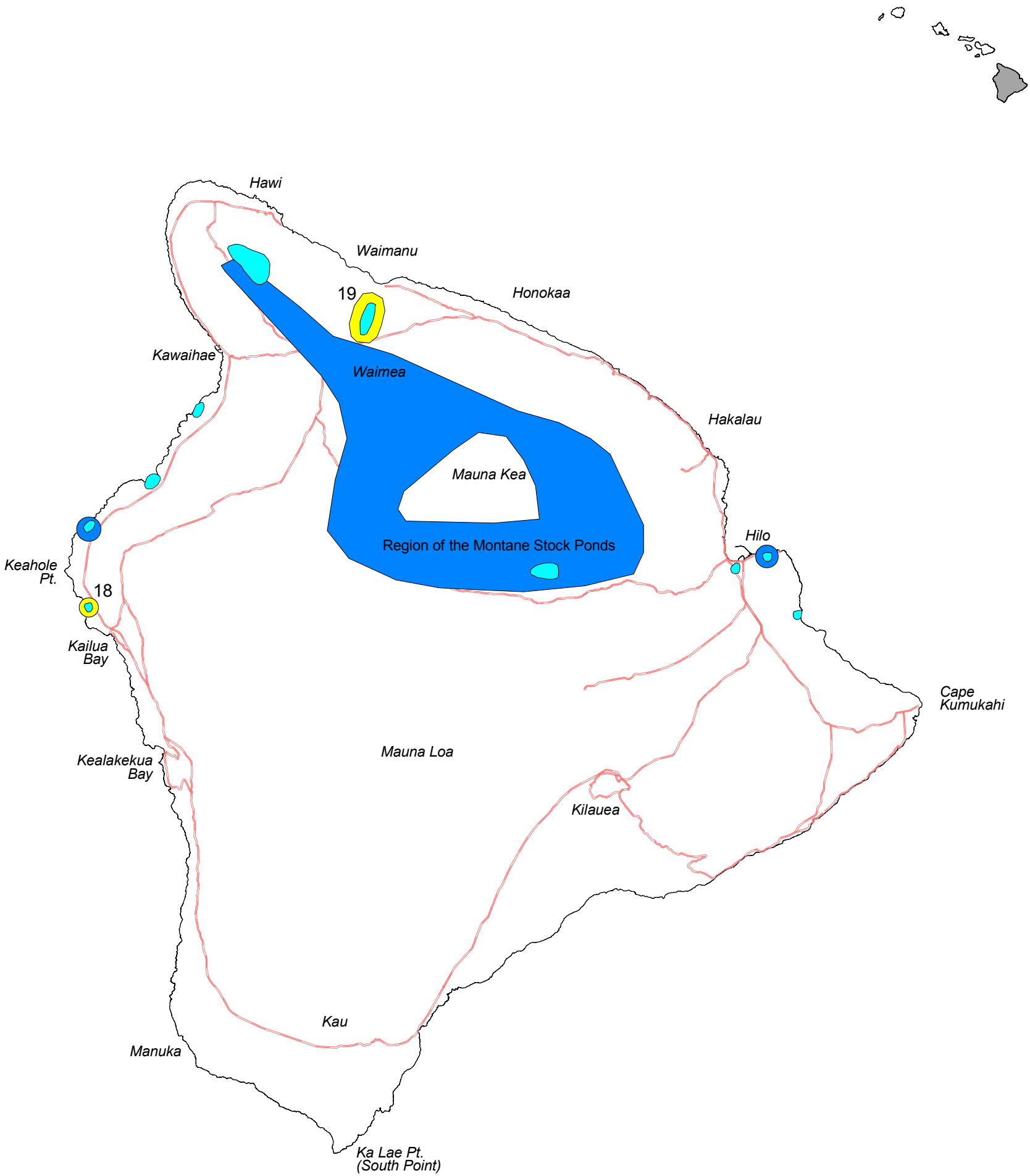
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH 10,000 0 20,000



( FEET )





LEGEND

- Waterbird Habitats
- USFWS Protected Wetlands (approximate locations)
- USFWS Primary Wetlands (approximate locations)
- Highways

Source: -U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
-State, Department of Land and Natural Resources,  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
-State, Office of Planning

This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

HAWAII

Wetlands and Waterbird Habitats

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH 30,000 0 60,000 (FEET)

PBR HAWAII



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## CHAPTER 7

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## CHAPTER 7 REFERENCES

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## APPENDICES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN

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APPENDIX A  
LIST OF ACRONYMS

## **APPENDIX A**

### **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

The following is a list of acronyms of various agencies and organizations referred to in the plan:

AYSO	American Youth Soccer Organization
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CWRM	Commission on Water Resource Management
DAR	Division of Aquatic Resources
DBEDT	Department of Business and Economic Development and Tourism
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOBOR	Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
DOCARE	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Education
DOFAW	Division of Forestry and Wildlife
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSP	Division of State Parks
DTS	Department of Transportation Services
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HTA	Hawai'i Tourism Authority
HYSA	Hawaii Youth Soccer Association
MCBH	Marine Corps Base Hawai'i
MHPCC	Maui High Performance Computing Center
MWR	Morale, Welfare and Recreation (DOD)
NAH	Na Ala Hele
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
OEQC	Office of Environmental Quality Control
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
OCRM	Office of Ocean and Resource Management
PATH	People's Advocacy for Trails Hawai'i
PCJV	Pacific Coast Joint Venture
PCSU	Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SWANCC	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County
TIA	Travel Industry Association of America
TORCH	The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii
UH	University of Hawai'i
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Other acronyms used in the plan include the following:

AC	Advisory Council
ADA	American Disabilities Act
ADAAG	American Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
CLP	Coastal Lands Program
COEMAP	Coastal Erosion Management Plan
CRAMP	Coral Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program
CTTA	Commercial Trail Tour Activity
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DP	Development Plan
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MLCD	Marine Life Conservation District
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NARS	Natural Area Reserves System
NAWCA	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act
NWP	Nationwide Permits
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
ORMP	Ocean Resources Management Plan
PASH	Public Access Shoreline Hawaii
PUC	Primary Urban Center
RAWG	Risk Assessment Working Group
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCP	Sustainable Communities Plan
SMA	Special Management Area
SSV	Shoreline Setback Variance
SWRP	State Wetlands Resources Plan
TAT	Transient Accommodations Tax
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program



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**APPENDIX B**  
RECREATION RESOURCES  
INVENTORIES

## State Parks Recreation Inventory

Island	Facility/Resource Name	Total Acreage	Comments	LWCF Funding?
Hawaii	Akaka Falls State Park	65.40		
Hawaii	Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area	63.60		1967, 1971, 1994, 2001
Hawaii	Kalopa State Recreation Area	100.00		
Hawaii	Kealahou Bay State Historical Park	219.00		
Hawaii	(Kaawaloa Section)			
Hawaii	(Napoopoo Section)			
Hawaii	Kekaha Kai State Park (Kona Coast)	1642.50		
Hawaii	Keolonahiki State Historical Park	12.00	Area is not open to the public.	
Hawaii	Kohala Historical Sites State Monument	6.80		
Hawaii	(Kamehameha I Birthsite Section)			
Hawaii	(Kukuipahu Heiau Section)		Area is not open to the public.	
Hawaii	(Mookini Heiau Section)			
Hawaii	Lapakahi State Historical Park	262.00		
Hawaii	Lava Tree State Monument	17.10		
Hawaii	MacKenzie State Recreation Area	13.10		
Hawaii	Manuka State Wayside	13.40		
Hawaii	Mauna Kea State Recreation Area	20.50		1966
Hawaii	Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area	103.70	A 34.8 acre parcel of Old Kona Airport State Recreation Area is leased out to the County of Hawaii for Kailua Park.	
Hawaii	Wailoa River State Recreation Area	131.90		
Hawaii	(Wailoa Center)			
Hawaii	(Wailoa)			
Hawaii	Wailuku River State Park	16.30		
Hawaii	(Boiling Pots Section)			
Hawaii	(Rainbow Falls Section)			
Kauai	Ahukini State Recreation Pier	1.00		
Kauai	Haena State Park	65.70		1972
Kauai	Kokee State Park	4345.00		
Kauai	Na Pali Coast State Park	6175.00		
Kauai	Polihale State Park	137.70		1992
Kauai	Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park	17.30		
Kauai	Wailua River State Park	1093.00		1967
Kauai	(Fern Grotto Section)			

## State Parks Recreation Inventory

Island	Facility/Resource Name	Total Acreage	Comments	LWCF Funding?
Kauai	(Kaumualii Section)			
Kauai	(Hikinaakala Heiau Section)			
Kauai	(Marina Section)			
Kauai	(Poliahu Section)			
Kauai	(Wailua River Reserve Section)			
Kauai	(Malae Heiau)		Area is not open to the public.	
Kauai	Waimea Canyon State Park	1866.40		
Kauai	Waimea State Recreation Pier	2.30		
Maui	Halekii-Pihana Heiau State Monument	10.20		
Maui	Iao Valley State Monument	6.20		
Maui	Kaumahina State Wayside	7.80		
Maui	Makena State Park	165.80		1979, 1992
Maui	Polipoli Spring State Recreation Area	10.00		
Maui	Puaa Kaa State Wayside	5.00		
Maui	Waianapanapa State Park	125.00		1966
Maui	Wailua Valley State Wayside	1.50		
Molokai	Palaaau State Park	233.70		
Oahu	Aiea Bay State Recreation Area	6.00		1995
Oahu	Diamond Head State Monument	493.40		
Oahu	Hanauma Bay State Underwater Park	101.00		
Oahu	Heeia State Park	18.50		1975, 1991
Oahu	Iolani Palace State Monument	11.00		
Oahu	Kaena Point State Park	1462.80		
Oahu	(Leeward Section)			
Oahu	(Windward Section)			
Oahu	Ahupuaa O Kahana State Park	5256.50		1995
Oahu	(Kahana Valley)			
Oahu	(Kahana Beach)			1995
Oahu	Ka Iwi Scenic Shoreline	314.60		
Oahu	(Makapuu Point State Wayside)			
Oahu	Keaiwa Heiau State Recreation Area	384.50		
Oahu	Kukaniloko Birthstones State Monument	5.00		

## State Parks Recreation Inventory

Island	Facility/Resource Name	Total Acreage	Comments	LWCF Funding?
Oahu	Laie Point State Wayside	1.40		
Oahu	Malaekahana State Recreation Area	110.00		1976, 1977, 1986, 1991
Oahu	(Kahuku Section)			
Oahu	(Kalanai Point Section)			
Oahu	Makiki Valley State Park	19.80		
Oahu	(Lower Makiki Section)			
Oahu	(Valley Section)			
Oahu	Nuuuanu Pali State Wayside	3.00		1971
Oahu	Puu O Mahuka Heiau State Monument	5.70		
Oahu	Puu Ualakaa State Wayside	50.00		
Oahu	Royal Mausoleum State Monument	3.30		
Oahu	Sacred Falls State Park	1375.90	Area is not open to the public.	
Oahu	Sand Island State Recreation Area	140.00		1971, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1984
Oahu	Ulupo Heiau State Historical Park	28.90		1982
Oahu	Waahila Ridge State Recreation Area	49.90		
Oahu	Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area	65.90		
	<b>Other areas of State Parks interest</b>			
Hawaii	Hulihee Palace	1.28		
Hawaii	Keakealaniwahine Complex	16.40	Area is not open to the public. To be included in Keolonahihi SHP.	
Hawaii	Kiholo State Park Reserve	3.00		
Kauai	Wahiawa Mauka State Park Reserve	52.30	Area is not open to the public.	
Maui	Kanekauila Heiau State Park Reserve	0.70	Area is not open to the public.	
Molokai	Malama Cultural Park	23.04		
Oahu	DAV Keehi Lagoon Memorial	10.80		
Oahu	Kewalo Basin Park	3.00		
Oahu	Keehi Lagoon Landfill	10.90	Area is not open to the public	
Oahu	Kakaako Waterfront Park	30.50		
Oahu	Kalihi Valley State Park Reserve	99.80		
Oahu	Kapena Falls Reserve Section	6.70		
Oahu	Queen Emma Summer Palace	2.16		

### ***State Parks Recreation Inventory***

<b>Island</b>	<b>Facilty/Resource Name</b>	<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>LWCF Funding?</b>
Oahu	Waimano Gulch State Park Reserve	35.90	Area is not open to the public	
<b>State Parks Total</b>		<b>27131.98</b>		

## Kauai County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type of Facility	LWCF Funding?
Haena Park	5.50	North Shore	Beach Park	
Hanalei Black Pot	2.47	North Shore	Beach Park	1973
Hanalei Pavilion	1.34	North Shore	Beach Park	
Waioli Beach Park	6.41	North Shore	Beach Park	
Waioli Town Park	5.50	North Shore	Neighborhood Park	
Anini Beach Park	12.53	North Shore	Beach Park	1967, 1973
Kilauea Park	4.93	North Shore	Neighborhood Park	1979
Kilauea Dispensary Park	0.25	North Shore	Neighborhood Park	
Anahola Beach Park	1.54	Kapaa-Wailua	Beach Park	
Anahola Village Park	6.99	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Anahola Hawaiian Homes Park	4.95	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Kapaa Beach Park	17.54	Kapaa-Wailua	Beach Park	1966
Kapaa New Park	18.08	Kapaa-Wailua	District Park	
Kapaa Town Park	2.78	Kapaa-Wailua	Beach Park	
Kapahi Park	4.00	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Gore Park	0.73	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Homer Park	0.18	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Waipouli Park	2.93	Kapaa-Wailua	Beach Park	
Wailua Houselots Park	10.05	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Wailua Homesteads Park	16.63	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Wailua Riverview Park	0.86	Kapaa-Wailua	Neighborhood Park	
Lydgate Park	48.85	Kapaa-Wailua	Regional Park	
Hanamaulu Beach Park	6.45	Lihue	Beach Park	1967, 1979
Peter Rayno Park	3.59	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Wiliko Park	2.28	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Laukona Park	2.59	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Isenberg Park	9.16	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Lihue County Park	3.28	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Kalena Park	1.33	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Nawiliwili Park	6.27	Lihue	Beach Park	
Niumalu Park	3.41	Lihue	Beach Park	
Pua Loke Park	0.63	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Puhi Park	3.40	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	1973
Puhi Subdivision Park	4.37	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Ulu Ko Park	4.00	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	

## Kauai County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type of Facility	LWCF Funding?
Hokulei Subdivision Park	2.00	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Molokoa Park	4.00	Lihue	Neighborhood Park	
Middle School Park	5.00	Lihue	Not Developed	
Vidinha Stadium	34.00	Lihue	Stadium/District	
Koloa park	11.28	Koloa-Poipu	District Park	
Kukuiula Harbor	0.93	Koloa-Poipu	Beach Park	
Spouting Horn Park	4.44	Koloa-Poipu	Passive Park	
Poipu Beach Park	5.44	Koloa-Poipu	Beach Park	1967, 1974
Waikomo Park	3.74	Koloa-Poipu	Neighborhood Park	
Weliweli Park	9.00	Koloa-Poipu	Neighborhood Park	
Waha Park	2.00	Koloa-Poipu	Neighborhood Park	
Kalaheo Little League	1.38	Koloa-Poipu	Neighborhood Park	
Omao Park	2.00	Koloa-Poipu	Neighborhood Park	
Kalawai Park	21.04	Koloa-Poipu	District Park	1973, 1981
Hanapepe Stadium	14.68	Hanapepe-Eleele	Stadium/District	1985
Hanapepe Town Park	1.07	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Hanapepe Heights Park	0.91	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Hanapepe Cliffside Park	1.75	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Salt Pond Park	5.90	Hanapepe-Eleele	Beach Park	1966
Hanapepe Pavilion	0.81	Hanapepe-Eleele	Beach Park	
Kaumakani Park	3.45	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Eleele Nani Park	7.50	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Eleele Park	2.86	Hanapepe-Eleele	Neighborhood Park	
Lucy Wright Park	4.48	Waimea-Kekaha	Beach Park	1971
Smokey Valley Park	0.48	Waimea-Kekaha	Neighborhood Park	
Hofgaard Park	0.30	Waimea-Kekaha	Neighborhood Park	
Waimea Neighborhood Park	1.86	Waimea-Kekaha	Neighborhood Park	
Waimea Athletic Field	11.73	Waimea-Kekaha	District Park	
Kekaha Faye Park	8.51	Waimea-Kekaha	District Park	
Kekaha Beach park	9.70	Waimea-Kekaha	Beach Park	1966
Kekaha Gardens Park	4.00	Waimea-Kekaha	Neighborhood Park	1986
<b>Kauai County Total</b>	<b>412.04</b>			

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Alahula Square	0.28	Central Oahu	Urban Park	
Central Oahu Regional Park (formerly Waiola)	264.79	Central Oahu	Regional Park	
Crestview Community Park	8.14	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Hans L'Orange Neighborhood Park	6.93	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Hoaeae Community Park	10.10	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Hokuahiahi Neighborhood Park	4.01	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Holaniahii Neighborhood Park	4.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Honowai Neighborhood Park	6.31	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Iliahi Neighborhood Park	3.12	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kaala Neighborhood Park	2.16	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kaelepulu Mini Park	1.64	Central Oahu	Mini Park	
Kahi Kani Neighborhood Park	2.64	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kamaio Neighborhood Park	4.01	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kaomaaiku Neighborhood Park	12.38	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kealohi Neighborhood Park	4.02	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kipapa Neighborhood Park	5.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kuahelani Neighborhood Park	4.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kunia Neighborhood Park	5.53	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Kupuohi Neighborhood Park	9.05	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	
Makaunulau Community Park	16.09	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Melemanu Neighborhood Park	4.04	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Mililani District Park	21.23	Central Oahu	District Park	
Mililani Mauka Community Park	12.85	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Mililani Mauka District Park	16.00	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	
Mililani Neighborhood Park	5.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Mililani Town Center Neigh. Park	7.79	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Mililani Waena Neighborhood Park	7.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Noholoa Neighborhood Park	7.26	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Pohakupu Mini Park	3.54	Central Oahu	Mini Park	
Pupuole Street Mini Park	7.93	Central Oahu	Mini Park	
Ted Makalena Golf Course	150.76	Central Oahu	Golf Courses	
Wahiawa Botanical Garden	26.92	Central Oahu	Botanical Gardens	
Wahiawa Community Garden Park	0.00	Central Oahu	Miscellaneous	
Wahiawa District Park	10.01	Central Oahu	District Park	
Waiawa Community Park	10.00	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	
Waiawa Community Park #2	6.00	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	



### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Waiawa Community Park #3	10.00	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	
Waiawa District Park	20.00	Central Oahu	Future Dedicated Park	
Waikele Community Park	12.84	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Waikele Neighborhood Park	5.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Waipahu Cultural Garden Park	48.88	Central Oahu	Regional Park	
Waipahu District Park	13.83	Central Oahu	District Park	
Waipahu Uka Neighborhood Park	4.00	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Waipio Neighborhood Park	12.30	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Waipio Soccer Complex	233.84	Central Oahu	Miscellaneous	
Whitmore Community Park	0.92	Central Oahu	Community Park	
Whitmore Neighborhood Park	2.29	Central Oahu	Neighborhood Park	
Aina Haina Community Park	6.20	East Honolulu	Community Park	
Aina Haina Slide Area	4.55	East Honolulu	Sloped Land Parcels	
Hahaione Neighborhood Park	4.09	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Hahaione Valley Neighborhood Park	6.16	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Hanapepe Loop	0.03	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve	50.00	East Honolulu	Nature Park/ Preserves	
Ka Iwi Scenic Shoreline (Hawaii Kai) Park	29.66	East Honolulu	Proposed City Land Acquisition	
Kalama Valley Community Park	6.00	East Honolulu	Community Park	
Kalaniana'ole Highway	0.09	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kamilo Iki Community Park	18.47	East Honolulu	Community Park	1972
Kamilo Iki Neighborhood Park	7.19	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Kamole Mini Park	2.15	East Honolulu	Mini Park	
Kawaikui Beach Park	4.10	East Honolulu	Beach Park	
Kokee Beach Right-Of-Way	0.46	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Koko Crater Botanical Garden	200.00	East Honolulu	Botanical Gardens	
Koko Head District Park	40.00	East Honolulu	District Park	1972
Koko Head Job Corps Center	18.95	East Honolulu	Miscellaneous	
Koko Head Neighborhood Park	6.78	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Koko Head Regional Park	951.36	East Honolulu	Regional Park	
Koko Kai Beach Right-Of-Way	0.60	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kuliouou Beach Park	3.23	East Honolulu	Beach Park	
Kuliouou Neighborhood Park	4.41	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	1983
Laukahi Slopes	3.34	East Honolulu	Sloped Land Parcels	
Lumahai Street	0.07	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Maunalua Bay Beach Park	5.39	East Honolulu	Beach Park	1970
Nehu Neighborhood Park	1.32	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Niu Valley Neighborhood Park	2.06	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Paiko Drive	0.01	East Honolulu	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Sandy Beach Park	22.64	East Honolulu	Beach Park	1967
Sandy Beach Park Expansion	3.48	East Honolulu	Proposed City Land Acquisition	
Waialae Iki Neighborhood Park	9.85	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Wailupe Beach Park	1.19	East Honolulu	Beach Park	1967
Wailupe Valley Neighborhood Park	2.51	East Honolulu	Neighborhood Park	
Asing Community Park	12.80	Ewa	Community Park	
Barbers Point Beach Park	7.39	Ewa	Beach Park	
Ewa Beach Community Park	13.25	Ewa	Community Park	1973
Ewa Beach Park	4.88	Ewa	Beach Park	
Ewa Beach Road A	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road B	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road C	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road D	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road E	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road F	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road G	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road H	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road I	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road J	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road K	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa Beach Road L	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ewa District Park	20.00	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Ewa Mahiko District Park	25.00	Ewa	District Park	
Ewa Mahiko Neighborhood Park	6.33	Ewa	Neighborhood Park	
Ewa Villages Golf Course	235.00	Ewa	Golf Courses	
Geiger Community Park	10.00	Ewa	Community Park	
Iroquois Point Neighborhood Park	12.05	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Kalaeloa Regional Park	120.00	Ewa	Regional Park	
Kamokila Community Park	5.89	Ewa	Community Park	
Kapolei Community Park	12.00	Ewa	Community Park	
Kapolei Neighborhood Park	6.00	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Kapolei Regional Park	69.39	Ewa	Regional Park	
Keaunui Neighborhood Park	5.90	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Ko Olina Beach Park	18.00	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Ko Olina Lagoon & Roadway Easement	42.00	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Laulani Community Park	15.60	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Makaiwa Beach Park	47.30	Ewa	Future Dedicated Park	
Makakilo Community Park	8.50	Ewa	Community Park	
Makakilo Neighborhood Park	4.01	Ewa	Neighborhood Park	
Maukalani Neighborhood Park	4.40	Ewa	Neighborhood Park	
Oneula Beach Park	30.00	Ewa	Beach Park	
Oneula Beach Park Expansion	9.00	Ewa	Acquisition/Development in Progress	
Oneula Place	0.03	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Palailai Neighborhood Park (formerly Makakilo Heights)	5.00	Ewa	Neighborhood Park	
Parish Drive	0.02	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Pupu Place	0.00	Ewa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Puuloa Neighborhood Park	4.34	Ewa	Neighborhood Park	
West Loch Golf Course	187.00	Ewa	Golf Courses	
West Loch Shoreline Park	6.36	Ewa	Beach Park	
Hauula Beach Park	9.08	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Hauula Beach Remnant	0.01	Koolauloa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Hauula Community Park	10.39	Koolauloa	Community Park	1985
Kaaawa Beach Park	2.03	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Kahuku District Park	15.86	Koolauloa	District Park	
Kahuku Golf Course	68.00	Koolauloa	Golf Courses	
Kalaeoio Beach Park	0.81	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Kaluanui Road	0.05	Koolauloa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kamehameha Highway	0.04	Koolauloa	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kawela Bay Beach Park	4.00	Koolauloa	Future Dedicated Park	
Kokololio Beach Park	15.51	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Laie Beach Park	4.54	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Makaua Beach Park	0.14	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Punaluu Beach Park	2.84	Koolauloa	Beach Park	1967
Swanzy Beach Park	4.82	Koolauloa	Beach Park	
Ahuimanu Community Park	4.00	Koolaupoko	Community Park	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Aikahi Community Park	4.02	Koolaupoko	Community Park	
Alii Landing Shoreline Access	0.03	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Bellows Field Beach Park	54.20	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Enchanted Lake Community Park	5.78	Koolaupoko	Community Park	
Haiku Valley Cultural and Nature Preserve	230.00	Koolaupoko	Proposed City Land Acquisition	
Heeia Neighborhood Park	3.97	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Hoomaluhia Botanical Garden	210.99	Koolaupoko	Botanical Gardens	
Kahaluu Community Park	5.63	Koolaupoko	Community Park	
Kahaluu Regional Park (undeveloped)	34.61	Koolaupoko	Regional Park	2000
Kahua O Waikalua (Kaneohe Bayview) Neighborhood Park	15.65	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kailua Beach Park	35.20	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	1986, 1988
Kailua District Park	18.65	Koolaupoko	District Park	
Kaimalino Street	0.05	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kaiona Beach Park	4.33	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Kalaheo Neighborhood Park	1.43	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kalama Beach Park	4.28	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	1980
Kaluapuhi Neighborhood Park	5.79	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kaneohe Bay Beach Remnant	0.06	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kaneohe Bay Drive A	0.02	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kaneohe Bay Drive B	0.13	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kaneohe Beach Park	1.05	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Kaneohe Civic Center Neigh. Park	4.18	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kaneohe Community and Senior Center	2.00	Koolaupoko	Community Park	
Kaneohe Community Park	5.51	Koolaupoko	Community Park	
Kaneohe District Park	31.37	Koolaupoko	District Park	1972
Kapunahala Neighborhood Park	3.87	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kaupo Beach Park	8.18	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Kawai Nui Marsh	746.69	Koolaupoko	Nature Park/ Preserves	
Kawai Nui Neighborhood Park	4.84	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Keaalau Neighborhood Park	3.74	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Keolu Hills Neighborhood Park	6.34	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Kualoa Regional Park	153.41	Koolaupoko	Regional Park	
Laenani Neighborhood Park	1.37	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Makapuu Beach Park	46.88	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Maunawili Neighborhood Park	4.21	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
Maunawili Valley Neighborhood Park	8.13	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Milokai Place	0.03	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Mokulua Drive A	0.08	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Mokulua Drive B	0.08	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Mokulua Drive C	0.07	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
North Kalaheo Ave at Kawainui Canal	0.29	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
North Kalaheo Avenue at Ainoni St.	0.21	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
North Kalaheo Avenue at Dune Street	0.12	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
North Kalaheo Avenue at Pueohala Pl	0.18	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Pali Golf Course	215.88	Koolaupoko	Golf Courses	
Puohala Neighborhood Park	3.93	Koolaupoko	Neighborhood Park	
South Kalaheo at Kuuniu Street	0.18	Koolaupoko	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Waiahole Beach Park	14.87	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	
Waiahole Beach Park Expansion (North)	41.39	Koolaupoko	Acquisition/Development in Progress	
Waiahole Beach Park Expansion (South)	14.23	Koolaupoko	Acquisition/Development in Progress	
Waihee Valley Nature Park	149.55	Koolaupoko	Nature Park/ Preserves	
Waikane Valley Nature Preserve	503.85	Koolaupoko	Nature Park/ Preserves	
Waimanalo Bay Beach Park	74.76	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	1971, 1986
Waimanalo Beach Park	37.56	Koolaupoko	Beach Park	1966
Waimanalo District Park	25.31	Koolaupoko	District Park	1979
Au Street A	0.04	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Au Street B	0.03	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Aweoweo Beach Park	1.43	North Shore	Beach Park	
Banzai Rock	0.33	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Banzai Rock Beach Support Park	2.31	North Shore	Beach Park	
Chun's Reef Beach Support Park	3.00	North Shore	Beach Park	
Crozier Drive	0.09	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Crozier Drive Brow Parking	0.26	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ehukai Beach Park	1.21	North Shore	Beach Park	
Haleiwa Alii Beach Park	19.25	North Shore	Beach Park	
Haleiwa Beach Park	15.67	North Shore	Beach Park	1970
Haleiwa Regional Park (undeveloped)	3.44	North Shore	Regional Park	
Hoomana Place	0.03	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Huelo Street	0.03	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahauola Street	0.01	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahawai Beach Support Park (Undeveloped)	2.60	North Shore	Beach Park	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Kaiaka Bay Beach Park	52.83	North Shore	Beach Park	
Kamananui Neighborhood Park	0.64	North Shore	Neighborhood Park	
Kawailoa Beach Park	0.39	North Shore	Beach Park	1993
Ke Iki Road A	0.10	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Iki Road B	0.16	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Iki Road C	0.08	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road A	0.12	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road B	0.14	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road C	0.11	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road D	0.04	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road E	0.05	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road F	0.06	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Nui Road G	0.03	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Ke Waena Road	0.06	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Laniakea Beach Support Park	2.52	North Shore	Beach Park	
Leftovers Beach Access Park	0.25	North Shore	Beach Park	
Makaleha Beach Park	27.72	North Shore	Beach Park	
Mokuleia Beach Park	38.49	North Shore	Beach Park	
Oopuola Street	0.09	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Papailoa Road	0.05	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Pupukea Beach Park	36.57	North Shore	Beach Park	
Sunset Beach Neighborhood Park	6.00	North Shore	Neighborhood Park	1967
Sunset Beach Park	17.73	North Shore	Beach Park	1973
Sunset Beach Support Park	2.06	North Shore	Beach Park	
Sunset Point Beach Park	0.93	North Shore	Beach Park	
Uppers Surfing Support Park	0.25	North Shore	Beach Park	
Waialeale Beach Park	25.65	North Shore	Beach Park	
Waialua Beach Road	0.08	North Shore	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Waialua District Park	12.82	North Shore	District Park	
Waimea Bay Beach Park	22.16	North Shore	Beach Park	1969
Aala Park	6.69	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Aiea District Park	8.82	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Aina Haina Nature Preserve	85.178	Primary Urban Center	Nature Park/ Preserves	
Aina Koa Neighborhood Park	2.41	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Ala Moana Regional Park	119.18	Primary Urban Center	Regional Park	1984

### ***City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory***

<b>Facility/Resource Name</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Planning Area</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>LWCF Funding?</b>
Ala Wai Community Park	13.98	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Ala Wai Golf Course	145.62	Primary Urban Center	Golf Courses	
Ala Wai Neighborhood Park	15.70	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Ala Wai Promenade	4.43	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Alewa Neighborhood Park	2.04	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Aliamanu Neighborhood Park	4.59	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Archie Baker Mini Park	1.26	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Auld Lane Mini Park	0.17	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Auwaiolimu Neighborhood Park	1.83	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Banyan Court Mall	0.27	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Beach Walk Triangle	0.15	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Beretania Community Park	5.36	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Booth District Park	4.56	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Cartwright Neighborhood Park	2.37	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Chinatown Gateway Park	0.40	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
College Walk Mall	1.58	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Crane Community Park	4.96	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Date Street Mini Park	0.34	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Decorte Neighborhood Park	4.02	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Diamond Head Beach Park	1.17	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Dole Community Park	4.58	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Duke Paoa Kahanamoku Beach Park	0.43	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Fern Community Park	2.14	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Fort Ruger Mini Park	3.24	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Fort Street Mall	0.87	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Fort Street Mall Mini Park	0.16	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Foster Botanical Garden	13.55	Primary Urban Center	Botanical Gardens	
Frank C. Judd Mini Park	0.37	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Halawa District Park	20.17	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Hoa Aloha Neighborhood Park	3.99	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Honolulu Zoo	41.96	Primary Urban Center	Zoos	
Ieie Mini Park	0.11	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Isenberg Street Community Garden	0.28	Primary Urban Center	Miscellaneous	
Kaaha Street Mini Park	0.16	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kaahele Neighborhood Park	4.16	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kahala Avenue at Elepaio Street	0.07	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Kahala Avenue at Hunakai Street	0.08	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahala Avenue at Kala Place	0.07	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahala Avenue at Koloa Street A	0.15	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahala Avenue at Koloa Street B	0.14	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahala Avenue at Koloa Street C	0.15	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kahala Community Park	8.81	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kaikoo Place	0.03	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kaimuki Community Park	2.75	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kalaepohaku Neighborhood Park	1.33	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kalakaua District Park	7.77	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Kalia Road	0.10	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Kalihi Uka Community Park	1.03	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kalihi Valley District Park	11.85	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Kalihi Waena Neighborhood Park	1.24	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kalo Place Mini Park	1.00	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kamalii Mini Park	0.68	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kamamalu Neighborhood Park	5.27	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kamanele Square	2.05	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Kamehameha Community Park	8.60	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kanewai Community Park	9.34	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kanoa Street Mini Park	0.38	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kaonohi Neighborhood Park	4.30	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kapaolono Community Park	5.50	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kapiolani Regional Park	154.73	Primary Urban Center	Regional Park	1983
Kauluwela Community Park	2.44	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Kauluwela Mall	0.40	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Kawaiahao Mini Park	0.20	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kawananakoa Neighborhood Park	2.38	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Keehi Lagoon Park	71.98	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Kekaulike Street Mall	0.26	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Kila Kalikimaka Mall	0.16	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Kilauea District Park	6.58	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
King Kalakaua Park	0.57	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Kuhio Avenue Mini Park	0.12	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Kuhio Beach Park	3.40	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Kuilei Cliffs Beach Park	10.61	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	



### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Kunawai Neighborhood Park	0.96	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Kunawai Springs	0.59	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Kupehau Slopes	6.86	Primary Urban Center	Sloped Land Parcels	
Lanakila District Park	5.54	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Leahi Beach Park	1.28	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Lehua Community Park	6.67	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Likini Street Mini Park	1.29	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Liliuokalani Botanical Garden	7.59	Primary Urban Center	Botanical Gardens	
Loi Kalo Mini Park	2.31	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Makalapa Neighborhood Park	5.97	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Makalei Beach Park	0.71	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Makiki District Park	8.70	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Makiki Street Mini Park	0.15	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Makua Alii Senior Citizen's Center	0.00	Primary Urban Center	Miscellaneous	
Manana Community Park & Youth Facility	14.00	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Manana Kai Neighborhood Park	4.35	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Manana Neighborhood Park	4.02	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Manoa Valley District Park	29.46	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Maunalani Community Park	3.60	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Mauumae Nature Park	28.89	Primary Urban Center	Nature Park/ Preserves	
McCully District Park	1.43	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Moanalua Community Park	7.59	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Moanalua Valley Neighborhood Park	2.85	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	1985
Moiliili Neighborhood Park	3.44	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Mokauea Street Mini Park	0.32	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Mother Waldron Neighborhood Park	1.76	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Na Pueo Mini Park	3.13	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Nahele Neighborhood Park	4.00	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Napuanani Neighborhood Park	4.43	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Neal S. Blaisdell Park	25.89	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	1966, 1967
Newtown Neighborhood Park	8.08	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Nuuuanu Nursery	57.94	Primary Urban Center	Miscellaneous	
Nuuuanu Valley Park	6.20	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Old Stadium Park	9.17	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Pacheco Neighborhood Park	4.59	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Pacific Palisades Community Park	8.42	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	

### City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Pacific Palisades Entrance Park	3.91	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Paki Community Park	2.20	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Palama Triangle Mini Park	0.19	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Palolo Valley District Park	11.39	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Paoa Place	0.38	Primary Urban Center	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Papakolea Community Park	0.87	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Pauahi Recreation Center	0.07	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Pawaa Park	1.68	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Pearl City District Park	9.95	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Pearl Ridge Community Park	9.12	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	1975
Peter Buck Mini Park	1.23	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Petrie Community Park	4.82	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Piikoi Street Mini Park	0.11	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Princess Kaiulani Triangle	0.12	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Pukele Avenue Mini Park	0.60	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Punahou Square	0.53	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Puu O Kaimuki Mini Park	2.31	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Puunui Community Park	1.62	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Queen Emma Square	0.56	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
River Street/Sun Yet Sen Mall	1.20	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Robert W. Wilcox Mini Park	0.32	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Salt Lake District Park	147.99	Primary Urban Center	District Park	
Sheridan Community Park	1.73	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Smith-Beretania Park	1.34	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Smith-Beretania Park	1.34	Primary Urban Center	Proposed City Land Acquisition	
Stevenson Recreation Center	0.50	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	
Thomas Square	6.42	Primary Urban Center	Urban Park	
Union Street Mall	0.36	Primary Urban Center	Malls	
Waialae Beach Park	4.38	Primary Urban Center	Beach Park	
Waiau District Park	31.43	Primary Urban Center	District Park	1983
Waiau Gardens Mini Park	2.35	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Waiau Neighborhood Park	4.57	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Waimalu Neighborhood Park	2.14	Primary Urban Center	Neighborhood Park	
Waiomao Slide Area	2.42	Primary Urban Center	Sloped Land Parcels	
Wilder Avenue Mini Park	0.04	Primary Urban Center	Mini Park	
Wilson Community Park	4.10	Primary Urban Center	Community Park	

***City and County of Honolulu Recreation Inventory***

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Type	LWCF Funding?
Kahe Point Beach Park	4.47	Waianae	Beach Park	
Kaupuni Neighborhood Park	7.51	Waianae	Neighborhood Park	
Keaau Beach Park	38.05	Waianae	Beach Park	
Lualualei Beach Park	17.75	Waianae	Beach Park	
Maili Beach Park	39.56	Waianae	Beach Park	1979
Maili Community Park	3.68	Waianae	Community Park	
Makaha Beach Park	20.62	Waianae	Beach Park	
Makaha Community Park	4.32	Waianae	Community Park	
Makau Street A	0.02	Waianae	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Makau Street B	0.02	Waianae	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Mauna Lahilahi Beach Park	8.74	Waianae	Beach Park	
Mauna Lahilahi Cultural Garden	14.30	Waianae	Miscellaneous	
Moua Street	0.02	Waianae	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Nanakuli Beach Park	39.63	Waianae	Beach Park	
Pililaau Community Park	10.44	Waianae	Community Park	
Pokai Bay Beach Park	15.49	Waianae	Beach Park	1967
Puu O Hulu (Maili Kai) Community Park	11.00	Waianae	Community Park	
Tracks Beach Park	14.30	Waianae	Beach Park	
Ulehawa Beach Park	57.65	Waianae	Beach Park	
Upena Street	0.01	Waianae	Beach Rights-of-Way	
Waianae District Park	22.92	Waianae	District Park	
Waianae Regional Park (undeveloped)	19.50	Waianae	Regional Park	
<b>City and County of Honolulu Total</b>	<b>8343.91</b>			

## Maui County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Coach Soichi Sakamoto Pool	66.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Hoaloha Park	2.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Beach	
Honolii Park	0.25	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Ichiro "Iron" Maehara Baseball Stadium	11.60	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Kahului Community Center/Park	34.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Passive/Park	1973
Kahului Harbor Park	21.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Kahului Pool (Salvation Army)	1.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Kahului School Park	7.10	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Kamalii Park	1.40	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Kanaha Beach Park	40.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Passive/Beach	1975
Kealohilani Park	1.80	Kahului-Wailuku	Park	
Keiki Zoo	4.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Zoo	
Keopualani Park	110.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Passive/Park	
Kepaniwai Park (Heritage Garden)	7.60	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	1966
Kokua Pool	1.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Leisure Estates Park	4.02	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Lihikai Park	5.30	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Maui Community College Fields	7.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Maui High School Park	13.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Maui Nui Botanical Gardens	3.50	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Mokuhau Park	2.40	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Papohaku Park	4.70	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Paukakalo Beach Park	3.22	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Beach	
Paukakalo Park-Hawaiian Homes	4.70	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Pomakai Park	0.80	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Puuohala Park	0.60	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Waiale Park	3.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Waiehu Beach Park	3.65	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Beach	
Waiehu Golf Course	174.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Waiehu Heights Park	3.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Waiehu Planned Development Park	4.76	Kahului-Wailuku	Park	
Waiehu Terrace Park	6.37	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Waihee Ball Park	2.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Waihee Beach Park	4.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Beach	1974
Waikapu Community Center	0.40	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Waikapu Park	2.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	

## Maui County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Wailuku Community Center	4.10	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Wailuku Elementary School Park	3.90	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Passive/Park	
Wailuku Gym	1.40	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Wailuku Heights Park	1.40	Kahului-Wailuku	Passive/Park	
Wailuku Pools - Old & New	0.60	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
War Memorial Gymnasium	8.50	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
War Memorial Little League Fields	3.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
War Memorial Football Stadium	20.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
War Memorial Soccer Field	6.00	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Wells Park	4.90	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Park	
Wells Park Tennis Courts	1.10	Kahului-Wailuku	Active/Facility	
Eddie Tam Memorial Park	4.10	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Park/Facility	
Haliimaile Park and Tennis Court	5.80	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Park	
(Haliimaile Gym)			Active/Facility	
Harold Rice Park	3.80	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Passive/Park	
Keokea Park	6.70	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Passive/Park	
Kula Community Center	7.00	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Facility	
Mayor Tavares Community Center	4.00	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Facility	
New Kula Ballfield	10.30	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Passive/Park	
Old Kula Center	0.50	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Passive/Facility	
Pukalani Park	19.00	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Park	
Sun Yat Sen Park	1.00	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Passive/Park	
Upcountry Swimming Pool	2.00	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Facility	
Waiakoa Gym	1.70	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	Active/Facility	
4th Marine Division Memorial Park	34.60	Paia-Haiku	Active/Passive/Park	
H.A. Baldwin Park	17.20	Paia-Haiku	Active/Passive/Park	
Haiku Park and Community Center	5.00	Paia-Haiku	Active/Park/Facility	
Hookipa Park	8.40	Paia-Haiku	Active/Passive/Park/Beach	
Hamakuapoko Nursery and Gym	22.10	Paia-Haiku	Passive/Park/Facility	
Kuau (Kalahau) Beach Park	4.17	Paia-Haiku	Beach	
Lower Paia Park	1.50	Paia-Haiku	Active/Passive/Park/Beach	
Makana Park	11.06	Paia-Haiku	Park	2001
Paia Community Center	1.60	Paia-Haiku	Active/Facility	
Paia Gym and Ball Park	3.42	Paia-Haiku	Active/Park/Facility	

## Maui County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Pauwela Lighthouse	3.30	Paia-Haiku	Passive/Facility	
Rainbow Park	2.60	Paia-Haiku	Passive/Park	
Ulumalu Arena	4.83	Paia-Haiku	Active/Facility	
Hana Ball Park	5.10	Hana	Park	
Hana Beach Park	0.50	Hana	Passive/Beach	
Hana School Complex	3.90	Hana	Active/Facility	
Helene Hall	0.30	Hana	Active/Facility	
Honomanu Park	9.60	Hana	Passive/Beach	
Keanae Park	4.10	Hana	Active/Park	
Keanae School Park	1.50	Hana	Active/Passive/Park	
Kipahulu Point Light Station	1.10	Hana	Passive/Facility	
Paanimai Park	1.10	Hana	Passive/Park	
Lanai Community Center	1.10	Lanai	Active/Facility	
Lanai Gym and Tennis Courts	1.50	Lanai	Active/Facility	
Lanai Little League Field	1.80	Lanai	Active/Park	
Lanai Tennis and Basketball Courts	8.02	Lanai	Active/Facility	2001
Lanai Softball Field	10.00	Lanai	Park	
Cooke Memorial Pool	0.50	Molokai	Facility	1967
Duke Maliu Regional Park	13.15	Molokai	Active/Park	
Halawa Park	1.00	Molokai	Passive/Beach	
Kakahaia Park	0.80	Molokai	Passive/Beach	
Kaunakakai Ball Park	6.47	Molokai	Active/Park	
Kaunakakai Lighthouse Park	3.35	Molokai	Passive/Park/Beach	
Kilohana Community Center	7.60	Molokai	Active/Facility	
Kualapuu Park	6.78	Molokai	Active/Park	
Maunaloa Park	3.00	Molokai	Active/Park	
Maunaloa Subdivision Park	1.66	Molokai	Park	
Mitchell Pauole Center	8.78	Molokai	Active/Park	
One Alii Park	11.00	Molokai	Passive/Park/Beach	
Papohaku Beach Park	10.40	Molokai	Passive/Beach	
Puu Hauole Park	1.30	Molokai	Passive/Park	
Baldwin Malama Park	3.50	Kihei-Makena	Active/Park	

## Maui County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Charlie Young Park	5.20	Kihei-Makena	Active/Passive/Beach	
Cove Park	0.50	Kihei-Makena	Active/Beach	
Hale Piilani Subdivision Park	2.00	Kihei-Makena	Active/Park	
Haycraft Park	0.65	Kihei-Makena	Passive/Park	
Kalama Beach Park	36.50	Kihei-Makena	Active/Passive/Park/Beach	1971
Kalepolepo Park	1.45	Kihei-Makena	Passive/Beach	
Kamaole I	2.98	Kihei-Makena	Active/Passive/Beach	
Kamaole II	2.19	Kihei-Makena	Active/Passive/Beach	1971
Kamaole III	5.80	Kihei-Makena	Active/Passive/Beach	1971
Kaonoulou Park	2.59	Kihei-Makena	Park	
Kenolio Park	2.80	Kihei-Makena	Active/Park	
Kenolio Recreational Complex	4.40	Kihei-Makena	Active/Facility	
Keonekai Park	2.38	Kihei-Makena	Passive/Park	
Kihei Aquatic Center	2.00	Kihei-Makena	Active/Facility	
Kihei Beach Reserve	22.94	Kihei-Makena	Passive/Beach	
Kihei Community Center	7.00	Kihei-Makena	Active/Facility	
Kilohana Park	12.90	Kihei-Makena	Active/Park	
Kilohana St./Piilani Hwy Park	5.00	Kihei-Makena	Park	
Memorial Park	9.80	Kihei-Makena	Active/Beach	
Poolenalena Park	4.76	Kihei-Makena	Passive/Park	
D.T. Fleming Park	3.40	Lahaina	Active/Passive	
Hanakao Park	4.80	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Beach	1981
Honokowai Park	3.20	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Beach	
Kamehameha Brick Palace	0.50	Lahaina	Passive/Park	
Kamehameha Iki	1.80	Lahaina	Passive/Beach	
Kelaweia Mauka Park	3.60	Lahaina	Active/Park	
Lahaina Aquatic Center	3.00	Lahaina	Active/Facility	
Lahaina Banyan Court	1.90	Lahaina	Passive/Park	
Lahaina Civic Center	20.60	Lahaina	Active/Facility	
Lahaina Recreation Center and Ball Park	9.30	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Park	1985, 2000, 2001
Lahaina Rec Center Expansion	15.00	Lahaina	Active/Facility	
Lahaina Youth Center	2.00	Lahaina	Active/Facility	
Launiupoko Park	6.70	Lahaina	Active/Beach	
Malu Ulu Olele Park	8.40	Lahaina	Active/Park	
Nakalele Pt. Light Station	4.80	Lahaina	Passive/Facility	

### **Maui County Recreation Inventory**

<b>Facility/Resource Name</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Planning Area</b>	<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>LWCF Funding?</b>
Papalaua Wayside Park	6.70	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Facility	
Paunau Park	0.35	Lahaina	Passive/Park	
Pohaku Park	1.00	Lahaina	Passive/Beach	
Puamana Park	1.40	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Beach	
Ukumehame Firing Range	84.10	Lahaina	Firing Range	
Ukumehame Park	3.80	Lahaina	Active/Passive/Beach	
Wahikuli Park	2.20	Lahaina	Passive/Beach	
Wahikuli Wayside Park	8.30	Lahaina	Passive/Park/Beach	
West Maui Youth Center	2.00	Lahaina	Active/Facility	
<b>Maui County Total</b>	<b>1263.33</b>			



## Hawaii County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Haina Park	3.55	Hamakua	Community	
Honokaa Gym/Park	25.86	Hamakua	Gym / Field: Multipurpose	
Honokaa Rodeo Arena	8.00	Hamakua	Facility	
Honokaa Swimming Pool	0.50	Hamakua	Facility	
Honokaa Tennis Courts	1.31	Hamakua	Facility	
Kukuihaele Park	3.97	Hamakua	Community	
Paauilo Gym/Park	3.57	Hamakua	Gym	
Waipio Lookout	0.95	Hamakua	General Use	
Hawaiian Ocean View Estates, Total Area	76.00	Kau	School/park site	
Naalehu Park / Community Center	15.88	Kau	Community	
Pahala Ballfield (school grounds)	6.44	Kau	Community	
Pahala Community Center	5.22	Kau	Facility	
Pahala Courts	1.00	Kau	Facility	
Pahala Swimming Pool	0.60	Kau	Facility	
Punaluu Beach Park	6.00	Kau	Beach	1968
Waiohinu Park	4.35	Kau	Community	1967
Whittington Beach Park	0.82	Kau	Beach	
Laupahoehoe Playground (old tax off.)	0.78	North Hilo	Playground	
Laupahoehoe Point Beach Park	24.07	North Hilo	Beach Park	1970
Laupahoehoe Point Gym	0.50	North Hilo	Gym	
Laupahoehoe Swimming Pool	2.70	North Hilo	Swimming Pool 25 M	
Ookala Gym/Park	23.27	North Hilo	Community - Leased	
Papaaloa Gym/Playground	4.96	North Hilo	Gym / Playground	
Waikaumalo Park	3.40	North Hilo	Beach	
Kamehameha Park, Total Area	18.49	North Kohala	District	1967
(Ballfield)		North Kohala		
(Common Area)		North Kohala		
(Community Center)		North Kohala		
(Swimming Pool)		North Kohala		
Kapaa Beach Park	26.34	North Kohala	Beach	
Keokea Beach Park	7.11	North Kohala	Beach	
Kohala Senior Center (Kapaau)	1.00	North Kohala	Senior citizens center	
Mahukona Beach Park	2.74	North Kohala	Beach	

## Hawaii County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Mahukona Wharf	0.36	North Kohala	Dock	
Alii Kai Subdivision Park	1.63	North Kona	Neighborhood	
Hale Halawai	3.20	North Kona	Facility	
Higashihara Park (Keauhou)	5.34	North Kona	Community	
Kahaluu Beach Park	4.23	North Kona	Beach	1967
Kailua Park (old airport)	34.85	North Kona	District	
Kailua Playground	0.69	North Kona	Neighborhood	
Kona Community Aquatic Center (KCAC)		North Kona	Facility	
Kona Hillcrest Park	1.63	North Kona	Neighborhood	
Kona Imin Center (Holualoa)	2.55	North Kona	Facility	
Kuemanu Heiau/Waikui Pond	0.65	North Kona	Historic site	
Laaloa (White) Sands Beach	2.34	North Kona	Beach	
Onea Bay	0.53	North Kona	Landscaping (Right-of-entry)	
Pahoehoe Beach Park	0.66	North Kona	Beach	
Palani Road	0.10	North Kona	Medial strip landscaping	
Ahalanui (Carlsmith Property)	2.73	Puna	Shoreline	
Ahalanui (Pualaa) Mauna Kea Pond	3.15	Puna	Shoreline	
Glenwood Park	1.11	Puna	Community	
Harry K Brown Park (Kalapana)	22.88	Puna	Beach	
Hawaiian Beaches Shoreline Park	3.58	Puna	Shoreline	
Hawaiian Beaches Subdivision Park	11.00	Puna	Community	
Hawaiian Paradise Park	6.03	Puna	Community	
Isaac Hale Beach Park (Pohoiki)	21.31	Puna	Beach	
Kaimu Beach Park	11.43	Puna	Beach	
Kalapana Beach Park (Area B)	14.97	Puna	Beach	
Keaau Community Center	1.11	Puna	Facility	
Kurtistown Park	6.84	Puna	Community	
Mt. View Park	3.80	Puna	Community	
Mt. View - AJ Watt Gym	2.19	Puna	Facility	
Pahoa Ballfield (Pahoa School)	2.52	Puna	(DOE maintained)	
Pahoa Community Center/Playground	9.15	Puna	Facility	
Pahoa Pool	6.48	Puna	Facility	
Shipman Park (Keaau Soccer Fields)	6.04	Puna	District	
Shipman Park (Keaau)	10.90	Puna	District	

## Hawaii County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Volcano Park	10.00	Puna	Community center	
Ahualani Park	3.50	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Ainako Park	3.00	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Ainaola Park	5.94	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Bakers Beach	3.12	South Hilo	Beach	
Banyan Drive	5.00	South Hilo	Landscaping	
Carlsmith Beach Park (4 miles)	6.85	South Hilo	Beach	
Clem Akina Park (Puueo)	4.80	South Hilo	Community	
Coconut Island	3.10	South Hilo	Beach	1967
East Hawaii Cultural Center	0.57	South Hilo	Facility	
Gilbert Carvalho Park	15.79	South Hilo	District	
Hakalau Gym	1.82	South Hilo	Facility	
Hakalau Park	6.10	South Hilo	Field, Baseball, Tennis Courts	
Happiness Gardens	1.33	South Hilo	Landscaped Garden	
Hilo Armory	1.02	South Hilo	Facility	
Hilo Bayfront Canoe Area	5.17	South Hilo	Beach	
Hilo Bayfront Park (Kam Ave)	12.00	South Hilo	General Use	
Hilo Bayfront Soccer Fields	15.43	South Hilo	General Use	
Hilo Senior Center	3.80	South Hilo	Senior center	
Honolii Beach Park	2.77	South Hilo	Beach	
Honomu Gym/Park	9.96	South Hilo	Community	
Hoolulu (Total) Park	56.20	South Hilo	Regional	
(Aunty Sally Kaleohano's Luau Hale)		South Hilo		
(Civic Auditorium)		South Hilo		
(Former Blair's Lumber)		South Hilo		
(Misc common areas)		South Hilo		
(Swim Stadium)		South Hilo		
(Tennis Pavilion)		South Hilo		1967
(Victor Stadium)		South Hilo		
(Wong Stadium)		South Hilo		
Hualani Park/Kawanānakoā Hall	4.81	South Hilo	Community	
James Kealoha Beach Park	3.45	South Hilo	Beach	1972, 1973
Kaiwiki Park	5.00	South Hilo	Community	
Kalakaua Heritage Park (Liholiho Garden)	0.18	South Hilo	Landscaped garden	
Kalakaua Park	1.18	South Hilo	General Use	

## Hawaii County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Kamehameha Avenue (Downtown)	0.50	South Hilo	Landscaping	
Kanakea Pond (Ice Pond)	2.40	South Hilo	Beach	
Kaumana Caves	4.87	South Hilo	General Use	
Kaumana Playground (5 mi camp)	1.47	South Hilo	Community	
Kaumana-Lani Subdivision Park	4.70	South Hilo	Community	
Keikiland Playground	1.93	South Hilo	Playground	
Kolekole Gulch Park	5.49	South Hilo	Beach	1970
Kulaimano Community Center/Park	28.91	South Hilo	Community Center / Field: Baseball	
Lehia Beach Park	14.04	South Hilo	Beach	
Leleiwi Beach Park	30.87	South Hilo	Beach	1972
(Mahikea Island)		South Hilo		
(Peue Island)		South Hilo		
Liliuokalani Gardens	20.50	South Hilo	Beach	
Lincoln Park	1.35	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Lincoln Park Tennis Courts	1.21	South Hilo	Facility (Right-of-entry)	
Lokahi Park	7.68	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Malama Park (Mamaki St)	10.58	South Hilo	Community	
Mohouli Park	4.00	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Mooheau Park (Bandstand)	5.97	South Hilo	General Use	
Municipal Golf Course	164.98	South Hilo	Facility	
NAS Swimming Pool	0.50	South Hilo	Facility (Right-of-entry)	
Onakahakaha Beach Park	34.70	South Hilo	Beach	1966
Panaewa Drag Strip	70.66	South Hilo	Facility	
Panaewa Equestrian Center	121.31	South Hilo	Facility	
Panaewa Park (Hawaiian Home Lands)	6.64	South Hilo	Community	
Panaewa Rainforest Zoo	51.00	South Hilo	Facility	
Papaikou Gym/Playground	11.03	South Hilo	Gym	
Pepeekeo Community Center/Playground	4.90	South Hilo	Community Center / Playground	
Piihonua (former school grounds)	1.65	South Hilo	HCEOC maintained	
Pomaikai Senior Center	0.96	South Hilo	Facility (HHA)	
Reeds Bay	4.08	South Hilo	Beach	
Richardson Ocean Park	4.57	South Hilo	Beach	
Skeet Range	5.00	South Hilo	Facility	
University Heights Park (Kalili St)	4.30	South Hilo	Neighborhood	
Waiakea Recreation Center	1.76	South Hilo	Facility	
Waiakea-Uka Gym/Park	7.70	South Hilo	Community	

## Hawaii County Recreation Inventory

Facility/Resource Name	Acreage	Planning Area	Facility Type	LWCF Funding?
Waiakea-waena Playground/Andrews Gym	3.80	South Hilo	Community	
Wainaku Camp 2 Playground	5.02	South Hilo	Community	
Wainaku Gym	2.91	South Hilo	Facility	
Spencer Beach Park	13.36	South Kohala	Beach	1966, 1972
Waikoloa (Mamalahoa Hwy)	1.42	South Kohala	Roadside stop	
Waikoloa Village (Hooko)	22.47	South Kohala	Community	
Waikoloa Village (Puu Nui)	4.34	South Kohala	Neighborhood	
Waimea - Former Courthouse Complex	0.72	South Kohala	Senior Center	
Waimea (Church Row)	2.80	South Kohala	Landscaping	
Waimea Park / Community Center	10.55	South Kohala	District	1967
Greenwell Park/Yano Hall	2.73	South Kona	Community	
Honaunau Boat Ramp	1.20	South Kona	Facility	
Honaunau Rodeo Arena	6.13	South Kona	Facility	
Hookena Beach Park	3.22	South Kona	Beach	1970
Kona Scenic Subdivision Park	5.00	South Kona	Neighborhood	
Kona Swimming Pool (Konawaena)	1.00	South Kona	Facility	
Manini Point (Napoopoo)	5.60	South Kona	Beach	
Milolii Beach Park	1.18	South Kona	Beach	
<b>Hawaii County Total</b>	<b>1414.87</b>			

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## APPENDIX C

LIST OF AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS  
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 2002  
SCORP UPDATE

## **APPENDIX C**

### **LIST OF AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 2002 SCORP UPDATE**

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has been prepared by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, financed in part through the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Those who participated in the 2002 SCORP update process and contributed to the content of the report include Federal, State, and County agencies, recreation providers, and members of the public.

#### **FEDERAL AGENCIES**

Jeff McCusker, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
Staff, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Benton Pang, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Ecoregion  
Gordon Smith, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Ecoregion

#### **STATE AGENCIES**

Yoshiko Akashi, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Ronald Cannarella, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Alan Carpenter, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

Paul Conry, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Curt Cottrell, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Na Ala Hele

John Cumming, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Maui

Skippy Hau, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources, Maui

Torrie Haurez, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Na Ala Hele, Maui

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Thomas Kaiakapu, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Kaua'i

Jason Koga, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui

Carl T. Masaki, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Dan Mersburgh, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Boating and Recreation, Hawaiʻi Island  
Philip Ohta, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Maui  
Toni Palermo, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Dan Quinn, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
James L. Schoocraft, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation  
Wayne Souza, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Kauaʻi  
Glenn Taguchi, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Hawaiʻi Island  
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Martha Yent, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
W. Mason Young, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation  
Eric Yuasa, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Branch

## **COUNTY AGENCIES**

Terry Hildebrand, Planner, Department of Design and Construction, Planning Branch, City and County of Honolulu  
Patrick Matsui, Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Maui  
Pam Mizuno, Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Hawaiʻi  
Lanky Morrill, Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu  
Mel Nishihara, Department of Public Works, Division of Parks and Recreation, County of Kauaʻi  
Roy Takemoto, Department of Planning, County of Hawaiʻi

## **PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANTS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO SUBMITTED COMMENTS**

### City and County of Honolulu

Mark Beede, Hawaii Pacific Tennis Foundation  
Kat Brady, Life of the Land  
Jason Brockington, Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Association  
Paul Conry, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Curt Cottrell, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Na Ala Hele  
Henry Curtis, Life of the Land  
Glenn Higashi, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources  
Ed Johnson, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Myrah Kim, World Team Tennis  
Van Ohumiki, The Archery Coalition  
Toni Palermo, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Dan Quinn, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Jordan Regalado, Downhill Hawaii



Russell Risch, Downhill Hawaii  
Kendall Sexton, Downhill Hawaii  
Erin Sosoma, Palolo Neighborhood Board  
Levi Valoroso, Downhill Hawaii  
Jim Wood, Windward Ahupuaʻa Alliance  
Mark Zeug, Aloha State Games

County of Kauaʻi

Bertram Almeida, Two Wheels and Bicycle John  
Chuck Blay, TEOK Investigations  
Dave Bonetti  
Bev Brody, Get Fit Kauai  
Scott Carden  
Billy DeCosta, local hunter  
Mark Evans  
Greg Fleming, Kauai Cycle  
Vince Flores  
Reid and Lois Fujishige, Kauai Hunting Association  
Tim and Elsie Godfrey  
Karen Goodale, AYSO Region 941  
Richard Herder  
Councilmember Gary Hooser, Kauaʻi County Council  
Wade Ishikawa, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic  
Resources, Kauaʻi  
Thomas Kaiakapu, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and  
Wildlife, Kauaʻi  
Representative Ezra Kanoho, State Legislature, House of Representatives  
Roslynne Lowry, YWCA of Kauai, Camp Sloggett  
Eric Lutz, mountain biker  
Bobby Menks  
Glenn Miekeus  
Kevin Millett  
Toni Palermo, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Robert Rekward  
Valerie Rekward  
Robbie Reneau  
Casey Riemer  
Dale Rosenfeld, Esprit de Corp Riding Academy  
Larry Saito  
Cheryl Saleauutu  
Sharon Schiller, Get Fit Kauai  
Karen Seaton, Kekaha resident  
Mike Serizawa, Kauai Hunting Association  
James Silva  
Jean Souza

Jack and Kristi Stephens  
John Tanner, Bicyclekauai.com  
Tom Telfer, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife,  
Kauaʻi  
Dennis Thomas  
Jimmy Trujillo, Get Fit Kauai  
Eduardo Valenciana, Bicycle Kauai  
Samuel Van Gieson  
James Wilson, Bicycle John  
Martha Yent, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks  
Eric Yuasa, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Branch

County of Maui (includes meetings on Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi)

Billy Amoral, County of Maui - Parks and Recreation  
Tom Armstrong, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
John Cumming, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and  
Wildlife, Maui  
Raina K. Dudoit  
Stephanie Dudoit  
Walter Enomoto, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Ann Fielding  
Skippy Hau, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources,  
Maui  
Torrie Haurez, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and  
Wildlife, Na Ala Hele, Maui  
Noelani Helm  
Bob Hobdy, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife,  
Maui  
Martha Martin, Maui Sierra Club  
Donnie McGean, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Bob Nichols, Kihei Community Association  
Philip Ohta, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Maui  
Donna Pauoa  
Jenny Senas  
Zandra Souza Amaral, Amaral Co.  
Richard Spork, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Clayton Suzuki, Maui Youth Basketball

County of Hawaiʻi

Dick Choy  
Maile David, Ka Pāʻa Kai O Ka ʻĀina  
Ursula Ekern, Kona Outdoor Circle  
Karen Eoff, Kohanaiki Ohana  
Anthony Erdman, West Hawaii Hockey  
Marjorie and Duane Erway, Plan to Protect Kona

Charles Flaherty, Protect Keopuka Ohana/Citizens for an Equitable and Responsible Government  
Larry and Brenda Ford, Plan to Protect Kona/Citizens for an Equitable and Responsible Government  
Mike Gillete, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Geoff Hand, Adventures in Paradise  
Virginia Isbell  
Nita Isherwood, Hawaii Island Bed and Breakfast Association, Inc.  
Josephine Keliipio  
Julia Kiel, Orchid Isle Bicycling  
Oliver Kiel, Orchid Isle Bicycling  
V. Leihulu-Mokuohai-Medeiros-Mamac, Protect Keopuka Ohana/ Kona Land Trust  
Jim Medeiros, Protect Keopuka Ohana  
Dan Mersburgh, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Boating and Recreation, Hawai'i Island  
Pat Moore, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Betsy Morrigan, Hawaii Pack and Paddle  
Janice Palma-Glennie, Sierra Club  
Pat Pearlman  
Ann Peterson, Waimea Trails and Greenways/Peoples Advocacy for Trails Hawaii  
David Roy, Kulana Huli Honua  
Mikahala Roy, Kulana Huli Honua  
Chris Seymour, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Kaz Shigezawa, Waimea Trails and Greenways  
Gary Simser, Kona Outdoor Circle  
Glenn Taguchi, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Hawai'i Island  
Jeff Turner

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**APPENDIX D**  
SURVEY FOR RECREATION PROVIDERS  
AND RESOURCE MANAGERS

## APPENDIX D

### SURVEY FOR RECREATION PROVIDERS AND RESOURCE MANAGERS

#### I. Summary of Statewide Priority Recreation Issues

Issues	Not Priority	Low	Medium	High
Protection of ocean and shoreline environments.		1		12
Protection of mauka and upland environments.		1	2	10
Need for more interpretive staff/brochures and education on protection and culture.			10	3
Manage use of beach parks, mauka trails, and other natural resource areas in high demand.			3	10
Inadequate enforcement.			2	11
Need for alternative funding, acquisition, and management strategies and emphasis on marketing the benefits of recreation (economic, tourism, and social).		3	7	3
Staffing shortages due to budget cuts.			6	6
Not enough money for facility management, maintenance, and improvements due to budget cuts.			4	8
Need to establish and provide guidelines for commercial and ecotourism operations in resources areas.			6	7
Safety and security in parks.	1		6	6
Provide for jogging and biking facilities.	1	1	8	3
Continue to provide for running, walking, field, playground, and courts.	1	2	9	1
Provide more beach facilities and improve shoreline access to meet resident and visitor demands.		2	2	9
Compliance with ADA regulations and other federal legislation.		3	6	4
Other issues:				3

#### ***Issues and comments:***

Protection of ocean and shoreline environments.

- *Ocean and tidal resources major component of Islands ecosystems.*

- *Programs to keep land generated pollution out of the ocean. Protect reef ecosystems. Control overfishing.*

Protection of mauka and upland environments.

- *Critical to preserve what is Hawaii.*
- *Conservation should begin at the top of the watershed. Presently operating at minimal maintenance levels.*

Need for more interpretive staff/brochures and education on protection and culture.

- *Many poor or inaccurate messages given out.*
- *Education is a key to sustainable long term management.*
- *Education of the public is essential to instill a stewardship ethic in the children and their families.*

Manage use of beach parks, mauka trails, and other natural resource areas in high demand.

- *Over use or high impact use must be avoided.*
- *We need better management of the resources and the people who use them. Need to control commercial uses.*

Inadequate enforcement.

- *Education efforts must have backing by enforced law and regulation.*
- *We are being inundated by illegal activities.*
- *This is a serious and ongoing problem.*
- *Need more officers and money for equipment and proper training.*

Need for alternative funding, acquisition, and management strategies and emphasis on marketing the benefits of recreation (economic, tourism, and social).

- *Alternative funding is important but programs need to have stable and significant budgets from the general funds.*
- *Marketing of a particular location or feature should not be done if management, maintenance, and enforcement are inadequate.*

Staffing shortages due to budget cuts.

- *Most staffs are stretched to the point that only minimal maintenance is possible.*
- *DLNR and Hawaii natural resources shortchanged from courts to politicians.*
- *Alternative ways of staffing (non-civil service) may be necessary.*

Not enough money for facility management, maintenance, and improvements due to budget cuts.

- *We are crippled when we experience major vandalism and have no funds.*
- *This is a serious and ongoing problem.*
- *Look at conditions of the State parks to tell the story.*

- *Not enough money over past eight years for new park acquisition or development of new parks where acquisition already occurred (e.g. Kealahou Bay SHP, Keolanihi SHP, Kekaha Kai SP, and Wailea (Hapuna Beach SRA expansion)).*

Need to establish and provide guidelines for commercial and ecotourism operations in resources areas.

- *Commercial operators need to become engaged in caring for the resources they impact.*
- *Need to restrict commercial ecotourism.*
- *Regulations and permit systems are needed – not just “guidelines.”*

Safety and security in parks.

- *Improve signage, increase management and enforcement presence, install phones, close at night if necessary.*
- *Homeless or mentally ill present security problems at night.*
- *Vandalism and “rave” parties problems in certain areas, i.e. Maniniowali and other Kekaha Kai State Park locations.*

Provide for jogging and biking facilities.

- *These uses have grown especially in urban areas.*

Continue to provide for running, walking, field, playground, and courts.

- *Keeping up with population growth.*
- *Certain districts are higher priority, i.e. Puna, South Kohala.*
- *Need to “land bank” such outdoor recreation potentials. May not be able to build and manage more facilities, given fiscal problems at this time.*

Provide more beach facilities and improve shoreline access to meet resident and visitor demands.

- *Establish mandated beach access, enforce against non-compliance, better manage existing accesses.*
- *Public locked out of many beaches. No access.*

Compliance with ADA regulations and other federal legislation.

- *Comply or suffer the consequences.*
- *We are not provided with funding for ADA and Large Capacity Cesspool Closure.*
- *Why should ADA accessible facilities be required in areas that are inaccessible to wheelchairs? (i.e. bottom of Waimea Canyon and Waimanu Valley)*

Other issues.

- *On Maui there is a huge demand for a moto-cross facility for dirt bikes. We need to keep these bikes off our trails and mountain lands.*
- *Liability, State, County, private.*
- *Access to State forest preserves and lateral shoreline.*

- *Drugs in Parks: Parks are open to everyone so are easy places to deliver/pick up drugs.*
- *Unfunded mandates from State: Registration of UICS.*
- *Liability: Tort reform is needed. Bills need to be passed by Hawaii's legislators to limit liability of public and private landowners to 1) injured trespassers and 2) persons injured on wild and unmaintained land as long as gross negligence or malicious intent of the landowner is not involved.*

## II. Outdoor Recreation Facilities

What improvements or additional facilities are needed to meet the needs of users?

- *The preservation and management of Hawaii's native terrestrial and marine resources should be placed on the highest priority. These are the economic future of Hawaii. The acceptance of the fabricate environments of many of our resorts, and the acceptance of invasive species as a replacement of the native species will lead to a loss of interest for tourism and a loss of an opportunity for sustained use of the State's unique environment. Once gone, it cannot be recovered. (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park)*
- *Need more beach park development. (Maui Department of Parks and Recreation)*
- *DOFAW is seeing increased demand for trails and campgrounds, facilities with bathrooms and pavilions, special or multi-use trails for mountain bikes and equestrian groups, better parking areas, more interpretation, more public hunting areas or better access to landlocked state parcels. (DLNR, DOFAW – Maui)*
- *Improved access, creation of areas for specific users – bikers only, hunters only, hikers only – to separate uses and reduce conflicts and potential liability. (Agency not indicated)*
- *ADA trails, motorcycle riding courses, restrooms – Hana, Kaupo, Makena (DLNR, DOFAW, NAH)*
- *Puna: fields space, multipurpose center, gym, public golf course, beach parks, hiking and biking trails;*
- *North Kona: Public golf course, regional park, biking and hiking trails;*
- *South Kona: district park;*
- *Kau: swimming pool replacement at Naalehu;*
- *Hamakua: swimming pool replacement at Honokaa;*
- *North Kohala: expand Mahukona Beach Park;*
- *South Kohala: regional park (Parker Ranch 2020)*
- *(Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Hawaii)*
- *Better maintenance and control of existing facilities needed. (Hawaii County Council)*
- *Better restrooms/picnic/camping areas that have grass where children can play on. Need proper restrooms at areas like Makua and Mokuleia. Cabins would be a great step forward for beach and mountain parks. (DLNR, DOCARE – Oahu)*
- *West Hawaii – State pavilion at the Old Airport in Kona really needs to be renovated. West Hawaii needs a convention center. Hilo needs a multi-purpose facility for sports and other cultural activities, such as the hula festivals. Honokohau*



*Park needs to be improved – access/parking/restroom facilities, etc. (Elderly Activities)*

- *Composting (waterless) toilets in more remote areas lacking water with instruction on how to use them. Waterless toilets have been vandalized, unfortunately, in areas accessible with vehicles (i.e. Manuka State Park). More camping areas needed as long as there is maintenance and a monitoring/enforcement presence. A system is needed for identifying, claiming and protecting government-owned historic trails and roads deemed to have public recreational value. This would require coordinated effort between Na Ala Hele, State Historic Preservation, State Parks and Land Divisions, County Planning and Public Works, to mention a few.*

Does your agency have any future plans to develop/acquire more facilities or parkland?

- *We are upgrading all park facilities and restoring our threatened ecosystems through the funding of the Fee Demonstration Program, where 80% of entrance fees are retained for use by the park. Currently we are in a partnership with the Nature Conservancy of Hawaii to acquire 115,000 acres of the Kahuku Ranch in Kau and South Kona Hawaii. This will provide new recreational opportunities for the public as well as greatly expanding the area of managed native forests on the island through partnerships with adjacent public and private land managers. (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park)*
- *We are only doing modest amounts of facilities development. Funds have been cut and there have been no capital development projects in years. We have no plans for acquisition. (DLNR, DOFAW – Maui)*
- *Tentatively planning on EO Ukumehame lease parcel from land management to DOFAW. (DLNR, DOFAW, NAH)*
- *North Kona Beach Park – possible acquisition. Puna Beach Park facility at Pohoiki. (Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Hawaii)*
- *Yes but they are all subject to the availability of funds. (Hawaii County Council)*
- *The U.S. Army is turning Mokuleia Beach (Army Beach) over to DLNR. Need more enforcement officers to do patrols of this type of beach parks. (DLNR, DOCARE – Oahu)*
- *Keakealaniwahine (donated to DLNR in 1998) and additional parcels with historic/cultural sites may be acquired thru donation or purchase. These lands to be included in Keolonahihi State Historical Park, North Kona, Hawaii. (DLNR, Division of State Parks)*
- *Designation of Honomalino to Manuka shoreline as a wilderness park. May involve the acquisition of Kapua coastline, South Kona, Hawaii. (DLNR, Division of State Parks)*

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**APPENDIX E**  
MINUTES FROM FOCUS GROUPS  
AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

## Kauaʻi Ballfields/Courts Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 10, 2002

PRESENT: Bev Brody, Get Fit Kauai  
Karen Goodale, AYSO Region 941  
Sharon Schiller, Get Fit Kauai  
Jimmy Trujillo, Get Fit Kauai  
  
Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Toni Palermo, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Eric Yuasa, Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 10:00 a.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kauaʻi's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

**Demands:**

- Swimming is popular with all ages.
- Soccer is one of the most popular sports on the island. Karen Goodale offered the following statistics:
  - AYSO East has 800 kids; AYSO West has 1,000 kids
  - The Kauai Soccer Association holds a spring season that usually has 500 participants.
  - There are also 300-400 adults involved in organized league soccer.
  - In total, the soccer community equals 2,000-2,500 people.

- Trips to Kauaʻi are popular with teams from the U.S. mainland. A team of fifteen players brings fifty visitors to the island.
- Walking is becoming an increasingly popular activity, especially for people who are new to fitness.
- Camping is popular with residents and tourists.

#### Issues:

- Public swimming pools: There is a deficit of competitive swimming facilities. There are 25 meter pools in Kapāʻa and Waimea however these do not serve a wide enough population and their use for swim events and training is limited by their small size. Kauaʻi High School also has a pool but it is no longer public. This has forced swim teams that formerly used the pool to discontinue practice because the participants could not afford the monthly user fees.
- Soccer facilities: There are not enough soccer facilities to meet public demand. Kauaʻi could be an attractive location for national soccer tournaments, however there are currently no adequate facilities. Because of this Kauaʻi is missing out on potential tourism dollars.
- Walking paths: Efforts to increase awareness about health through physical activity have been spearheaded by Get Fit Kauai. They have promoted walking as an easy but healthful activity for residents wanting to improve their health and fitness. However, there are few safe areas within communities for walkers. Problems include lack of proper lighting, proximity to automobiles, and presence of aggressive dogs.
- Maintenance of County parks: Tennis and basketball courts are in bad shape. The poor condition of fields is also a general concern. Two specific locations mentioned by participants were the football and baseball fields in Anahola and the Pop Warner fields in Kekaha.
- Public access: Access to public recreational lands is limited because some areas require access through privately owned lands. Prior to the closing of agricultural lands the communities had access to cane haul roads to use them as paths for walking, biking, horseback riding, hunting, and other activities.
- User conflicts: Because of limited space for recreation activities, conflicts between different user groups have increased. This includes horseback riders, mountain bikers, and hunters in forest areas. The presence of hunting dogs in public outdoor recreation areas is a major concern. There are also conflicts between different athletic teams that use the same fields for different sports (such as soccer and baseball in the spring). The use of beaches for commercial interests has also created a conflict by increasing liability at these beaches, putting a strain on the limited resources, and limiting public non-commercial uses.
- Water safety: Kauaʻi has a lot of drownings due to the lack of lifeguarding facilities and the lack of facilities to teach swimming to Kauaʻi children.
- Overuse of resources: County parks are overcrowded and it is often difficult to get permits. This is especially true at popular campsites where facilities cannot handle the capacity of the demand. Because of this public areas are overused and there is a negative impact on natural resources.

- There is a public misconception/misunderstanding of how funds for park development and maintenance are used.

Projects:

- Build a centrally located Olympic-sized swimming pool. The facility would serve as a public pool for open swim and a place for swim teams to practice. It could also serve a secondary purpose as a national training facility.
- Build a large soccer facility similar to the Waipio Complex on Oahu (but at a smaller scale), which would attract national tournaments. In order to accommodate tournaments, the facility would need to include five or six fields, a sprinkler system, and restrooms.
- Expand opportunities for walking by improving current walking paths. This would include installing lighting (possibly solar-powered) and widening sidewalks and shoulders. Participants also suggested developing better walking paths around fields at County parks to encourage adults to walk while their children participate in organized sports activities at the parks.
- Develop and construct a multi-purpose sports complex for baseball, soccer, basketball, football, and tennis.
- Expand hiking trails.
- Improve lifeguarding facilities.
- Improve bikepaths.
- Open former cane haul roads to public use.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Kauaʻi Reserve Areas Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 10, 2002

PRESENT: Wade Ishikawa, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resource - Kauaʻi  
Tom Telfer, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife - Kauaʻi  
Thomas Kaiakapu, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife - Kauaʻi  
Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Toni Palermo, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Eric Yuasa, Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 1:30 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kauaʻi's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

Nature-based activities in forest reserve areas are popular on Kauaʻi. These activities include hunting, fishing, mountain biking, and hiking.

#### Issues:

- Kauaʻi has a strong Hunter Education program but nowhere for people to practice long-range outdoor target shooting. Barking Sands used to provide this but has closed to the public since the events of September 11, 2001.
- Some mountain bikers are riding illegally on trails through Kōkeʻe State Park.
- Public access:
  - Forest areas on the North Shore (from Anahola to Princeville) are landlocked by private lands. Although public access to these areas is desired, a related issue is the lack of developed trails and management infrastructure within the area.

- Access to popular hunting areas has been limited since the closure of former sugar lands.
- Access to popular fishing areas has also been limited. Specifically, Wailua North and South Fork and Hulēyia, which are the only spots for small mouth bass fishing, are closed to public access because they are on private land.
- The State is in discussions with the Navy to establish a waterbird sanctuary on 313 acres of state land between the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMFR) and the highway in the Kekaha area, the site of the former Mānā Swamp.

Projects:

- Develop a riflery range at Hanahanapuni Crater. The State owns the land but does not have the money to develop it. Because the area is high in the watershed, new EPA regulations concerning lead contamination from bullets is a major consideration in the design and construction of a riflery range. Access to the site is also a concern and the State would have to pave a road to provide access.
- Establish a waterbird sanctuary/public fishing area in Wailua and expand existing outdoor recreation resources available at the Keāhūa Arboretum, such as hiking trails, picnic areas, and arboretum, and develop additional activities, including horseback riding, hunting, and fishing. If developed in this way, the area would be a similar resource as Kōkeʻe for the East (and North) side of the island.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Kauaï Ecotourism Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 10, 2002

PRESENT: Dale Rosenfeld, Esprit de Corp Riding Academy

Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 3:00 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kauaï's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

- Commercial and non-commercial horseback riding occurs on a few Forest Reserve area trails.
- Ecotourism continues to grow on Kauaï.

#### Issues:

- Trail maintenance: many trails are in disrepair. A specific example is the Nounou Trail (Wailua), which is one of the few trails approved for used for horseback riding, biking, and hiking. There is a perception that the fees collected for commercial use of Na Ala Hele trails are not being properly used for their upkeep.
- There are not enough trails open for equestrian use. Currently the only trail in Kōkeʻe is Contour Road, which is inadequate because of its high usage by 4-wheel drive vehicles. One possible trail is the Mōhihi Camp 10.
- There are conflicts between bicyclers, hikers, and horseback riders using the same trails. Part of this is due to the lack of proper signage about trail use and right-of-ways.



- Restrictions on where eco-tour companies can operate has limited opportunities to expand commercial outdoor recreational activities.
- There are also conflicts between the “rule-abiding” businesses and those operating without permits. There needs to be more enforcement because non-registered businesses are taking up limited resources. An example of this is the overuse of Ānini Beach.
- There is a lack of maintenance at Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park and a lack of signage.
- Access to the use of cane haul roads has been limited since the closing of sugar operations.

#### Projects:

- Develop a horse park to include cross-country jumping, an arena for shows, and a rodeo training area.
- Develop a dog park. Suggested areas include Kapāʻa, Keālia Kai, Kalihiwai, or Kekaha.
- Develop a cultural park, possibly in Anahola.
- Develop interpretive signage at *heiau*.
- Expand beach and mountain camping for both commercial and public use. Possibly begin charging fees at county facilities and/or increase fees at state facilities. (This has already been implemented at Lydgate Park in order to fund a caretaker position.)
- Open Polihale to horses.
- Open cane haul roads to horses and other outdoor recreation uses.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Kauaʻi Public Information Meeting

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 10, 2002

PRESENT: Roslynne Lowry, YWCA of Kauaʻi  
Chuck Blay, TEOK Investigations  
James Silva  
Larry Saito  
Dennis Thomas  
Kevin Millett  
Eduardo Valenciana, Bicycle Kauai  
Glenn Miekeus  
Bobby Menks  
Tim and Elsie Godfrey  
Casey Riemer  
Richard Herder  
Cheryl Saleauutu  
Robert Rekward  
Reid and Lois Fujishige, Kauai Hunting Association  
James Wilson, Bicycle John  
Samuel Van Gieson  
Dave Bonetti  
Jean Souza  
Jimmy Trujillo, Get Fit Kauai  
Councilmember Gary Hooser, Kauaʻi County Council  
Representative Ezra Kanoho, State Legislature, House of  
Representatives  
Jack and Kristi Stephens  
Robbie Reneau  
Mike Serizawa, Kauai Hunting Association  
Scott Carden  
Karen Seaton, Kekaha Resident  
Bertram Almeida, Two Wheels and Bicycle John  
Valerie Rekward  
Billy DeCosta, local hunter  
Vince Flores  
Greg Fleming, Kauai Cycle  
Mark Evans  
Eric Lutz, mountain biker  
Bev Brody, Get Fit Kauai

John Tanner, Bicyclekauai.com  
Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 6:40 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, Vincent Shigekuni explained the GIS maps for Kauai. He then reviewed the issues and projects brought up in the focus group meetings conducted earlier in the day.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kauai's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

**Demands:**

- Mountain biking has increased in popularity.
- Hunting continues to be a popular outdoor activity.
- Kōkeʻe State Park is a very popular area for outdoor recreation on Kauai.

**Issues:**

- There are no legal mountain biking trails on the island so bikers are currently using unmarked trails illegally, especially throughout Kōkeʻe State Park. In addition, the BMX track in Kapāʻa is no longer open. (County-community project)
- Lack of maintenance of trails throughout Kōkeʻe State Park.
- Lack of road maintenance.
- Maintaining current resources.
- Compatibility between user groups is a concern. However, there is a sense that perhaps the conflicts between just a few users is being exaggerated, for example between hikers and bikers.
- County beach parks in the Salt Pond area need maintenance. Specifically there are problems with drainage.
- Public access:
  - There are more restrictions to public access: i.e., no longer being able to gain access through agricultural lands, former cane lands.
  - There are limited resources and limited acreage, largely because of private landownership.

- Barking Sands, West Side closed off to public because of military use.
- Kōkeʻe recreational cabin leases:
  - Public lands reverted to private leases.
  - Concern about favoritism and leases.
  - More information about leases needs to be released to the public.
- Despite the establishment of an ambassador position for Nā Pali and Kalalau, improvements haven't been seen.
- Resource protection and maintenance are under funded and understaffed:
  - Funding sources: the State and County should take better advantage of use of limited resources by visitors by collecting revenues from tourists to maintain the facilities they use.
  - Public demand for more funding for outdoor recreation is great but often goes unheard.
  - Need more financial support from the Federal government, especially in light of the use of shoreline resources for PMFR.
  - Specific examples of maintenance problems due to lack of funding include the self-composting toilets and garbage at Hanakāpiʻai (Nā Pali Coast State Park). In addition, Miloliʻi remains closed because of delays in installing a new toilet facility.
- The connection between limited recreation opportunities on the west side of Kauaʻi and the health of residents is a concern. The climate is very hot and dry and there aren't many tree-shaded park areas within the community.

#### Projects:

- Open unmarked trails to relieve pressure on established trails in popular and overused forest areas.
- Establish trails dedicated to single uses for biking, hiking, and equestrian.
- Educate trail and forest area users about right-of-ways.
- Reef preservation, protection, education for Salt Pond Beach Park.
- Establish more *mauka* public parks and wildlands.
- Public access: county has \$375,000 to reopen lands, acquisition of open space, opening accesses.
- Pass legislation to remove liability.
- Poʻipū-Kapāʻa bike path: pass through Knudsen Trust land (concerns about liability).
- Develop a mountain bike park.
- Expand recreation opportunities for kids.
- Encourage different recreation groups to work together to resolve user conflicts.
- Develop safer paths for bikes and pedestrians along roadways, especially on the West Side.
- Kāhili Ridge: public access for all users, use existing roads for biking, hiking, and horses.
- Vidinha Stadium improvements: synthetic track, turf field.
- West Side: tree planting, improve Kekaha Park, recreational pathway, make recreation facilities accessible to everyone, community recreation area.

- Develop a dog park.
- Install toilets and reopen Miloliʻi for public use and camping (Nā Pali Coast State Park).
- Kilauea Farms, East Waialua: reopen public access through subdivision.
- Awaʻawapuhi-Nūʻāloalo Trail (Kōkeʻe), East and West Sleeping Giant should be open to mountain biking and horseback riding.
- Construct another comfort station at Lydgate Park.
- Education about park maintenance.
- Improve landscaping capabilities within the county so it doesn't have to contract out and can improve facilities.
- Install kiosks at Polihale and Kēʻē Beaches.
- Construct walking paths on the West Side: 2-3 mile tree shaded pathway from Kekaha lifeguard station at First Ditches to PMFR.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Oʻahu Ballfields/Courts Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

**MEETING DATE:** October 14, 2002

**PRESENT:** Mark Beede, Hawaii Pacific Tennis Foundation  
Mark Zeug, Aloha State Games  
Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT:** **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 9:00 a.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Oʻahu's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### **Demands:**

The market for sports tourism is growing and there is a strong potential for further development. Traditional sports (basketball, softball, soccer, tennis, etc.) continue to be popular for local residents. Growth in interest has been greatest for inline skating and flag football.

#### **Issues:**

- Sports tourism: Hawai'i needs to take better advantage of recreation resources and the potential to attract national and international sporting events. Currently bids for national and international events are not supported by State and/or Counties (not willing to put money up front). Marketing efforts with relation to sports tourism are not organized because the state has no centralized sports commission.
- Tennis: maintenance and rehabilitation of existing courts; use, coordination, and marketing for sports tourism.

- Physical activity for health: P.E. programs have been cut; Seniors are inactive (study showed cost to Hawai'i in terms of public health = \$100 million)
- Marketing and management:
  - balancing sports tourism with public recreational use
  - educating people about use of facilities we already have
  - getting visitors to use parks
  - no sports commission so marketing efforts are too dispersed
- Not enough courts for basketball, volleyball.
- Because of national security concerns, access to military recreational facilities is unpredictable:
  - Only existing softball quad is at Hickam (need 4-5 lighted fields for tournaments).
  - Inline skating rink: only decent rink is at Pearl Harbor Subbase; County facilities are poor/not right surface.
- Delays in construction projects at Central O'ahu Regional Park.
- Another pistol/rifle shooting range may be necessary if participation increases.
- Fields for flag football should be included as interest has increased.
- Swimming pool projects should be designed to full Federation Internationale de Natation (FINA) standards from outset.

#### Projects:

- AAU training facility to include seven basketball courts and weight room. Possible locations: Kalaeloa, Waikiki
- Expand recreational facilities around Ko 'Olina to draw more "sports tourists" than just golfers.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Oʻahu Ballfields/Courts (2) Recreation Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

**MEETING DATE:** October 14, 2002

**PRESENT:** Myrah Kim, World Team Tennis  
Martha Yent, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT:** **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 10:30 a.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Oʻahu's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### **Demands:**

- Swim lessons for elementary school students.
- Popular activities for youths include: inline skating, soccer, baseball, and basketball.

#### **Issues:**

- Park maintenance.
- Not enough parking. This is exacerbated in circumstances where parking lots are used by non-park users, such as at Kānewai Park where University of Hawaiʻi students use the lot.
- Restrooms are not always open, such as at Ala Moana tennis courts.
- Bikepaths: there needs to be more knowledge about available bikepaths.
- Use of public pools is limited because of liability. County has cut back on swim instructors.
- Vandalism.
- Lots of schools have had to cut physical education programs.



- Many schools have to use county facilities for recreation programs and coordination can sometimes be difficult.
- Location of skate facilities.
- Expand sports tourism, work to attract families.
- Emphasize health.
- More hiking trails.
- State and city should work together to promote parks and recreation, communication.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Oʻahu Hunting/Fishing/Reserve Areas Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 15, 2002

PRESENT: Jason Brockington, Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Association  
Jordan Regalado, Downhill Hawaii  
Ed Johnson, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Paul Conry, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Curt Cottrell, DLNR, Na Ala Hele  
Glenn Higashi, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources  
Toni Palermo, Division of State Parks  
Martha Yent, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 3:00 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii and focus group attendees.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and participants offered comments. Curt Cottrell of Na Ala Hele questioned the inclusion of the Nature Conservancy preserve (as it may not be available for outdoor recreation) and exclusion of other private interests, such as the Kojolau Watershed Partnership. Mr. Cottrell also suggested that if possible, (given the large scale of the maps), surf spots and canoe haes should be included on the recreation maps. The Managed Areas map needs to include other established trails, such as the Diamond Head trail and ʻĀiea Loop trail. It was also suggested that the Na Ala Hele Kuliyouyou Valley Trail is missing. Although the Majakula Gulch trail should be included, it should be noted that this trail will remain closed permanently due to safety concerns. There were also questions about the graphic depiction of the Na Ala Hele trails. Suggestions were made to change the line weight of the trails (designation) and change the color for Natural Area Reserves.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Oʻahu's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

- Downhill mountain biking has grown in popularity, especially since 1998.
- Fishing continues to be a popular sport among residents. Fishing clubs encourage participation of families, retirees, and other members of the community.
- There continues to be heavy use of forest reserve area resources for recreation.

#### Issues:

- Unregulated/unauthorized use of private lands. One example is Castle & Cooke land in Mililani Mauka.
- Conflicts in surf spot usage: kite surfing, tow-in surfing
- Downhill mountain biking:
  - Wājahila Ridge is the only public place left for “downhill.” Area residents and environmental protection groups have expressed concerns about the use of the ridge trails for this recreation use. Downhillers are concerned that this trail will be closed and there will be no legal areas for them to ride.
  - Waimea Adventure Park, a former popular site, has been closed to the public. Private tour companies are still allowed to operate on this trail.
  - Downhill biking needs a place where you can drive bikes up to the starting point.
  - Downhill is hard on the ground and there needs to be active trail maintenance in order to off-set damaging effects. A representative of Downhill (DH) Hawaii reported that club members are willing to do their own maintenance work as well as help with maintenance of trails not used for downhill.
  - Vancouver is a good example of where the city has worked with bikers to make accommodations for downhill.
- Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Association (HFFA) presented the following comments:
  - Kauaʻi has the most areas for freshwater fishing in the state. The main spot for freshwater fishing on Oʻahu is Lake Wilson in Wahiawā.
  - The HFFA has become active in the community: taking the Waijānae Boys and Girls club on fishing trips; teaching kids at Hojomaluhia about fishing and safety; have helped Wahiawā with clean-up of lake and park; and bringing revenues to the community through increased sales of fishing gear, boat rentals, and other related commercial activity.
  - HFFA is concerned about resource sustainability. It is their practice to release their fish after being caught. A major effort has been made to restock Lake Wilson. HFFA raised \$25,000 from mainland groups. With a 3 to 1 matching grant from the State, they built a bass hatchery at Wahiawā Middle School. There are now over 3,000 fish that will be tagged and released by the Division of Aquatic Resources when they reach the required size.
  - HFFA is concerned about the increase in ramp fees from \$25 to \$125.
- The Division of Forestry and Wildlife reported the following issues:

- There is a need for facilities in newly developed areas. This includes: hunter checking stations; parking; trail access; and fencing around wildlife sanctuaries.
- Maintenance of existing facilities; upgrading where obsolete.
- Maintain and enhance game animals.
- Non-hunting wildlife recreation: "Watchable Wildlife" and interpretive programs.
- More educational and interpretational resources are needed.
- Funding shortfalls.
- There is a concern about controlling invasive species if more forest reserve areas are opened to public recreation.
- Issues from the 1996 SCORP are all still relevant but now even more urgent.
- There is also a concern that the 1996 SCORP was not comprehensive enough in its identification of recreation activities and therefore could not serve its purpose as a budget guide.
- There is less money for upkeep and development and more use of outdoor recreation resources.
- Risk assessment: recent legal decisions impede development of more resources. Agencies are forced to focus on managing resources and making them safer rather than expansion. Chapter 520, HRS offered private landowners limited protection from liability.
- ADA compliance: Recent federal guidelines for recreation facilities and programs were discussed. The State is under a lot of pressure to come into compliance. There is a concern about ADA regulations when private operators are using State or County facilities. The understanding is that DLNR is required to alert private organizations about the regulations but it is up to the private operators to ensure that their programs are compliant.

#### Projects:

- Continue to develop jogging path around Lake Wilson and throughout surrounding park.
- Develop camping opportunities at Lake Wilson.
- Identify and develop funding sources to support implementation of wildlife program goals.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Oʻahu Public Information Meeting

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 15, 2002

PRESENT: Jim Wood, Windward Ahupuaa Alliance  
Van Ohumiki, The Archery Coalition  
Kat Brady, Life of the Land  
Henry Curtis, Life of the Land  
Kendall Sexton, Downhill Hawaii  
Levi Valoroso, Downhill Hawaii  
Dan Quinn, Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Martha Yent, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

Prior to the start of the meeting, a member of the Windward Ahupuaʻa Alliance submitted a letter to the Department of Land and Natural Resources and PBR Hawaii regarding the Kōjōlau Greenbelt and Heritage Trails System.

The meeting began at 6:40 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii and DLNR staff.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Oʻahu's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

Demands:

- Equestrian riding.
- Mountain biking.
- Bow hunting.
- Downhill biking.

#### Issues:

- There is a need for public equestrian trails on the North Shore.
- There is a need to contact neighborhood boards and community associations regarding community recreation needs.
- Archery ranges: Current resources include ranges at Kapijōlani Park, military bases (mainly used by military personnel), and Puʻu o Kapolei. The range at Central Oʻahu Regional Park is near completion but there is no money left to install targets.
- Bow hunting in reserve areas: There is a bow-hunting area in Nuʻuanu. Hunters are concerned about maintaining it as a bow-only hunting area.
- There is a concern about the disrepair of state parks.
- Restroom facilities need to be upgraded.
- Some residents are against the implementation of user fees.
- ADA compliance is important.
- Adequate parking at beach areas.
- Preserving areas as undeveloped, “raw” such as Kaʻena Point.
- Improving and increasing number of hiking trails.
- Need places designated solely for mountain biking, otherwise bikers are forced to use trails illegally.
- Waimea has been closed off since landslides.
- Tantalus has also been closed to mountain biking.
- There are currently serious conflicts over the use of St. Louis Heights/Wājahila Ridge trails. Hikers and residents don’t want mountain bikers.
- Mountain bikers are willing to take care of the trails.
- There are difficulties because the trails cut through different jurisdictions.

#### Projects:

- Kalihi Valley is a potential area where bow-hunting could be expanded.
- Establishing places designated solely for mountain biking would keep bikers from using other trails illegally.
- Acquire coastal lands from private owners to increase public access and use.
- Integrate bike use at parks.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Maui Ballfields/Courts Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 17, 2002

PRESENT: Bob Nichols, Kihei Community Association  
Billy Amoral, County of Maui - Parks and Recreation  
Clayton Suzuki, Maui Youth Basketball  
  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 9:00 a.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process. It also included a brief discussion about how Maui County has benefited from the LWCF in the past. Participants agreed, citing the near completion (95%) of the ballfields at Makana Park in Pāhala as an LWCF success story.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps. During the review, participants commented on the inclusion of landlocked public hunting areas. Although there are a number of areas officially designated for public hunting, the only accessible area is Polipoli Springs.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Maui's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects and actions to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### **Demands:**

In general, outdoor recreation is very important to Maui residents. Youths, families, and the elderly are all active participants in organized recreation activities, such as team sports. Among the most popular youth sports are basketball, soccer, and baseball/softball. These are also popular with adults.

#### **Issues:**

- Maintenance of state park facilities:

- Waianapanapa cabins are run down.
  - Polipoli cabin has been improved but still need work.
- Sovereign Immunity: One participant claims the State has given parkland to the County but it didn't give "sovereign immunity," meaning that the County is liable for anything that happens on this parkland even though the State is exempt. Because of this the County is reluctant to take the land and so at the moment its ownership is undetermined.
- There is a feeling that the funds for parks (especially state parks) stay on Oʻahu rather than being dispersed evenly throughout the counties.
- The State and counties need to follow national standards for financial support of parks and recreation. As compared to other states, the State and its counties place a very low priority on parks and recreation as reflected in the amount of money spent for their acquisition, development, and maintenance. One participant suggested that in this regard, Hawai'i is 10 to 15 years behind the rest of the nation.
- There is not enough training for parks employees, especially in terms of grounds maintenance.
- Basketball: The County does not have enough indoor and outdoor facilities to meet the growing demand. In central Maui there are only two gym facilities. There are none in Kihei. For many teams the only available court space is at high schools. This has caused problems because teams have to rely on the willingness of school principals to allow them to use the courts. Principals are often reluctant to open them to county leagues and teams. Often they will allow court use but not the use of restrooms and other facilities.
- Baseball: Many leagues and teams also use high school fields for baseball games. However, these fields are often not available for practices and finding space is difficult.
- Soccer: Soccer is perhaps the most popular organized youth recreation activity on Maui. Upcountry AYSO alone has over 1,000 participants. Soccer has become a year-round sport. Because of the high demand, most fields are in use every day, 12 months out of the year. Maintenance of fields has become a serious problem because of this overuse; there are no down periods when parks workers have a chance to rehabilitate the fields.
- User conflicts: Scheduling different sports activities on the limited fields has become a problem. Preference is usually given to youth sports so adult teams do not have as much opportunities for practice and games. Safety is also a related issue when different sports (particularly baseball and soccer) are scheduled on adjacent fields at the same time (during the spring).
- Funding shortfalls: In many areas the County or community has put money into planning of recreation facilities and land acquisition but there is no money left for construction.
- Use of fields by DOE schools: The majority of public schools (which are under the jurisdiction of the State) are built adjacent to county park facilities so that the schools use the county facilities rather than building their own. Because of this, fields are used throughout the school day and county maintenance workers do not



have a chance to work on the facilities. As a result these fields have greater use but infrequent maintenance.

- Hunting areas: Although recreation maps show Maui as having a moderate supply of hunting areas, most of these are inaccessible either because they are on Hawaiian Homelands or they are landlocked by private property. In addition, much of the game is on private land. The only area that is accessible to the public is Polipoli Springs. There is a concern that the opening of this area to mountain bikers will lead to safety concerns.
- Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi: There are no parks advocacy groups and parks and recreation are a low priority.

#### Proposed Projects/Actions:

- “Family” swimming pool: This is a pool with a zero depth entrance. Typically family pools are also heated. The benefit of a pool with a zero depth entrance is that it is more accessible for a larger percent of the population, especially children, elderly, and persons in wheel chairs or with other physical handicaps.
- Lighted fields was a suggestion for relieving the pressure of the high demand for space. Increasing the number of lighted fields would especially benefit adults who often cannot practice during the day. Scheduling adults for night play would reduce scheduling conflicts between adult leagues/teams and youth leagues/teams.
- There is a proposed charter amendment for one percent of Maui County’s property taxes to go towards the acquisition and development of open space. This amendment is widely supported by the community. However, there are concerns within the County that this will not address maintenance and staffing issues and may actually increase these problems.
- Give more decision-making control to parks and recreation staff.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Maui Ocean Recreation Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

DATE: October 18, 2002

MEETING DATE: October 17, 2002

PRESENT: Skippy Hau, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 10:30 a.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps. Participants noted the need to include Molokini on the maps, as it is an important outdoor recreation resource. There were also questions about whether or not to include wetlands at Mākena State Park and Ukumehame because of their use as areas for bird watching. Kahului Ramp is located on wrong side of the harbor.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Maui's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects and actions to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### **Demands:**

Maui is a hot spot for ocean recreation for both residents and tourists. Fishing has long been a popular recreation activity for local residents and there continues to be a high demand for access to coastal fishing spots. Commercial tour operations continue to attract large numbers of visitors to ocean recreation activities, including diving, snorkeling, fishing, and boat excursions. Both Kahului and Lahaina harbors are weekly docking points for international cruise liners.

Issues:

- The increased illegal use of trails and forest areas by extreme bikers, especially in the Makawao Reserve is a growing concern that reflects poorly on other types of off-road biking activities.
- Kahului boat ramp project: The community has been asking for improvements to the Kahului boat ramp and harbor for over twenty years. Currently there is a project underway to expand the Kahului facilities to include three boat ramps but the State is still waiting for approval from the Army Corps of Engineers.
- Māliko Ramp is also in poor condition.
- The Kahului and Lahaina Harbors are both experiencing heavy use from the weekly docking of large cruise ships. The Lahaina Harbor is especially popular with tourists but is too small to handle the capacity. The ships have to anchor away from the dock and use smaller boats to transport passengers to the dock. This can be dangerous during certain surf conditions, which forces the ships to move to Kahului.
- Iāao Valley: This is one of the most heavily used outdoor recreation resources on Maui. Signage still needs improvement, as does signage throughout the state and county parks.
- There is not enough coordination within the ocean recreation industry, particularly diving activities.
- Shoreline access: The growth of hotels along the shoreline has limited public access.
- Parking: The lack of parking at many beaches and other shoreline points is another issue that limits public access to ocean recreation. When public parking is designated commercial operators often illegally use it and there is no enforcement of public parking regulations.
- Beach facilities: There are not adequate bathrooms, showers, and changing areas.
- Resource sustainability remains a serious issue. In Hana, the introduction of foreign species, especially guppies, to the anchialine pond has endangered native *jōpae* (red shrimp).
- There are no freshwater fishing areas on Maui.
- At many piers there is too much emphasis on commercial activities, such as jet skiing and tour boats, which is detracting from public usage. For example, preference often goes to commercial fishing operators rather than local recreational and subsistence fisherman. Therefore, there is a strong need to better manage and control commercial operators.
- Liability: The State and hotels are exempted from liability but the county is not. This has made the county reluctant to provide county lifeguards at all beach parks despite the strong need. In addition, tourist videos and guidebooks attract visitors to places that are either located on or across private lands. There are concerns about who is liable if visitors get hurt.
- Mājalaea: There are no pump-out facilities so many of the boats discharge waste directly into the water. There is a need to hold boat owners, especially the large

vessels, accountable for these actions and to implement harbor improvements to address this problem.

- The Kihei Bikeway needs improvement.
- Campsites, need to be improved and expanded, perhaps by developing camping at Makena State Park,.
- Wetlands: Federal restoration programs are underutilized. There is money available (from the Department of Agriculture) for easements and acquisition but the state and county are not taking advantage of these opportunities. Wetlands protection needs to become a higher priority.
- Anchoring causes significant damage to reef resources. The implementation of a mooring system at Molokini has improved this but this system needs to be expanded.
- Some areas should remain closed to the public in order to protect the resources.

#### Proposed Projects/Actions:

- Develop fish and reef “watching” as a wildlife recreation activity to attract both tourists and residents. This would include getting the public more involved with the science side of ocean recreation activities. An example of this is the involvement of the public in turtle and fish surveys.
- Improve coordination between diving tour operators statewide in order to expand diving as a recreation tourism activity and streamline marketing efforts.
- Artificial Reefs: Expand the size of the current artificial reef and develop others. There is a possibility for the development of a reef off of Māla because users could dive from the shore and wouldn’t need to rent boats. Expansion of the artificial reef system would benefit both users (by increasing diving opportunities) and the resource (by relieving pressure on natural coral reefs). They would be an appropriate site for diving courses and would be a positive way to expand the diving industry without negatively impacting fragile coral reefs.
- Molokini: Expand types of ocean recreation, such as developing underwater guided trails.
- Liability: Implement a system of liability/emergency insurance that would require visitors to pay a premium, possibly included in rental fees, that would go into a fund to cover search and rescue and related safety costs.
- Recreation fishing pier: Develop a recreational fishing pier, possibly at Māla, reserved entirely for public use. The pier would be ADA compliant and would guarantee safe access and use for children and retirees.
- Wetlands: Take advantage of available federal funds from restoration programs to increase the number and area of wetlands and create a stronger tie between wetlands and outdoor recreation. Potential areas for restoration are at Ukumehame and in Makena State Park.
- Develop education programs and informational materials about wildlife and use this to strengthen the science side of public outdoor recreation.
- Use permits to reduce the number of people using certain endangered and/or overused resources, such as Molokini. Charging additional fees for permits could

go towards creating a fund to protect both Molokini and other ocean resources around Maui, including the expansion of mooring systems.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Maui Reserve Areas Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 17, 2002

PRESENT: Donnie McGean, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Bob Hobdy, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
John Cumming, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Philip Ohta, DLNR, State Parks  
Torrie Haurez, DLNR, Na Ala Hele  
Zandra Souza Amaral, Amaral Co.  
Martha Martin, Maui Sierra Club  
Tom Armstrong, Maui Bicycle Alliance

Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 3:00 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and participants offered the following comments:

- Polipoli Springs is an important resource, despite the small area of the State Recreation Area (about two acres) and should be indicated with a larger symbol.
- Waikamoi Ridge and Keʻānaʻe Arboretum need to be added.
- Māmane Trail needs to be added.
- There are wetlands in Makena State Park, near Kihei, and at Nuju Landing.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Maui's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects and actions to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

Nature-based outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, camping, and hunting, have long been popular with Maui residents. Three types of off-road bicycling, mountain biking, downhill, and freestyling, are growing in popularity. These activities are also a major attraction to visitors.

#### Issues:

- Trails: There need to be ADA accessible trails. There is also a need for trails designated for motorized use (dirt bikes, etc.). There are not enough areas for mountain biking. In general access to trails is also an issue.
- Beach access is limited by private landownership and hotel construction.
- Public access to forest areas is also limited by private land ownership.
- Camping: existing facilities at campsites need to be improved. There is also a demand for more opportunities to camp.
- Public parking: Limited areas for public parking restricts public use of many outdoor recreation resources, such as at Hojokipa. At other areas there is no public parking, such as Keʻānae Arboretum where parking is informal along the wayside, which poses a serious safety concern.
- There is not enough collaboration between the State and County with regards to acquiring land, developing parks, and making outdoor recreation more accessible and available to local residents.
- Limit residential and hotel/resort development on former agricultural lands.
- Lack of restrooms is a general problem, especially on the road to Hāna from ʻĪlupalakua to Kaupō and around Makena. Existing restrooms, such as at Kipahulu and Keʻānae Peninsula, are overused as a result.
- There is not enough training for State parks and County parks and recreation staff and not enough of a focus on program planning.
- The continued growth of commercial activity has strained nature-based recreation resources. One example is the damage submersibles pose to coral reefs.
- User conflicts: There are conflicts between hunters and other users. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of accessible forest areas and the introduction of new forms of nature-based “extreme” sports, such as freestyle biking.
- Discharge of waste from ships into ocean waters.
- Beach safety and lack of lifeguard stations.
- There is a concern that some communities are not as organized and outspoken as others and as a result their recreation needs are not being recognized and addressed.

#### Proposed Projects/Actions:

- Develop an equestrian path.
- Acquire former agricultural lands to develop more State parks.
- If restroom and other comfort facilities are built in State parks, it is important to maintain DOFAW’s policy of developing nature-based, minimal facilities.
- Reestablish access to Hālawā Valley (Molokai).

- Place better controls on commercial activity.
- Focus on acquiring land for nature-based outdoor recreation in areas that don't already have this type of recreation opportunity, particularly in communities like Kihei where residential development has grown in recent years.
- Pass legislation to protect the state and counties from liability looking at California as an example.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.



## Maui Public Information Meeting

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 17, 2002

PRESENT: Tom Armstrong, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Ann Fielding  
Walter Enomoto, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Richard Spork, Maui Bicycle Alliance  
Skippy Hau, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources  
  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 7:10 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and participants offered the following comments:

- There are questions about the inclusion of Natural Area Reserves (NARs) on the "Managed Areas" map. On Maui the only NAR that has public recreation is ūĀhihi-Kīnaʻu.
- Only a small portion of Hoapili Trail is actually open to the public, although the entire trail is shown on the "Managed Areas" map.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Maui's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects and actions to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

The discussion began with a clarification of the different types of off-road bicycling. Participants explained that mountain biking as compared to downhill and freestyle traverses trails and is more environmentally friendly. Downhill uses heavier bikes (approximately 45 pounds) that need to be transported by shuttle to the top of trails.

Freestyling, which is just emerging as a new extreme sport, is similar to downhill but uses man-made tricks and jumps.

#### Demands:

The recreation demands discussed during the public meeting focused on the growth in popularity of mountain biking. General outdoor recreation activities were also discussed.

#### Issues:

- Freestyle bikers have increased their illegal use of areas in the Makawao Forest, which is damaging the resource and making it more difficult for mountain bikers to get legal trails established in the area.
- Multi-use: There are not enough multi-use trails in forest areas. The cost of constructing and maintaining these trails would be much lower than the associated costs of developing paved bikepaths. Participants were in favor of multi-use trails rather than trails with a single designated use. Designated trails would place too many limits on users. To make multi-use trails work there needs to be more emphasis on educating users about right-of-way agreements.
- Community activism: The mountain bike clubs on Maui have helped to build trails (Māmane) with the understanding that more trails would be opened for mountain biking but this has not happened. Community workdays have been a positive factor in offsetting strained public labor resources and should be appreciated and promoted.
- There is a concern about the time delay between planning and implementation of programs and recreation projects.
- There are too few opportunities for forest recreation as compared with the availability of public facilities at community centers.
- Closure of agricultural lands: An unofficial trail system above the Mac Farms plantation was once a popular spot for mountain biking. With the closure of the lands to agriculture and development in the Pūjūhala area, access has been cut off.
- Bikepaths/lanes along roadways need to be better maintained.
- Although Polipoli Springs State Recreation Area is a good outdoor recreation resource, it is too far for many Maui residents.
- Shoreline access and development is a dominant concern among residents. Maui Coastal Land Trust has been working in the community's interests to ensure access and limit development.

#### Proposed Projects/Actions:

- Emphasize the educational components of outdoor recreation.
- Address issues related to State liability.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Molokaʻi Public Information Meeting

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 2, 2002

PRESENT: Raina K. Dudoit  
Jenny Senas  
Noelani Helm  
Stephanie Dudoit  
Donna Pauoa

Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 12:00 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni and Sara Slovin conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation the consultant reviewed the GIS maps.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Molokaʻi's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Recreation demands:

- Skate boarding has grown among kids on Molokaʻi.
- Paddling is prime recreation activity.
- Roping and other types of equestrian activities are popular among youths and retirees.
- Swimming was popular until the public pool in Kaunakakai closed in March 2002.
- Tennis is also a popular sport, especially for high school students.

#### Issues:

- There is not enough money for the development and maintenance of recreation facilities.

- Molokaʻi Ranch owns a lot of land under facilities (like the roping arena), which makes continued use of these facilities unpredictable.
- No playground equipment or other types of facilities tailored to young children.
- East End Beaches (Morris Point): no picnic areas, no restroom facilities.
- Not enough facilities at the Youth Center in Kaunakakai to serve residents.
- The only public swimming pool facility has been closed since March so there is nowhere for kids enrolled in the PALS summer/intersession programs to have swim activities.
- The facilities, including recreation and restrooms, at the Kaunakakai Wharf are inadequate for residents and tourists. This is especially important because Norwegian Cruises ship will be coming to Kaunakakai at the end of this year.
- There are not enough places for skateboarders. This poses a safety concern because kids are riding in the roads.

#### Projects:

- Re-zone land under the Molokai Junior Roping Club's facilities as "recreation" and turn jurisdiction over to the County.
- Build a canoe *hale* for the three teams in Malama Park.
- Install playground equipment.
- Install picnic benches and tables at Morris Point.
- Construct public restrooms at East End area beaches.
- Reconstruct the public swimming pool with a diving board in Kaunakakai.
- Construct a public restroom in Pālāyau State Park.
- Expand the public restroom at the Kaunakakai Wharf.
- Expand the tennis courts (by adding at least two) in Kaunakakai.
- Purchase gym equipment.
- Install a climbing wall at recreation centers.
- Install lighting at the Kualapuʻu basketball court.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Hilo Focus Group

### MEETING MINUTES

MEETING DATE: October 23, 2002

PRESENT: Mike Gillete, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Chris Seymour, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

SUBJECT: **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 3:00 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Hilo's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

As the population of Hilo continues to grow, demand increases for outdoor recreation opportunities in forest areas and other natural settings. These areas should be in relative close proximity to the community. As on the other islands, mountain biking has grown in popularity since the last SCORP report. Among Hilo area residents, cross-country trail riding, rather than downhill, is the dominant type of off-road bicycling. Because the trails are difficult, beginning riders tend to limit bicycling to road riding.

#### Issues:

- The Mauna Kea 200 was a two-day motorcycle race around Mauna Kea that once attracted national and international participants. Because of the logistical difficulties organizing the event, it has not been run for a number of years. However, many portions of the former race trail are still open. Participants were unsure whether it would be possible to revive the race or organize a similar event because of logistical issues and the difficulty of the trail.

- Participants reported that there are few, if any, conflicts among the different user groups (hunters, mountain bikers, and hikers).
- Lower Waiākea Forest Reserve (TMK 2-4-08:22, approx. 1,080 acres) Although some hikers use the area, the major user groups are bicyclists and motorcyclists. There is virtually no use by horseback riders because the nearby Panājewa Zoo and Equestrian Center has its own facilities and the rocky terrain is bad for horses. Hunting is also a popular activity in the Waiākea Forest Reserve, but takes place *mauka* of the quarry. All mountain biking activity occurs below the quarry where no hunting is allowed. This area is currently zoned for agriculture. There are concerns that as the eucalyptus trees in the area continue to grow they will be harvested, destroying the quality of the recreation opportunities in the lower sections of the forest reserve.
- Mountain biking on the Kūlani Trails (in the Lower Waiākea Forest Reserve) is alleged to be a “non land issue,” meaning that the activity does not have an impact on the land and does not damage trails.
- The only area for users of the Lower Waiākea Forest Reserve to park is near the entrance to the Waiākea Arboretum. The parking is informal with no paved or marked areas. There are also no restroom facilities.
- The area is not currently used for eco-tours. This opportunity could be developed to generate revenues.
- North of Hilo, up the Hāmākua Coast, land is being bought by private developers, which is decreasing the number of areas for mountain biking and other forest area activities.
- Since the departure of the sugar industry, private landowners have blocked all but one of the accesses to the reserve area because of concerns about theft and vandalism.
- There are no off-road trails specifically designated for mountain biking.

#### Projects:

- Develop Lower Waiākea Forest Reserve as a multi-use park area with a pavilion and bathrooms. Representatives of the Big Island Mountain Bike Association (BIMBA) suggested that the organization would be willing and able to take on the development costs of a primitive park.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Hilo Public Meeting

### MEETING MINUTES

MEETING DATE: October 23, 2002

PRESENT: Pat Moore, Big Island Mountain Bike Association  
Glenn Taguchi, DLNR, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

SUBJECT: **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 6:40 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Hilo's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

#### Demands:

Meeting participants offered similar comments on the growing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities due to the growing population as mentioned in the earlier focus group meeting. There is a particular demand for recreation areas close to Hilo.

#### Issues:

- Restriction of access to forest reserves is a major concern. Old routes through the cane fields have been gated and closed to the public since the departure of sugar operations.
- Restriction of access to coastal areas is also a major concern. Fishing and other shoreline activities have been restricted by private residential development along the coast.
- In order to encourage private landowners to improve public access to both *mauka* and *makai* areas, there needs to be legislation to provide them with immunity from liability.

- Dangers associated with bicycling on roads (which is a popular activity, especially with beginning riders) is increasing.
- Access to areas within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park: There has been an effort to exclude all uses but horses/mules and hikers (excluding mountain biking). An additional concern is that as the park acreage has increased the National Parks Service has not increased the number of trails.
- Cabins at existing parks have remained closed. For example, the cabins at Pōhakuloa in the Mauna Kea State Recreation Area have been closed because of concerns about water quality. The facility has not passed mandatory Department of Health tests. A State Parks representative reported that another 28-day testing period will begin in the near future.
- Restrooms at county and state parks throughout the Big Island are in bad repair. Maintenance of the restrooms and other facilities continues to be a major problem because of littering and vandalism. This has raised maintenance costs in terms of labor and materials.

#### Projects:

- A participant suggested opening areas currently reserved for hunting to non-hunters. However, because there is no season for hunting game animals, there would be no safe time periods in which hunters would not be present.
- Develop a multi-use (biking, hiking, horseback riding) along the coast from Hilo to Kapoho. This would take extensive planning and might be difficult because it would cross private lands and Department of Hawaiian Homelands areas.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.



## Kona Focus Group

### **MEETING MINUTES**

**MEETING DATE:** October 24, 2002

**PRESENT:** Dan Mersburgh, DLNR, Division of Boating and Recreation  
Anthony Erdman, West Hawaii Hockey  
Geoff Hand, Adventures in Paradise  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT:** **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 1:30 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kona's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

**Demands:**

Old Airport Park is a popular place for many types of outdoor recreation activities on the West Side.

**Issues:**

- Old Airport Park includes land and facilities under the jurisdiction of both the County and the State, which can cause some confusion and complications for users.
- West Hawaii Hockey, an in-line hockey league with both youth and adult teams, manages the hockey rink located at Old Airport Park. They have a five-year lease agreement with the County and are seeking to renew this agreement.
- The north side of the pavilion at Old Airport Park was designated for local canoe *hālau* but they were only partially built because of a lack of funding.

- There is a need for launching facilities at state and county parks for canoes and kayaks.
- The Kealahou Bay SHP Conceptual Plan has yet to be implemented.
- Apparently, some local residents have expressed distaste for commercial kayaking and ecotour operations at Hōnaunau Bay. In general there are a number of restrictions on commercial activities, especially water recreation, which limits the growth of the industry.
- Bike lanes: there are concerns about the safety of road riding.

#### Projects:

- Develop launching area for canoes at Old Kona Airport Park. This would relieve pressure of conflicting users/increasing usage at Kailua Pier. The access should be designed like ramps at Ala Moana or Kōlola on Oʻahu. When paddling is not in season it would also serve swimmers, especially if sand were added to create a small beach area.
- Open commercial tour opportunities by improving and expanding shoreline facilities. One example is a suggestion to make Kealahou Bay safer for tour operators and visitors that rent equipment by installing a jet-float docking system.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Kona Focus Group (2)

### MEETING MINUTES

MEETING DATE: October 24, 2002

PRESENT: Oliver Kiel, Orchid Isle Bicycling  
Julia Kiel, Orchid Isle Bicycling  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

SUBJECT: **2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 3:30 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then reviewed the comments made in the earlier focus group and opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kona's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. The following is a result of the discussion:

- Maintenance of bike lanes is poor. Litter on Old Māmalahoa highway and Queen Kaʻahumanu Highway, which are popular routes for bicycling, make road riding dangerous.
- There is no organized bicycle lobby to promote the needs and interests of bikers on the West Side.
- Nāpōjopojo Road is in particularly bad condition and is dangerous for bikers.
- The poor maintenance of roads and quality of bike lanes has a significant economic impact because it discourages visitors from extending their stay or returning.
- The walking path at Old Kona Airport is poorly maintained. The bathrooms are also in disrepair. A suggestion was made to revert the park to private management and charge user fees to go towards the maintenance of facilities.

Following the discussion the consultants encouraged participants to complete the survey forms and contact PBR Hawaii with any further questions or comments.

## Kona Public Information Meeting

### **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING DATE: October 24, 2002

PRESENT: Josephine Keliipio  
V. Leihulu-Mokuohai-Medeiros-Mamac, Protect Keopuka Ohana/  
Kona Land Trust  
Dick Choy  
Charles Flaherty, Protect Keopuka Ohana/Citizens for an Equitable  
and Responsible Government  
Gary Simser, Kona Outdoor Circle  
Ursula Ekern, Kona Outdoor Circle  
Pat Pearlman  
Betsy Morrigan, Hawaii Pack and Paddle  
Karen Eoff, Kohanaiki Ohana  
Maile David, Ka Paa Kai O Ka Aina  
Jeff Turner  
Nita Isherwood, Hawaii Island Bed and Breakfast Association, Inc.  
Ann Peterson, Waimea Trails and Greenways/Peoples Advocacy for  
Trails Hawai'i  
Kaz Shigezawa, Waimea Trails and Greenways  
Mikahala Roy, Kulana Huli Honua  
David Roy, Kulana Huli Honua  
Larry and Brenda Ford, Plan to Protect Kona/Citizens for an Equitable  
and Responsible Government  
Marjorie and Duane Erway, Plan to Protect Kona  
Virginia Isbell  
Jim Medeiros, Protect Keopuka Ohana  
Janice Palma-Glennie, Sierra Club  
  
Toni Palermo, Division of State Parks  
Martha Yent, Division of State Parks  
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii  
Sara Slovin, PBR Hawaii

**SUBJECT: 2002 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

The meeting began at 6:30 p.m. with introductions of DLNR's consultant for the SCORP update, PBR Hawaii.

Vincent Shigekuni conducted a power point presentation on the background of the SCORP and the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This presentation included a review of the SCORP update process and the role of public participation in this process.

Following the power point presentation, the consultant reviewed the GIS maps and answered questions regarding the LWCF.

The consultant then opened up the meeting for a discussion of Kona's recreation demands, issues, and potential projects to address demands and issues. During the meeting one participant read a letter addressed to the Division of State Parks from Councilmember J. Curtis Tyler. (See attached letter.) The following is a result of the discussion:

- There is a need for a cultural center on the Big Island. This would include an ethno-botanical garden, picnic area, restrooms, and workshops for practicing and teaching traditional arts and crafts. A suggested location is the 129-acre parcel located south of the Malulani Gardens site. (TMK:7-5-03:23)
- Meeting participants expressed that they feel recreation facilities targeted towards visitors are given priority over the needs of residents. They cited the funding of restrooms at Hāpuna Beach as an example. There was disagreement as to whether these facilities benefit residents as well as visitors.
- Participants also expressed concern about the lack of facilities for children and teens. More small parks located within communities, which would include courts, pavilions, and ballfields, may discourage youths from getting involved in drugs. They would also serve as a gathering place for all members of the community, including seniors. West Hawai'i should look at Hilo for examples of well-planned community park areas. Community planners should revisit the concept of creating walkable communities as suggested in "A Plan for Kona."
- Current facilities need to be better cared for, especially restroom facilities.
- There is also a need for more parks facilities in *mauka* areas. (Community parks)
- There should be more spending for state parks maintenance, perhaps by diverting funds allocated for tourism marketing. There was also a suggestion that tourism dollars should go toward supporting the needs of the community.
- Wilderness areas, natural parks, and open spaces need to be preserved for non-commercial uses especially in *mauka* areas.
- There is a need for better pedestrian and biking paths such as a network of linear parks and/or recreational corridors in order to promote a healthy lifestyle. Current efforts include the Waimea Trails and Greenways, ūOjoma in Kaloko, Waimea Nature Preserve, and Kāiapuni O Hawai'i Parkway (the 300 mile multi-use pathway that circles the Big Island).
- The State has a responsibility to reestablish and protect historic trails, including working with knowledgeable members of the community to identify paths and use traditional names.

- There needs to be better communication between state agencies and the community, including better notification about the availability of funds from federal programs such as the Land & Water Conservation Fund. There also needs to be better collaboration among county, state, and federal agencies.
- It is important to maintain the “Kona way of life,” which includes unpretentious living and maintaining wild places.
- There are concerns about the State’s master plan for Kealahou State Park. Participants voiced opposition
- Not all visitors are bad. There is a new genre of tourists that are interested in culture. Money from the Hawai’i Tourism Authority should be used to improve parks as cultural assets and attract this type of tourist. One suggestion to take better advantage of Kona and the Big Island’s resources for ecotourism is to create a corridor of activities that circle the island. This would generate more commercial activity without negatively impacting fragile areas that are already experiencing overuse.
- Participants expressed concerns about the growth of residential and resort development and the negative impact this is having on culturally important lands. Acquisition of these lands by the State could be a strategy to protect them and preserve their cultural importance. Concerns about the dangers of too much development have increased due to proposals to convert land currently zoned as agricultural to urban:
  - Ala Loa (King’s Trail) should be used for recreation and education.
  - Protection of Keolonāhihi State Historical Park and the Keākealaniwahine Complex: There are many concerns about the future of the Keākealaniwahine Complex (TMK:7-7-04:11), which is adjacent to the State Historical Park. The land is currently under the jurisdiction of the Land Division and is expected to be transferred to the Division of State Parks in the future.
  - Participants advocated the acquisition of land adjacent to Keākealaniwahine as a way to prevent planned developments and preserve these areas as cultural assets for residents and visitors. Specifically, DLNR is working with the Trust for Public Lands to explore the possibility of purchasing an additional adjacent parcel (known as the Blasman Property, TMK:7-7-04:26), which is currently planned for a 13-unit condominium development.
  - There are concerns that the planned Lako Street extension will lead to development of the large parcels north and *mauka* of the Keākealaniwahine complex and that the road will endanger archaeological sites.
  - Participants also voiced opposition to plans for the realignment of Ali’i Drive (Kahului-Keauhou Parkway) and the negative impact this may have on the Keākealaniwahine Complex.
  - Coastline between Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park and the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai’i needs to be preserved for fishing, camping, surfing and other uses. There are two large privately owned parcels that could be acquired.

- Protect beach access by preventing any coastline development. California was cited as a state that has suffered because of too much coastal development. Oregon is a state where shoreline accesses have been preserved.
- Participants oppose proposed the condominium development for the area fronting Waiyaha Bay (TMK:7-5-18:20). Instead it should remain a public beachfront recreation area.
- In general there should be more partnering between state agencies and non-profits, especially with regard to the protection and acquisition of culturally and historically significant lands.
- Also refer to letter submitted by Councilmember Tyler.
- Budget revenues from events like the Ironman to go towards supporting maintenance and development of recreational areas and facilities.
- Cultural, environmental, and geographical impact statements are important. However, they are meaningless if mitigation measures are not enforced as a condition of permits.
- Government agencies should encourage partnering with large landowners to donate land to the public.
- There is a concern that certain communities benefit more than others. Using money to support facilities along trails may be a way to spread the benefits throughout many communities
- Encourage community organizations to work with the state, perhaps through leaseholds within state parks.



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**APPENDIX E-1**  
SAMPLE FOCUS GROUP  
INVITATION LETTER



LAND PLANNING  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

WM. FRANK BRANDT, FASLA  
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MANAGING DIRECTOR  
HILO OFFICE

VINCENT SHIGEKUNI  
SENIOR ASSOCIATE

GRANT MURAKAMI, AICP  
ASSOCIATE

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HILO OFFICE  
101 AUPUNI STREET  
HILO LAGOON CENTER SUITE 310  
HILO, HAWAII 96720-4276  
TEL: (808) 961-3333  
FAX: (808) 961-4989  
E-MAIL: pbrhilo@lava.net

WAILUKU OFFICE  
2123 KAOHU STREET  
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793-2204  
TEL: (808) 242-2878  
FAX: (808) 242-2902  
E-MAIL: pbrmaui@lava.net

(Date)

(Invitee)

(Invitee Address)

**SUBJECT: 2002 STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION  
PLAN (SCORP)**

Dear (Invitee),

PBR HAWAII has been retained by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to update the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). There are two parts to the SCORP, one is focused on outdoor recreation, and the other on wetlands. We have been tasked to:

- 1) Conduct some initial research to update the 1996 SCORP (both report text and maps).
- 2) Seek agency and public input (primarily through meeting with focus groups and the general public).
- 3) Identify issues and possible strategies for addressing the issues raised.
- 4) Summarize the findings in an updated SCORP report.

We would like to invite you to a focus group meeting to review the SCORP process, our work to date, and discuss your organization's recreation issues and potential projects to address these issues. The \_\_\_\_\_ focus group is scheduled for (date) at (location). If you are unable to make this time, we encourage you to attend the general public meeting at (time) at (location). If you are unable to attend either meeting, we would still appreciate your input through the included public survey form.

We would greatly appreciate your participation and encourage you to notify other interested members of the community about the general public meeting.

Please RSVP by (date). If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sara Slovin (sslovin@pbrhawaii.com) or Vincent Shigekuni (vshigekuni@pbrhawaii.com) at 521-5631.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Vincent Shigekuni  
Principal

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**APPENDIX E-2**  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC  
INFORMATIONAL MEETING

STATE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING  
STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN  
(SCORP) UPDATE**

The public is cordially invited to a series of public informational meetings on the update of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The purpose of the meeting is to inform all interested residents, private, non-profit, and/or public outdoor recreational organizations, who may be interested in participating in the proposed update, about the SCORP. Notice is hereby given that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii, will hold public informational meetings on the following islands, dates, times, and locations.

Molokai, October 2, 2002, Noon, at the Maui Community College Molokai Education Center, Room 107, Kaunakakai, Molokai

Lanai, October 3, 2002, Noon, at the Lanai Community Center, Lanai City, Lanai

Kauai, October 10, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the State Office Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 3060 Eiwa Street, Lihue, Kauai

Oahu, October 15, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the Board Room, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Kalanimoku Building, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 132

Maui, October 17, 2002, 7:00 p.m., at 250 South High Street, Planning Commission Meeting Room, Kahului

Hilo, October 23, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the Hilo Lagoon Center, 101 Aupuni Street, Hilo

Kona, October 24, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at Hanama Place, 75-5706 Kuakini Highway, Suite 103, Kailua-Kona

The meeting locations are disability accessible. If special needs are required, i.e., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, etc., contact DLNR at the above address or phone (Hawaii) 974-6203 or (Oahu) 587-0439 prior to October 1, 2002.

BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
/s/ GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, Chairperson

Dated: September 20, 2002.

(SB05508393 9/25/02)

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**APPENDIX E-3**  
SAMPLE PUBLIC MEETING  
NOTICE LETTER





LAND PLANNING  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

WM. FRANK BRANDT, FASLA  
CHAIRMAN

THOMAS S. WITTEN, ASLA  
PRESIDENT

R. STAN DUNCAN, ASLA  
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

RUSSELL Y.J. CHUNG, ASLA  
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES LEONARD, AICP  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
HILO OFFICE

VINCENT SHIGEKUNI  
SENIOR ASSOCIATE

GRANT MURAKAMI, AICP  
ASSOCIATE

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2123 KAOHU STREET  
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793-2204  
TEL: (808) 242-2878  
FAX: (808) 242-2902  
E-MAIL: pbrmaui@lava.net

(Date)

(Invitee)

(Invitee Address)

**SUBJECT: 2002 STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN  
(SCORP)**

Dear (Invitee),

PBR HAWAII has been retained by the State Department of land and Natural Resources to update the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). There are two parts to the SCORP, one is focused on outdoor recreation, and the other on wetlands. We have been tasked to:

- 1) Conduct some initial research to update the 1996 SCORP (both text and maps).
- 2) Seek agency and public input (primarily through meeting with focus groups and the general public).
- 3) Identify issues and possible strategies for addressing the issues raised.
- 4) Summarize the findings in an updated SCORP report.

We are planning a series of general public information meetings at the following date, times, and locations, and invite you to attend:

- Molokai, October 2, 2002, Noon, at the MCC Molokai Education Center, Room 107, Kaunakakai.
- Lanai, October 3, 2002, Noon, at the Lanai Community Center, Lanai City.
- Kauai, October 10, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the State Office Building 2<sup>nd</sup> floor conference room, 3060 Eiwa Street, Lihue.
- Oahu, October 15, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the Department of Land and Natural Resources Board Room, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 132, Honolulu.
- Maui, October 17, 2002, 7:00 p.m., at the Maui Planning Department, Planning Commission Meeting Room, 250 South High Street, Wailuku.
- Hilo, October 23, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at the Hilo Lagoon Center, 101 Aupuni Street, Hilo.
- Kona, October 24, 2002, 6:30 p.m., at Hanama Place, 75-5706 Kuakini Highway, Suite 103, Kailua-Kona.

We would also appreciate your help in identifying the State's priority recreation issues by completing the attached questionnaire by November 4, 2002. Return instructions are included on the questionnaire.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sara Slovin (sslovin@pbrhawaii.com) or Vincent Shigekuni (vshigekuni@pbrhawaii.com) at 521-5631.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Vincent Shigekuni  
Principal

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**APPENDIX F**  
SURVEY FOR RECREATION USERS

## Survey for Recreation Users: Kauaʻi

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 378)

What are Hawaiʻi's recreation needs?	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	91	121	25	54	109
Playgrounds for children.	59	116	56	39	134
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	82	118	21	105	127
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	120	83	29	72	105
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	98	100	35	59	110
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	148	78	15	85	85
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	93	114	34	83	82
ADA compliant facilities.	30	55	128	49	70
Other recreation needs?	37	28	28	42	66

#### Comments:

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- Bathroom facilities in poor condition.
- Restrooms, when available are rarely attended to. Parks and beaches could use a real face-lift.
- Need to continue and speed up renovation/improvement of facilities.
- Would use more if facilities are maintained and have adequate parking and toileting facilities.
- More pavilions.
- Make some more and grow some good grass and keep it clean.
- More picnic areas.
- We need more.
- Need more tables for picnics.
- More shaded areas for picnics.
- Tables at Kokee for picnic.
- We just need more people to clean the community (littering).



- *Because some of the tables are nasty.*
- *It's all fine places.*
- *Needs trees, water fountains.*
- *Needs shelter, more clean.*
- *Because too much opala and bathroom stinks.*
- *Good when you need a rest.*
- *Better stuff.*

#### Playgrounds for children.

- *Especially at schools.*
- *Kalawai Park, Lydgate.*
- *Better quality playgrounds in different communities.*
- *Need more neighborhood playgrounds.*
- *Some not maintained, i.e. tall weeds.*
- *Need better maintenance/care.*
- *It doesn't have enough things to do like swings.*
- *Not enough playground equipment; dangerous.*
- *Safer equipment and proper supervision and maintenance.*
- *Some look old and beaten down.*
- *Not enough equipment for kids to play on.*
- *Need some more.*
- *Needs more equipment.*
- *Better equipment.*
- *Clean up.*
- *To have more fun.*
- *In the West Side of Kauai there are hardly any.*
- *Put more playgrounds for little kids to play in.*
- *Good.*
- *Kekaha Park needs new swings – they're broken.*
- *In Waimea.*
- *Help them play and know that they will be safe.*
- *Don't play. Too old for that.*
- *Playgrounds are great!*
- *Playgrounds are rusty.*
- *Need some good swings.*
- *Needs more playgrounds, and more stuff there.*
- *Because too much red dirt.*
- *More equipment for children. More grass.*
- *Kids to play in.*

#### Paths for walk, jogging, or biking.

- *No "real" paths – just along roadside and hunting areas.*
- *Bikers are not welcome on the roads. I mountain bike mostly. Because we don't have bike lanes, I seldom use my bike for transportation.*
- *Not enough sidewalks, jogging paths, bike paths.*

- *The new bike path on the east side is looking great so far.*
- *Sidewalks/shoulders need to be repaired or installed. Lighting could be better in most communities and dogs should be tied up or fenced so people could walk daily in a safe environment. There is a plan already drawn up for a bike and walking path around three-fourths of our island's coastline. More bike paths and safe walking paths are needed through out the whole island.*
- *I prefer unimproved areas for walking and hiking. No more concrete please.*
- *Need to follow up on development of bike paths.*
- *Especially safer biking paths.*
- *Need safe and designated walking, jogging or biking paths.*
- *Need more of these around island. Marriott paths are great!*
- *Continue to grow trees, flowers, and indigenous plants.*
- *Need more of these.*
- *More of: safe walking, biking paths.*
- *Some cities don't have paths for walking.*
- *Especially in Kalaheo where roads are skinny and can get easily run over.*
- *Better maintenance.*
- *But needs some more.*
- *There is no path or area designated for exercise.*
- *There is barely any.*
- *More walkways.*
- *No more paths.*
- *More biking and walking paths.*
- *Make more.*
- *For jogging.*
- *Needs their own paths instead of the side road.*
- *Good.*
- *Cracked.*
- *The track team needs it.*
- *Need to make more paths for these activities.*
- *Not everywhere have one place to ride bike.*
- *Exercise.*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *I organize AYSO soccer for 800 kids. Could use more facilities.*
- *Many other families with children utilize.*
- *We really need more fields for softball and soccer.*
- *Soccer – field maintenance.*
- *Renovation of existing playing fields.*
- *Night lights.*
- *Too many holes.*
- *Need more.*
- *More parks with fields.*
- *Make them nicer.*
- *Need a paintball field.*

- *Vidinha Stadium.*
- *Need more grass; water it so it doesn't die.*
- *Basketball hoops, volleyball nets.*
- *Make more swimming pools around the island.*
- *Don't play sports. They should have a running track.*
- *Maybe water fountains, etc.*
- *A nice track team place.*
- *Needs to be bigger, need more fields.*
- *Bigger fields.*
- *Parks (Kalaheo) need to be bigger.*
- *Kalaheo Park (Kalawai) bigger.*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *Family members.*
- *High demand for gym space. Need easy access to school gyms for volleyball, etc.*
- *The public tennis courts are in need of resurfacing and better lighting.*
- *Need more volleyball and basketball courts.*
- *Need more open courts for basketball. State facilities closed at schools.*
- *Need adequate toilet facilities. Because some have none, people urinate in area, it smells and is not sanitary.*
- *Inadequate amount of these facilities and inadequate or no toilet facilities.*
- *Use these but not for organized sports – on own time.*
- *More gym for space needed – extremely limited for use. Public courts (including Waimea) need to be maintained.*
- *Gym space extremely limited for use by youth groups.*
- *My city doesn't even have courts for volleyball.*
- *Need lights at more outdoor courts.*
- *Need more with nets.*
- *Night-lights.*
- *We need more.*
- *Fix the ground.*
- *Fix cracks in cement.*
- *Skate park, West Side.*
- *We need skateboard parks.*
- *Dirt bike track.*
- *Good but needs improvement.*
- *Don't play.*
- *Needs bathrooms, etc.*
- *Tennis courts are bad.*
- *Not all is safe and clean.*
- *No basketball nets.*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *Not enough showers and bathroom facilities.*

- *Need better access to beaches, particularly on the North side, where private properties block access.*
- *Port-a-potties are no kind of permanent solution. Put in the proper facilities at the beach parks.*
- *Cleaner bathrooms in county parks. More public access to beaches.*
- *Some areas have inadequate parking facilities and no toilet facilities.*
- *Some areas used for shoreline fishing no longer open to public.*
- *Need more access to fishing areas.*
- *Beach facilities for swimming and picnics that are clean and maintained.*
- *Make signs all over to promote a clean ocean and environment. A little more pavilions.*
- *More lifeguards needed.*
- *There should be more access to these areas and free lessons for their proper uses.*
- *More lifeguards and restroom facilities.*
- *Need more parking.*
- *Need more pavilions.*
- *Clean up the trash.*
- *Not enough.*
- *Needs cleaning and more.*
- *Open the Base to everyone.*
- *Make it nice.*
- *Please put more showers for after we swim.*
- *Needs skate park.*
- *Surfing for real.*
- *Clean up rubbish.*
- *Moldy.*
- *Pollution in water from boats and others.*
- *Our swimming pool is bad.*
- *Just needs to be cleaner.*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Great need for access.*
- *Better markings, access, toilet facilities, "ponds" for little ones.*
- *Trails should be maintained better.*
- *Access is being closed off more and more every day!*
- *More public access to hiking areas.*
- *Inadequate paths and parking areas.*
- *Kokee has great hiking trails!*
- *Leave trash cans at bottom of hikes, etc. and signs to tell people to hold their trash until bottom.*
- *Need protection from dengue!*
- *Improved hunting roads.*
- *More benches.*
- *More help.*

- *Put more cabins with heaters and beads fresh water.*
- *Good adventure.*
- *Overgrown.*
- *Um...when is there time to do any hiking?*
- *Activities.*

#### ADA compliant facilities.

- *Need accessibility to beaches.*
- *No more in Kalaheo. Not good for old "podagee" ladies walk.*
- *More handicap accessible places.*
- *Make things more accessible for ADAs.*
- *Never use.*

#### Other recreation needs.

- *Off-leash areas for pets and their owners.*
- *Dog parks and/or hours at beaches.*
- *Vidinha (Kauai) – "track" outdated. Need of improved facility, actual track itself – rubberized.*
- *"Track" outdated on Kauai.*
- *Need another basketball gym in Lihue area.*
- *Lap swimming pools: The pool in Kapaa is often closed, which makes it difficult to plan lap-swimming routine. Water aerobics for different levels could be offered.*
- *More swimming pools.*
- *We need a pool in Kekaha.*
- *Swimming pool in Lihue district. The one that is located at a high school is not very accessible and often times closed for repairs or other reasons.*
- *Would like a swimming pool, skate parks, and youth center in Lihue, Kauai!. A place that helps with nutrition and fitness.*
- *We desperately need a public shooting range: The State had this in their plan for years but have not followed through with it.*
- *Legal off road motorcycle trails for all island: Off road motorcycling has been taking place on Kauai for 48 years. Yet there are no legal trails open even with all of the federal money that has been received into the Na Ala Hele trail.*
- *Kalaheo pool and hiking, need now!*
- *WHS rifle range greatly needed.*
- *Golf course: need now.*
- *Stuff for teenagers on the West Side.*
- *Just something for us to do on the island would be nice.*
- *Race area.*
- *Night time things to do.*
- *Fishing and diving club.*
- *A roller skating rink. They really need.*
- *Build a skate park.*
- *Skate park in Waimea.*
- *Skate park in the West Side.*

- *Need a better skate park.*
- *Dirt bike track.*
- *Skate park, water park.*
- *Skate parks, dirt bike tracks.*
- *More showers, more pavilions.*
- *Public bathrooms.*
- *Soccer fields.*
- *Horseback riding clubs at the West Side.*

Additional survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreational needs?

- *All our facilities need serious maintenance and our total island needs many more of the above mentioned recreation areas.*
- *Recreational areas should be able to accommodate interests and activities of varied age groups, so families are able to be in same areas and doing physical activities together.*
- *More people need to use them also.*
- *Parks needs improvement because they are hardly used.*
- *Leave it where it's at.*
- *Nothing much. Just it's good. Leave it the same.*
- *Just fix up the places we already have.*
- *Everything needs to be fixed, or made better.*
- *Everything!*
- *All of the above.*
- *Eh, don't know.*
- *Need more things to do down West Side (Waimea and Kekaha).*
- *More stuff to do around the community and yeah a you know what I mean shoots kden peace.*
- *We need more areas for the families to come together and have some fun and can enjoy themselves.*
- *Need cleaner parks.*
- *Nicer and cleaner pavilions.*
- *Need more places for children to play in Kekaha. Parks need more grass. Need a recreational facility open for all to use.*
- *There's no grass at parks.*
- *We need to dramatically improve our parks up in Hanapepe Heights.*
- *The parks and playgrounds need improvement.*
- *On the West Side of Kauai we need more playgrounds.*
- *Should have a little more things to do, a nice park, water fountains, cold water.*
- *Neighborhood parks for children to access and play at daily.*
- *We need a playground/park in Lawai, Kauai. We have to drive two and a half to three miles to Kalaheo or Koloa to get to a safe park/playground for walking, jogging, biking for 0-5 kids playing.*

- *More community/recreational centers. Recreation centers could include swimming pool with water slides, exercise equipment, ongoing classes for dance, yoga, aerobics, etc.*
- *Need community parks for easy access for children to ride bike to and play. Kauai community/neighborhoods parks are terrible – grass dry or dead, no watering or maintenance done. Also want to access beach areas along coast – we used to have family camping and picnics at Mahalapu, Kalaheo Beaches but so difficult (so frustrating) unable to access now.*
- *In Hanapepe, we have a park up Hanapepe Cliffside – it needs improvement. It has nothing in it. We need a track for running. We have another park right below the park up Hanapepe. Its basketball court needs improvement because it has no nets for the basketball rim. Also, the park in Hanapepe, behind the fire station, has nothing, only a swing set and basketball court.... What's for the little kids?*
- *The park in Hanapepe has to be fixed and the buildings down in Hanapepe town should also be fixed so it can be useful.*
- *Better playgrounds for kids. Playing fields need to be checked for holes. Courts need to be updated.*
- *Need more places for kids to hang out and stuff like bigger play grounds for kids. Sorry is how I feel.*
- *They should put more playgrounds for some of the volleyball or tennis. I always want to go jogging but where I walk have lots of tall weeds and I hate that.*
- *Bike paths beside the roadsides on all island roads and highways.*
- *More roads and bike paths.*
- *Paved areas for biking, rollerblading, and scootering.*
- *We need a lot more paths for any who go walking or jogging instead of on the side roads. We need a lot more playing fields and extra canoes for paddling. I'm in canoe paddling team for Waimea and we really need enough canoes for our crews.*
- *Safer areas for walking and biking.*
- *We need more bike lanes to encourage alternate transportation and improve safety.*
- *Sidewalks or bike paths along highway so we can walk/jog safely if we cannot get a park facility. Park would be best. Picnics, walk and jog exercise, fishing pond, play equipment, organized sports.*
- *The pool in Kapaa is often closed – difficult to plan lap-swimming routine. Water aerobics for different levels could be offered. The restroom facilities in Haena and Kee are a disgrace – especially in Kee – after being closed for so long NO improvements have been made. Hundreds of visitors come to this place for the Pali Trail – it should be high quality. How can tourism be our #1 income producer and we do so little to enhance our park facilities.*
- *We need more shaded walkways, and also some more air conditioners. We should also have a soccer fields on this campus.*
- *A public Olympic size swimming pool would be nice, as well as more sports fields for sporting events.*
- *Need more open fields to accommodate all outdoor sports activities. Football, soccer, and softball fields.*
- *Work on track and field; make it nice.*

- *We need more activities on the West Side of Kauai and a running track for schools.*
- *Need more fields to play sports.*
- *I want to have a soccer goal in Kekaha Park.*
- *Better soccer fields and air rifle ranges.*
- *And needs football fields on West Side.*
- *We need place to do sports.*
- *Lights for basketball courts.*
- *Rims, nets.*
- *Basketball courts need lights at night. They need to have more open gyms at various gyms.*
- *Locker rooms/changing areas.*
- *Needs a pool facility that meets the requirements to hold HSAA State Championship tournaments.*
- *Need a pool in Kekaha, because it's so hot. And the beaches are sometimes dangerous.*
- *Jumping boards.*
- *Need a swimming pool on the West Side. Need pavilions.*
- *We need swimming pool.*
- *Need more swimming and football park.*
- *We should have more pools on the West Side.*
- *Park, public pool, new school paint.*
- *Hanapepe needs a swimming pool.*
- *More swimming pools spread out through the island, and more other things.*
- *We need more walking/jogging paths. We need a pool in Kekaha so we could go swimming there. We need at least one good playground in Kekaha.*
- *Swimming pool in Hanapepe.*
- *We need a swimming pool in Kekaha.*
- *Need a water park. Swimming pool with diving boards, slides.*
- *We need more pools and park on the West Side.*
- *Better maintenance of courts, especially tennis. Better facility for track and field.*
- *Need for more gyms for basketball and volleyball sport. Need for a golfing range. Need for neighborhood playgrounds – that are safe, fun, and educational.*
- *Need gymnasium (basketball/volleyball court – full size) in Lihue area (preferable). Also need to resurface or re-floor gym in Kalaheo to wood floor surface for safety reasons – presently concrete!!*
- *I do not have children, but can see how pathetic the parks are here in Kapaa. Kids need places to play that are exiting. My other issue is the above-mentioned space for pet owners and their dogs. Off-leash areas are wonderful places for community development. It not only encourages social discourse among community members, it is great for public health; the fresh air and physical activity is good for the owner as well as the dog. A dog who is socialized is less likely to develop aggressive behavior and a more relaxed dog also leads to one who is less inclined to bark the day away.*
- *We need dog parks or dog hours at beaches so our dogs can run free and get the exercise they need while we are getting ours. There are no dog parks on Kauai and*



*now the leash law is being enforced so there is really nowhere we can go with our dogs without the fear of getting a huge fine. It would be so easy to have hours in the public areas that are already there and we are paying taxes on. Plus we are paying for the dog licenses and have no rights. Of course we would be expected to clean up after our dogs but the majority of us do that already.*

- *Land acquisition of Mahaulepu for public park and public wildland. Add to map of managed areas: boundary for Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary.*
- *We need parking areas near north shore snorkeling areas.*
- *Stop the mayor from stealing our beach access and giving to the rich.*
- *Bathrooms at beaches, not portables. Portables are gross and stink. Get the communities involved and make real bathrooms, like at intersections in Kekaha. And more pavilions.*
- *More showers at beaches, more picnic areas, more parking lots, better paved roads.*
- *Better pathways to beaches and surfing spots.*
- *More pavilions at Kekaha Beach and more.*
- *Pavilions at beaches and more bathrooms. Not portables. And showers. At Kekaha beaches.*
- *Pavilion at intersections at Kekaha, oh and showers too.*
- *Public bathrooms: sometimes no more toilet paper, paper towels, and soap. Needs to be more sanitary because some are really bad.*
- *Cleaner bathrooms for public.*
- *Need cleaner bathrooms.*
- *Clean and sanitize bathrooms. More field to play and hang out.*
- *We need better public bathrooms (more toilet paper napkins and doors).*
- *Public bathrooms.*
- *State/County needs to work with private land owners, leaseholders to provide open access to remote/limited access areas (Like Alexander Reservoir, Kipu) for hiking, etc.*
- *Dedicated mountain bike trails.*
- *Motorcycling is a legitimate sport!! Off road motorcycling is a family sport. The State received over \$150,000 from federal funds for off road riding yet not one dollar has been spent on legal trails on any island. Where has the money gone?*
- *Shooting range is a must here. The shooting recreation public and hunters have no place to shoot and must resort to going anywhere to shoot their firearms. This issue has been long overdue here on Kauai.*
- *We need a skateboard field and our swimming pool to swim and bigger park.*
- *We need a movie theater in Kekaha. And one pool in Kekaha. We also need a skate park in Kekaha.*
- *We need more skate park; big skate park in every town.*
- *I believe Kauai needs a skateboarding park on the West Side.*
- *Some interesting land to build things to keep teens out of trouble on the West Side. Skateboard park, dance hall, etc.*
- *Dirt bike track. One bigger pool. More hunting places.*
- *Motorbike track, water park.*

- Skate parks.
- *I think that there needs to be a skate park (for skateboarders only) in either Kalaheo or Lawai because the only skatepark on Kauai is in Kapaa, and nobody wants to drive all the way to Kapaa to skate.*
- *I think we need a roller hockey rink in Hanapepe.*
- *A skating rink near West Side.*
- *Leave it to the newly elected people. Please build a skate park.*
- *Paintball fields, skate parks, bike tracks.*
- *New skate park in Waimea or Kekaha. Paintball field in Kekaha.*
- *Water park, more motocross tracks.*
- *We need more dirt bike tracks.*
- *Motocross tracks for riding.*
- *Skate park, motorcycle tracks.*
- *A golf driving range, golf course.*
- *The West Side really needs horseback riding places.*
- *More things to do for teenagers on the West Side.*
- *Anything that keeps us from not doing drugs or being bored.*
- *Need more entertaining stuff for kids, not golf courses or department stores.*
- *Anything for teens to do.*
- *Nighttime activities.*
- *Plenty improvements.*
- *Place to race cars.*
- *Better drag strip.*
- *More and better things that we like.*
- *I'm satisfied...practically.*
- *Hanapepe.*
- *Our roads really need new tar and somebody gotta pave Pakalas.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Bathroom facilities are lacking and in poor condition when available.					X				
Renovation/improvement of facilities takes too long.				X					
Inadequate parking at outdoor recreation areas.				X		X			
Picnic areas need more pavilions, tables, grassy areas, shade trees,				X					

1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Issues Raised in 2002								
and water fountains.								
Litter at picnic areas.	X			X				
Maintenance of playground facilities and neighborhood parks.				X				
Lack of community playgrounds and small parks.			X					Waimea, West Kauaʻi, Lāwaji
Equipment at existing playgrounds is often inadequate, run down, and/or unsafe.			X	X				Specific areas: Kekaha Park, Waimea, Hanapēpē
Need for proper supervision at playgrounds.				X				
Lack of established bike lanes.			X					
Not enough sidewalks and paths for safe walking, jogging, and biking.			X					
Supply of ball fields/facilities does not meet high demand.			X					Specific activities: soccer, softball
Maintenance of ball fields.				X				
Supply of courts does not meet demand.			X					Specific activities: volleyball, basketball, tennis
Maintenance of public courts.				X				Specific problems: resurfacing of tennis courts, cracks in cement, missing/damaged basketball nets and rims
Lack of restrooms at public court facilities.			X					
Need for lighting at public courts.			X					
Need for community/recreational centers and more gyms.			X					
Kauaʻi's only skate park (located in Kapāʻa on the east side) is not accessible to many communities because of distance.			X					This is a particularly high demand among high school students.
Limited access to beaches/shoreline recreation areas.					X			Specific areas: Māhāyulepū Beach, Kalāheo Beach, beaches on North Shore blocked by private property, Barking Sands closed to public Specific activities: fishing
Lack of restroom facilities at public beaches and use of port-a-potties rather than permanent			X	X				Specific areas: Kekaha

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
structures.									
Maintenance/cleaning of existing restroom facilities at beaches.					X				Specific areas: Häyena, Kējē
Few beaches have lifeguards.					X				
Lack of parking at beach parks.				X		X			
Water pollution by boats.	X				X				
Litter at beach parks.	X				X				
Trail maintenance and markings.					X				
Litter along trails and in forest areas.	X				X				
Access to <i>mauka</i> areas.						X			
Inadequate parking areas at trailheads.				X		X			
Lack of designated mountain biking trails.				X					
Need for handicap accessibility at beaches and other recreational areas.				X					
Lack of “off-leash” areas for owners to take pets.				X				X	This is a new recreational demand.
State has not followed through with plans to develop a public shooting range despite high demand.				X					
Lack of legal off-road motorcycle trails.				X				X	
Lack of equestrian facilities and trails.				X				X	
The few swimming pools on Kauai are often closed to public use or for repairs.				X	X	X			Specific areas: Kapāya, Lihūje
Many communities have no public swimming pools.				X					Specific areas: West Side, Kekaha, Hanapēpē
Track at Vidinha Stadium is outdated.					X				
There are few activities targeted towards pre-teens/teens.				X					

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects

- Develop neighborhood/community parks that are easily accessible (within walking and biking distance from residential areas) and safe for young children. Facilities

might include playground equipment, restrooms, water fountains, shaded areas with picnic tables, and pavilions. Suggested locations include: Lāwaji, Kekaha, Kapaʻa

- Maintain and improve existing park facilities, including playground equipment, restrooms, fields, and courts.
- Develop multi-use ball fields for organized team athletics including football, softball, and soccer.
- Develop a track and field facility and/or improve track at Vidinha Stadium.
- Work with private landowners to create/reopen access to beach areas, such as Māhājulepū and Kalāheo beaches and other areas along the North Shore. Work with the Navy to open Barking Sands to the public.
- Improve/expand parking areas at beaches, pave roads leading to beaches, and improve public pathways. Suggested areas: North shore snorkeling areas.
- Acquire land at Māhājulepū for a public park/wild land.
- Improve restroom facilities (with showers) at beaches and parks and replace temporary port-a-potties with permanent structures. Suggested areas for needed improvements: Hāyena, Kējē, Kekaha
- Build a public Olympic size lap swimming pool that meets Hawaiʻi High School Athletic Association requirements for state tournaments. Suggested areas in need of swimming pools: Lihue, Kekaha, Hanapēpē, Kalāheo
- Develop a dog park.
- Establish dedicated mountain bike trails.
- Work with private landowners and leaseholders to establish public accesses to remote *mauka* recreation areas for hiking, hunting, biking, and other activities. Suggested areas: Alexander Reservoir, Kipu.
- Establish off-road trails for motorcycling.
- Develop a motor/dirt bike track.
- Open a public shooting range.
- Develop a paintball field.
- Develop a skate park on the West Side of the island. Suggested areas include: Lāwaji, Kalāheo, Kekaha, Waimea.
- Improve sidewalks and shoulders along highways and surface streets to create safe, shaded paths for bicycling, rollerblading, walking, and jogging.
- Develop a golf course and driving range.
- Install lighting, fix cracks, and replace broken rims and nets at basketball, volleyball, and tennis courts.

## Survey for Recreation Users: Ojahu

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 51)

What are Hawai'i's recreation needs?	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	32	10		7	10
Playgrounds for children.	18	10	12	4	7
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	33	9			14
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	18	10	13	5	7
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	14	14	9	9	4
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	33	9	1	9	5
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	26	14	3	4	7
ADA compliant facilities.	4	5	19	8	2
Other recreation needs? (Mountain biking, Horse show areas, Bow hunting, Skateboarding)	14	1	2	1	7

#### Comments:

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- *Places for horses to be trail ridden.*
- *More access to beaches.*
- *State Parks needs more money.*
- *Litter is a problem!*
- *Need more small parks in Aina Haina.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *More parking needed at some parks.*
- *None in Kahaluu area.*

Playgrounds for children.

- *Wahiawa area.*
- *Could use more, update playgrounds.*
- *Don't have children.*
- *Restrooms and equipment.*

- *Kids are grown.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Safer swings needed.*
- *Need more.*

Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.

- *Oahu needs a better bike plan.*
- *Bike paths inadequate – especially in town. Too many interruptions due to street crossings. The one by the convention center is bisected by Kalakaua Avenue and there is no crosswalk! Inconvenient and dangerous. Maybe more people would cycle to work if it wasn't.*
- *Need to connect to each other more.*
- *Need better access to mountainsides.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Need more of these.*
- *More people with interest.*
- *Could enlarge?*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *Wahiawa area.*
- *Don't play organized team sports.*
- *Need more playing fields. Waialae Iki field is stressed.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Need more of these.*
- *Archery ranges.*
- *A very long wait.*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *Biking*
- *Public courts often in need of maintenance/resurfacing. More tennis courts would be good.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Resurfacing at Koko Head looks like only repainting done.*
- *Always could use more.*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *More bathroom facilities (Maile area).*
- *Satisfied but upkeep could be a little better.*
- *Litter. Need more toilets/showers.*
- *Kawaikui Beach Park has a homeless problem. The homeless are fed nearby.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Shower at Makapuu Beach would be nice.*
- *None in Kahaluu area. A possible now.*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Could use designated areas for downhill mountain biking.*
- *Biking.*
- *I ride my bicycle here.*
- *Need mountain bike trails that are separate from hiking trails.*
- *Need more mountain bike trails.*
- *Need more for mountain bikers.*
- *Na Ala Hele needs more staff.*
- *As a regular hiker I am very satisfied with the trails. It would be nice to having a camping site (mauka) on Oahu.*
- *Camping in particular.*
- *More people are into keeping in shape.*

ADA compliant facilities.

- *Personally do not need.*

Other recreation needs.

- *Mountain bike areas.*
- *Designated area for downhill mountain bike park.*
- *Need dedicated mountain bike trails.*
- *Not enough trails that are fun to ride. Aiea Loop Trail has lots of trees across the trail and is too hard to ride because the technical level is advanced.*
- *Areas where downhill mountain bikes can ride.*
- *Mountain bike paths: Needs to be designated use for this wonderful quiet sport. Mahalo.*
- *Outdoor biking. Downhill recreation.*
- *More bicycling friendly place.*
- *Skate parks should allow bicycle use. There should be more bike facilities.*
- *Skate board parks – too many kids on the streets.*
- *Places to hold horse shows.*
- *Exclusive bow hunting areas.*
- *Swimming pool.*
- *Need swimming pool in Village Park.*
- *Pool facilities are possible but although infrastructure is there, community need is there, political support is not.*

Additional survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreation needs?

- *Programs for youth are needed.*
- *The Central Oahu Vision Team and Waipahu Neighborhood Board have processed requests for improvement to the C&C Recreation Center Tennis Courts improved drainage, lighting, etc. Vibrations from Pearl City Box Car Racing facility who expect to be forced from present location soon and want to relocate to the Waipahu areas, Village Park park and ride facility until a more desirable location*



can be identified. Waipahu Neighborhood Board members have not expressed special needs – strongly support youth activities, sports, use of play grounds, etc. Sorry I can't be more helpful. (Andy A.)

- Kailua has wonderful recreational facilities. I would only like to see bike paths that are continuous instead of starting and stopping, and that, I believe, is an island-wide issue. Perhaps, also a sand volleyball court at Kalama Beach Park and I think the one at Kailua Beach Park got buried under the sand. People at least need a level (very level) area in grassy areas to set up their own volleyball. Thanks for doing such a great job. Cindy Siok, OTL.
- We have playgrounds for organized sports but do not have parks for passive use.
- There should be a park that has playground for small children in Ewa Villages, especially in Lokahi Green area. There should be areas for mountain bike parks. Open up Waimea Valley.
- More shaded area at beaches and playgrounds. Downhill mountain bike dirt park possibly at Camp Timberline or Waimea Valley. More mountain bike trails.
- A larger number of high quality playing fields (soft ground and grass, no dirt patches) which can be maintained by limiting their use (permitting) and hiring groundskeepers.
- More lighted fields. More bike lanes – Many parts of island very unsafe to ride.
- Practice wall at Koko Head District Park would be nice (concrete/tile). Most of the swings have been taken down and not replaced. There's only one park nearby with swings and I think those are scheduled to come down soon. How about putting in some more swings?
- In Nuuanu area: Senior centers for recreation. Child care/multi-purpose learning centers. Safe jogging/walking routes. Hunting/fishing areas needed. Skateboard park. Inline/hockey park.
- We definitely need a center for seniors. A great many new recreational facilities (for skateboards, etc.) are going into Koko Head District Park. But that is too far away from Aina Haina. I am chairman of the neighborhood board between Kahala and Hawaii Kai.
- Sidewalks/bike lanes on highway, park benches and pool facilities at District Park, outdoor lighting for playground/court areas for night play. As it is, organizations fight for gym time at night due to lighting on outdoor court areas.
- We would like to get a bike park similar to the skate parks for bicycle riders. The best solution is to allow bicycles to ride in skate parks instead of wasting more money to build a separate one. Skate parks are not damaged by bikes, concrete is concrete and it will not get ruined if bikes are on it.
- Safe bike paths that don't run bicyclists into traffic. More mountain biking trails and a bike park for trailriding/downhilling/freeriding would be ideal. There are hardly any trails open for mountain bikers in Hawaii, particularly in town. I love to ride my bike but it sits here because I don't have anywhere to ride. Dog park or dog-friendly parks? Not enough places people can take their pets to on the weekends.
- Hawaii needs to be more bike friendly, roads and trails.
- The Division of Forestry – Na Ala Hele program in recent years has taken on a number of new problems i.e. commercial use, increased uses, and activities, ADA

*compliance, risk assessments, etc. These problems need to be addressed by a much larger staff!*

- *Suggested areas for possible downhill mountain bike park to include a shuttle up to ride downhill: 1) Waimea Valley Park; 2) Makakilo-Timberline Camp; 3) Waahila Park; 4) Nanakuli Ranch. (In the area of Makakilo – it's the area probably above Camp Timberline that faces Diamond Head.)*
- *We are building skate parks, baseball fields, and basketball courts but mountain bikers are nearly outcasts. We need dedicated downhill mountain bike areas like Waimea, St. Louis, etc.*
- *Downhill/Freeride mountain bike park that bikes could shuttle to the top of the trail, like Makakilo, Waimea, St. Louis Heights.*
- *Trails for downhill mountain bikes, BMX race tracks, skate parks that allow bicycles. Horse facilities: we are very limited and have a big horse enthusiastic community.*
- *Open up Waimea to local mountain bikers on weekends again. Some kind of Downhill/Freeride mountain bike park.*
- *Need trail(s) specific for off-road mountain biking.*
- *Downhill and freeride mountain bike parks and facilities that are easily accessible from town are needed badly! Also, BMX bicycles have the same needs as skateboards and should either have their own bike park (similar to skate parks) or be allowed in skate parks!*
- *Need a more mountain bike friendly course.*
- *Need a place to ride.*
- *I think that we need to create a park for mountain and dirt bikers. Skateboarders have their own facilities and dog owners have their dog parks. If given a place of their own, bikers will only be too happy to maintain and build their own trails. Thank you.*
- *A downhill/freeride mountain bike park. Where mountain bikes can ride and race without hiker/biker user conflicts. Possibly Waimea's East Valley.*
- *I would like to see a place for downhill mountain biking. More extreme sports are coming to the forefront of entertainment and I think there should be a facility to allow riders to practice and maybe compete in downhill biking.*
- *Downhill mountain bike riders could use a mountain bike park, a place to designate the use for a BMX track and other non-motorbikes. Areas could be Waimea Valley, Makakilo and Nanakuli Ranch.*
- *Need to designate areas for a mountain bike park for riders to ride safely without running into other users (hikers). Suggested areas: Makakilo – near Camp Timberline, Waimea Valley, Nanakuli Ranch.*
- *Oahu should have a designated area for downhill mountain bike riders where they can ride trails safely without running into unsuspecting hikers.*
- *Would love to have safe access for mountain biking – can some area be set aside for that so as not to risk injuring hikers? Maybe Waimea Valley or Makakilo (near Timberline Camp) as downhill mountain bike park?*
- *Need more mountain bikers paths for safe rides. Open up Waimea Valley. Hikers complain all the time. We need a place solely for downhill mountain bikers. Every*

*other sport has a place except for mountain bikers, even the skate board kids have a place. Please consider mountain biking having a place of their own – helps promote safety, fun, sport, and mountain biking.*

- *Need designated area for downhill mountain bikes. (Waahila, Makakilo – near Camp timberline, also Waimea Valley).*
- *Have areas for a mountain bike park. Suggested area: Waimea Valley, Makakilo-Camp Timberline, Nanakuli Ranch. Designated areas should be a place where riders can be shuttled up to the trails.*
- *Exclusive bowhunting areas.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Limited access to beach areas.						X			
Lack of money to support State parks.			X						
Limited parking at recreation areas, such as parks.				X		X			
Few or no areas for picnicking.				X					Specific areas: Kahaluʻu, ʻĀina Haina.
Litter at parks and beaches.	X				X			X	Vandalism
Few areas/trails for horseback riding.				X					
Existing playgrounds are outdated; need to improve restrooms and equipment.				X	X				Specific areas: Wahiawā, ʻĒwa Villages Specific concerns: safety of swings
Bike paths are inadequate, especially in town.				X					
Lack of bike paths/lanes makes riding in many parts of the island unsafe.						X		X	Safety concerns regarding bike riding have grown.
Limited numbers of playing fields are stressed by high demand and use.				X	X				Specific areas: Waiʻālae Iki Field, Wahiawā
Maintenance of public courts; many are in need of resurfacing.					X				
Lack of areas for volleyball at beach parks.				X					
Lack of restroom facilities (toilets, showers) at beaches.				X					Specific areas: Maile, Makapuu
Use of beach parks by homeless.					X				Specific areas: Kawaikuji

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
									Beach Park
Demand for downhill mountain biking trails and/or park but few areas where activity is legal and safe.				X					Popularity of activity and demand for designated resources has increased significantly.
Na Ala Hele is limited in its ability to address new problems due to undersized staffing.			x						Specific problems: Commercial use, ADA compliance, risk assessment
Too few bicycling facilities.				X					
Too many kids skateboarding in the streets.				X					
Need for swimming pools.				X					
Too few areas for owners to take pets.				X				X	
Need for a senior center.				X				X	
User conflicts between mountain bikers and hikers.				X	X				Growing popularity of recreation in upland areas has heightened this issue.

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects

- Increase the number of shaded areas at beaches and playgrounds.
- Develop a dog park or dog-friendly park.
- Establish an island-wide continuous network of bike paths and lanes to make roadside riding safer.
- Install lighting at ball fields for use at night.
- Install a practice wall at Koko Head District Park.
- Install swings at community parks.
- Develop a recreation center for seniors and a childcare/multi-purpose learning center in the Nuʻuanu area.
- Volleyball courts at beach parks: create a sand court at Kalama Beach Park and Kailua Beach Park (an existing court at this location is now buried). Another option would be setting aside level grassy areas for park users to set up their own courts.
- Increase the number of downhill bike trails and/or develop a mountain bike park for downhill and freeriding, including a shuttle service to take users up to the start of the trails. Suggested areas include: Waimea Valley Park, Makakilo-Timberline (in the area above Camp Timberline facing Diamond Head), Wājahila Ridge, Nānākuli Ranch.
- Increase the number of hunting and fishing areas.

- Establish more exclusive bow hunting areas.
- Develop trails and facilities for equestrian use.
- Open up existing skate parks to bicycles.
- Develop a BMX racetrack.
- Build a skateboard park and/or inline hockey park in Nujuanu area.

## Survey for Recreation Users: Maui

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 17)

What are Hawai'i's recreation needs?	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	7	5		3	9
Playgrounds for children.	3	4	6	4	3
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	8	4	1		12
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	3	4	5	5	3
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	2	6	5	5	3
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	11	2		5	7
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	9	3			11
ADA compliant facilities.			8		3
Other recreation needs? (Hunting, Radio control flying facilities)	3				2

#### Comments:

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- *Overcrowded.*
- *Need more and cleaner.*
- *More access to wilderness areas needed.*
- *Bike riding, windsurfing, and surfing.*
- *Because we are islands, more areas should be public.*

Playgrounds for children.

- *Lacking upcountry. Kahului too old.*
- *Developed areas lack enough playgrounds for young children.*

Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.

- *Underserved user group.*
- *More bikeways needed, especially in Kihei.*
- *I would use biking paths more frequently if they existed.*

- *Mountain bike trails needed.*
- *Only three legal bike trails.*
- *Maui needs more bike paths/mountain bike trails.*
- *Need more.*
- *Very sad when people walk in malls.*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *More soccer fields with lights needed in Kihei.*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *Overcrowded.*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *Overcrowded.*
- *Access is a continuous problem in some areas.*
- *Honokeana Beach access is blocked and is dangerous. (Lawsuit?)*
- *South Shore needs safer turning points off highway.*
- *Overcrowded areas with too many activities. Unsafe with too many users.*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Underserved user group.*
- *Hiking trails are relatively inexpensive to build and maintain.*
- *Needs improvement: hiking, camping, hunting, and mountain biking. (Lanai and Big Island are good examples; Maui lacks access.)*
- *More trails. More camping areas.*
- *We have problems with private owners blocking access.*
- *Maui has only one legal mountain bike area for bikes. Limited long walks.*
- *Inadequate camping areas; private areas made public in hiking/tour books.*

ADA compliant facilities.

- *Are there any?*
- *Except for most federal areas, inadequate facilities.*

Other recreation needs.

- *Equestrian trails.*
- *Radio control flying facilities for local clubs.*
- *Hunting for deer.*
- *Mountain biking: areas needed.*
- *Public bathrooms and parks need to be cleaned! Heavy use, especially on Oahu.*

Additional survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreation needs?

- *We need more soccer fields in Kihei. Lights would be helpful. There is competition among soccer teams, football teams, ultimate players for Kalama Fields at night. During softball season and little league, it is even more difficult to accommodate everyone.*
- *Bike lanes are essential for not only recreation but commuting and education and enforcement of bike safety both for cyclists and drivers. The State's plan to take Piilani Bike lanes out is ridiculous and dangerous and typical backwards thinking. Study successful bike communities such as Davis, CA.*
- *General parks maintenance seems to be fair to poor at all Maui parks.*
- *Would like to see bathrooms maintained like some shopping centers. Need toilet paper and hand towels. Maps and informative signage is needed throughout the State to inform visitors where they are. Can businesses sponsor recreational facilities in exchange for advertisement? (Athletic companies, hotel, resorts, local businesses)*
- *We need many more marine protected areas. Over fishing has severely depleted nearshore waters. There is less and less for recreational divers, residents and visitors alike, to see. Altering the fish population damages the entire reef.*
- *We need more beach access to beaches that are blocked off by hotels and private property. And Maui needs a place for the public to freshwater fishing which is non existing on Maui, and deer hunting is only on private lands.*
- *Horse trails, off-road motorized vehicles, ADA trails, bicycle trails, forest access.*
- *There is a lack of trails in Maui for hiking, mountain biking, and especially horse use. Need trails and staging areas. Beach facilities need improvement as well.*
- *On Maui we have almost no places to mountain bike except Polipoli State Park. We need places to ride!*
- *More trails for mountain biking and hiking.*
- *More bike paths and legal mountain biking trails/hiking trails would be great for Maui.*
- *For such a lot of open land on Maui to be available yet unused is a crime! Good parks, but facilities for small children lacking. Need more hiking trails (long!!). Only Haleakala Crater and Polipoli. More mountain bike trails. Good for locals and tourists.*
- *We have a lot of land that could be used for hiking or mountain biking. But because in some areas you have to go through private land to get to some of these areas, we have problems with private landowners. We need to work on getting a designated entrance with no hassles. Waihee for example. A lot of nice hiking and biking but no legal entrances.*
- *Bottom line: Hawaii's liability laws severely limit access to lands for recreation use – in one of the most outdoor-oriented places in the world. Auwe!. It's no surprise we carry the stigma of the highest methamphetamine abuse in the nation. Either provide youth with recreational facilities and options, or limit their recreational options and see what happens. Obviously, lawyers and lawmakers have chosen the latter, resulting in obesity and drug use (and crime) in sickening proportions. The*



*laws must change to provide complete exoneration from liability for private landowners whose land is trespassed upon.*

- *Maui needs more camping areas.*
- *More camping areas with facilities.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Overcrowding at picnic and other outdoor activity areas.				X					
Cleanliness and maintenance of parks and public restrooms.					X				
Lack of playgrounds and other facilities for young children, especially in areas with increased residential development.				X					Specific areas: Upcountry
Lack of bikeways.				X					Specific areas: Kihei
Lack of mountain biking trails.				X					
Overcrowding at playing fields: competition between different recreation groups for use of facilities.				X	X				Specific areas: Kihei, Kalama Fields. Specific uses: soccer, football, ultimate Frisbee, softball, little league baseball
Overcrowding at courts.				X					
Overcrowding at beach parks.				X					
Safety concerns related to overuse of beach areas..					X				
Lack of access to beach areas, often because of hotels and other private properties.						X			Specific areas: Honokeana Beach
Private landowners are blocking access to public forest recreation areas.						X			
Marine conservation and over fishing of near shore areas.	X								
Juvenile delinquency and drug use.								X	
Liability laws discourage private landowners from allowing public access through property.						X			
Poor parks maintenance.			X		X				
No ADA trails.				X					
Poor facilities at beach parks.			X	X	X				

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Lack of trails for hiking, hunting, mountain biking, and equestrian use.				X		X			
Lack of camping areas and facilities.				X					
Lack of freshwater fishing opportunities.				X					
Lack of ADA compliant recreational facilities at State and County parks.				X		X			
Lack of recreation maps and informative signage.						X	X		

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects:

- Establish and enforce bike lanes.
- Develop more ball fields and install lights at existing facilities.
- Establish more marine protected areas.
- Improve and increase public access to beaches that are blocked by hotels and private property.
- Develop an area for freshwater fishing, which is currently non-existent on Maui.
- Improve and increase public access to forest areas. Where necessary, work with private landowners to open designated accesses to landlocked forest areas, such as Waihe'e.
- Improve and increase the number of multi-use trails, including hiking, equestrian, off-road motorized vehicles, ADA, and bicycle use in *mauka* areas.
- Expand deer hunting opportunities to public lands. (Existing opportunities are limited to private lands.)
- Increase the number of camping areas and facilities.
- Legislation to protect private landowners from liability for people crossing through their property.

## Survey for Recreation Users: Molokaʻi

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 4)

What are Hawaiʻi's recreation needs?	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	1	3			
Playgrounds for children.	1	2			2
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	2	1			1
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	3		1		
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	3		1		
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	2	2			1
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	1	1			2
ADA compliant facilities.			1		1
Other recreation needs?		1			

#### **Comments:**

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- *Need repair and maintenance (Palaau Park/rice patch).*

Playgrounds for children.

- *But only available on school property.*
- *Limited to elementary schools.*

Paths for walk, jogging, or biking.

- *Lots of walkers/joggers – no paths.*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *Always used (no soccer field).*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *One County gym – needs repairs; one high school gym (for school use only).*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *But no water for showering.*
- *No outdoor shower areas on the East End.*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Need public phone for emergencies.*
- *There is none!*

ADA compliant facilities.

- 

Other recreation needs.

- *Tennis courts, working swimming pool, canoe shacks, bowling alley.*
- *Need soccer facilities, outdoor shower facility, no bike paths, needed ASAP!*

Additional survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreational needs?

- *More tennis courts. Only swimming pool hasn't worked for 6 months. Canoe clubs are very active but many have no canoe shacks and no one has a koa canoe on Molokai.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management (incl. Maintenance)	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Repair and maintenance at Pālāyau State Park.					X				
Lack of playgrounds for children.				X					
Lack of walking/jogging/bicycle paths.				X					
Shortage of ball fields.				X					
Lack of soccer facilities.				X					
Lack of outdoor shower facilities, particularly on the East End.				X					
Shortage of court and gym facilities.				X					
Lack of <i>mauka</i> recreation areas.				X					
Safety in <i>mauka</i> areas; need for				X					

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management (incl. Maintenance)	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
emergency telephones.									
Need for additional tennis courts.				X					
Only swimming pool remains closed because of need for repairs.				X	X				
Lack of canoe shacks.				X					

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects

- Reconstruct public swimming pool in Kaunakakai.
- Build canoe storage facilities.
- Develop additional playing fields.
- Construct additional tennis courts.

## Survey for Recreation Users: Hilo

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 47)

	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
<b>What are Hawai'i's recreation needs?</b>					
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	15	15		9	16
Playgrounds for children.	3	15	9	8	15
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	25	10		5	23
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	11	13	7	12	9
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	6	16	8	8	11
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	22	10		7	16
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	22	5	1	3	22
ADA compliant facilities.	1	1	21	4	11
Other recreation needs? (Paddling, Mountain biking, Target riflery, Motorcycling)	20	1			16

#### **Comments:**

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- *Need more pavilion areas. Better fishing spots.*
- *Usually not enough to go around.*
- *Clean the bathrooms.*
- *Need more covered picnic areas and roadside restrooms.*
- *Gun range for public*
- *Need outdoor activities.*
- *Parks need maintenance.*

Playgrounds for children.

- *Too many playgrounds.*
- *Plenty.*
- *Have no children.*
- *Need more playgrounds in Puna.*

- *Paradise Park.*
- *Need more bike paths.*
- *Needs improvement.*
- *Keaau needs playground.*
- *Needs to be modified to include younger children.*
- *Need more sport activity.*
- *Need something in Papaikou for our kids!*

Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.

- *Very few places.*
- *Need more!*
- *Need more nice places like Liliuokalani Park.*
- *No paths, for anyone.*
- *Need more bike paths.*
- *Need dedicated bike lanes and mountain bike access.*
- *Need more trails and bike paths.*
- *Need more bike paths and trails – in Hilo and Puna.*
- *More mountain bike trails.*
- *Mountain bike trails needs access.*
- *Currently there aren't any mountain biking facilities.*
- *Need more variety of trails for these activities.*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *Paint ball arenas, football fields, lighted tracks for use at night.*
- *Need more tennis, basketball courts.*
- *Great work on Bayfront fields in Hilo.*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *Roller hockey arenas.*
- *Need more.*
- *Need more tennis and basketball courts.*
- *Need additional covered tennis courts.*
- *Need more gyms.*
- *Open gym on weekends.*
- *Should have more leagues.*
- *Need to have a community pool.*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *Few places.*
- *Improve restrooms.*
- *Need cleaner restrooms.*
- *More restrooms at beaches.*
- *Clean bottles and rubbish on land and in water.*
- *Keep the water clean.*

- *More access to public lands so that Hawaiians can practice their culture.*
- *Too much private lands and taking away access.*
- *Must eliminate sewage runoff at Leleiwi and Richardsons. Must allow Hilo Bay to flush; need drainage through breakwall.*
- *Boat(s) ramps need to be kept clear of swimmers. Only a matter of time before a keiki gets hurt/killed.*
- *Need improvement: Pohoiki Beach Park.*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Access problems.*
- *Need more access.*
- *Greater public access needed.*
- *More access to public lands.*
- *More access to public lands so that Hawaiians can practice their culture.*
- *Needs improvement: organizations taking too much land.*
- *Limited areas.*
- *Need to keep areas open and promote mix use in hunting areas and other areas.*
- *Not enough land to hunt on.*
- *More signs acknowledge hunting access.*
- *More public access in certain areas. Women and youth specific hunting areas. Public shooting range.*
- *Need more hunting areas for our youth.*
- *Need more trails to access areas for hunters.*
- *Open more area for hunting.*
- *Only for hunting, no biking, camping.*
- *More camping sites would be great!*
- *Need well maintained camping grounds on Saddle Road and Mauna Kea and in Puna.*
- *Need more campgrounds in state lands.*
- *Need more bike trails.*
- *Bicycling trails.*

ADA compliant facilities.

- *More opportunities for disabled persons to enjoy hunting, fishing and shooting sports.*
- *More handicap access.*
- *More activities for the disabled.*

Other recreation needs.

- *Outrigger canoe paddling: Problems with safe harbor/port rules in Hilo Port and Bay.*
- *Mountain biking: no legal areas.*
- *Mountain biking: more designated areas in HVOL! Map to these areas.*
- *Mountain biking: Need more access to trails on legal areas.*



- *Mountain biking: Kulani Trails.*
- *Mountain biking: Need dedicated bike trails in Waiakea Forest Reserve or similar location in Hilo.*
- *Mountain biking: ride every Friday.*
- *Mountain biking: more trails for riding.*
- *Motorcycling.*
- *Target Riflery: Need more shooting ranges for rifles and pistols.*
- *County shotgun range great, need rifle also.*

Additional survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreation needs?

- *Everything on the Big Island needs to be improved or be made.*
- *More parking at Keaau's Shipman Park. Improve Mt. View gym and park, more maintenance. Expand Kurtistown Park and pavilion, too small now.*
- *Needs gym and playground.*
- *We need a good recreational hall for teens. Pool, ping pong, fun things we can get the kids to have fun instead of doing drugs!!*
- *More bike paths in towns and cities. More safety signs need to be posted for bike paths.*
- *Walkways for jogging and biking.*
- *Designate more bike lanes. Improve restrooms.*
- *Water quality in Hilo Bay needs to be improved. Drainage culverts through the Breakwall would help greatly. Mountain biking needs to be encouraged, especially near Hilo. Dedicated and multi-use access is essential for the cycling community. Waiakea Forest Reserve is a perfect location for both local and tourist mountain biking. Mahalo!*
- *Restrooms in the Waiakea Forest Reserve area with showers, picnic tables or pavilions for get togethers.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve, Kulani Trails could use pavilion and restrooms. You already have some of the best trails in the state!*
- *We should seriously look at the possibility of converting part of the Kulani Forest (where there are informal mountain biking trails) to a mountain bike park. P.S. I teach an HPE course on mountain biking UHH (for past 19 consecutive semesters because of popularity.)*
- *On this "Big Island" with its large land mass we should encourage mountain biking trails. Tourist who visit want to do active entertainment, mountain biking would be great. We should encourage this activity. Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve would be perfect! East Hawaii would financially benefit from this activity.*
- *The island of Hawaii needs more designated mountain biking trails. Tourists and residents alike would use these trails. (Along with bathroom facilities, trail markers and maps. You could start with Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve.)*
- *I am very interested in keeping the mountain biking trails open in the Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve trails are existing. Can we keep them please?*

- *Need to preserve biking trails in Waiakea Forest Reserve. Keep people from illegal shooting of guns at the old quarry in Waiakea Forest Reserve.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve for mountain biking.*
- *Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve, existing mountain bike trails.*
- *We need access to mountain biking on the east side of the Big Island. There is an area near Hilo called Kulani Trails in the Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve. There is all ready trails from the old motorcycle race, Mauna Kea 200. These trails are used frequently by mountain bikers.*
- *Some additional facilities which would be nice would be some clear trails every week and not flooding rain. Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve is where mountain bikers come to ride and we should keep it as a reserve.*
- *Need to turn a section of Waiakea Forest Reserve into mountain bike park.*
- *Need more trails and trailheads close to Hilo for mountain biking.*
- *Kulani area near Hilo should be set aside as a mountain bike park. Access to areas for recreation needs to be maintained and increased.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve is very likely the best trail running and mountain biking area in the state. It seems to be maintained by those who use it. Leaving it as an untouched forest reserve would be a good idea.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve should be incorporated into the overall recreational outlook for the Hilo community. We need an area close to town that allows for this activity.*
- *Waiakea Forest Reserve is excellent for two and four wheel rec. vehicle – needs more development.*
- *Need to have the environmentalists stay out of our heritage areas meaning leave our land alone!! We need this land to survive. We are already at a disadvantage because we depend a lot on shipping.*
- *Need more hunting trails to land surrounded by private property.*
- *We need to have more public hunting areas, open more access to areas. Our youth are being penalized by taking away their activities. It's so important to keep our youth hunting so they keep away from drugs, crime, etc.*
- *Only rifles suitable for area game are permitted in public hunting areas; no place available to practice with .22 or teach youth to shoot as this not suitable for size of game.*
- *More understanding from management.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Shortage of pavilion areas and				X					

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
places for picnicking and other leisure activities.									
Restroom cleanliness at parks and beaches.					X				
Restroom availability.				X					
Parks maintenance.					X				
Too many playgrounds.				X					
Need for playgrounds.				X					Specific areas: Puna, Keajau, Pāpājīkou.
Park facilities need modification to include younger children.				X					
Shortage of mountain biking trails.				X					This has grown as an issue since the last SCORP.
Access to existing mountain biking trails.						X			
Shortage of bike paths and trails.				X					Specific areas: Hilo, Puna.
Shortage of paths for walking and jogging.				X					Safety of these paths is also a growing concern.
Shortage of tennis and basketball courts.				X					
Need for a community pool.				X					
Maintenance of beach parks. Presence of litter.	X				X				Specific areas: Pohoiki Beach Park.
Ocean water quality affected by litter, sewage runoff.	X				X				Specific areas: Leleiwi, Richardsons, Hilo Bay
Safety for swimmers in boat ramp areas.								X	
Access to public lands along shoreline restricted by private ownership.						X			
Access to public lands ( <i>mauka</i> and <i>maka</i> ) for Hawaiian cultural practices and preservation of heritage areas for cultural use.								X	
Access to <i>mauka</i> areas restricted by surrounding private property.						X			Specific uses: hunting, mountain biking
Shortage of trails in <i>mauka</i> areas and lack of trails designated for specific uses.									Specific uses: hunting, mountain biking. Specific areas: Waiākea Forest Reserve/Kūlani Trails, Hawaiji Volcanoes National Park.
Trail maintenance.					X				Specific areas: Lower Waiākea Forest Reserve.

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Maintenance and supply of camping grounds.					X				Specific areas: Saddle Road, Mauna Kea, Puna.
Use of <i>mauka</i> land by private organizations restricts public use.						X			
Lack of recreational opportunities and access for disabled persons.				X		X			Specific activities: hunting, fishing, shooting.
Preservation of popular <i>mauka</i> areas, such as Waiākea Forest Reserve, for recreational uses.				X					
Illegal shooting in non-hunting designated areas of Waiākea Forest Reserve.					X				
Limitations on canoe paddlers due to safe harbor/port rules.					X	X			Specific areas: Hilo Port and Bay
Not taking advantage of opportunities to attract tourists by expanding/promoting mountain bicycling and other outdoor activities.							X		
Lack of recreation facilities and outdoor opportunities for teens may lead to juvenile delinquency.								X	
Safety of bike paths and need for better signage.								X	
Lack of understanding between public users and management.					X				
Limited areas/ranges to practice and teach shooting, especially target riflery.				X				X	
Need for more outdoor activities.				X					

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects

- Improve restrooms throughout county and state beach parks and recreation areas.
- Increase parking at Shipman Park in Keajau.
- Improvements to Mountain View's park and gym.
- Expansion of Kurtistown Park and pavilion.
- Recreation hall for teens with activities such as pool and ping-pong.
- Designate more walkways for jogging and bike lanes and install signage regarding safety and path routes.

- Install drainage culverts through the break wall at Hilo Bay to improve water quality.
- Construct a pavilion with picnic tables and restrooms with showers in the Waiakea Forest Reserve.
- Mountain bike park, potentially in the Lower Waiäkea Forest Reserve/Kūlani Trails.
- Create more access trails to public hunting areas through surrounding private property.
- Market mountain biking to visitors by designating specific trails with trail markers and maps and constructing bathroom facilities. Suggested location: Lower Waiäkea Forest Reserve.
- Open public shooting range to include target riflery.

## Survey for Recreation Users: Kona

### I. Summary of Survey Responses

(Total survey responses = 30)

	Frequently Use	Sometimes Use	Never Use	Satisfied	Needs Improvement
<b>What are Hawaii's recreation needs?</b>					
Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.	22	4		2	9
Playgrounds for children.	12	4	3	2	11
Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.	19	4		1	15
Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities	11	6	7	4	4
Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.	6	6	7	2	3
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.	24	1		2	8
Open land in <i>mauka</i> areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.	13	9	1	2	10
ADA compliant facilities.	4	1	10	2	4
Other recreation needs? Hockey rink (1), Meeting Rooms (2), Pavilions (1), Beach camping (2), Teen Parks (1), Overnight camping (1), Wilderness parks (1), Shooting range (1), Equestrian (1), Kayaking (2)	12				9

#### **Comments:**

Places for picnics, sunbathing or other outdoor activities.

- *Too few picnic areas.*
- *Kona has very few.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *Not enough.*
- *Clean!!*
- *Need bathroom facilities and shower at Honaunau Bay and kayak storage.*
- *Add/improve restrooms, parking, boat/kayak storage.*

Playgrounds for children.

- *Not enough; overcrowded; need for older kids (8-12).*
- *Need many smaller parks for communities.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *We need more.*

- *Need more small ones in communities.*
- *Only for guests – and then there aren't any to use.*
- *More and small – local.*
- *Our schools need more funding.*
- *Good assortment and number.*
- *Need more!! Kona side.*

Paths for walking, jogging, or biking.

- *Trails are not being developed.*
- *Need as primary transportation.*
- *Only one I see is in Old Airport Park. Need many more.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *Need lots; no safe road shoulders.*
- *Must hurry so that community built around these.*
- *Off roads.*
- *We need more!!*
- *Need desperately – especially biking around island and Kona.*
- *Improve shoulders on at least some of the major/rural roads.*
- *We really need bike paths.*

Playing fields (baseball, softball, soccer, football) for organized sports activities.

- *Use soccer and baseball; need more. Hockey not enough support.*
- *Need in local communities such as Kealahou and Hahaione.*
- *Need more in each community.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *Ideal climate for national and regional events but facilities are inadequate, especially softball/baseball.*
- *Need more; people are fighting over what we have.*
- *Hawaii county failure. No lighted hardball (baseball) field in Kona! No drinking fountain at the only hardball field in Kona!*
- *Good number.*
- *Use solar panels for energy usage – lighting, heating water, etc.*

Courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball) for organized sports activities.

- *Basketball crowded.*
- *Need in local communities such as Kealahou and Hahaione.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *Need beach volleyball facilities. Inexpensive but non-existent.*
- *Need more public tennis courts.*
- *Need tennis courts and volleyball.*
- *Use solar panels for energy usage – lighting, heating water, etc.*

Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other ocean recreation activities.

- *Can't fish overnight in parks; too few shoreline parks.*

- *Desperately need more of these along W.H. Coast.*
- *Need many more small places.*
- *Only one in South Kona.*
- *More beach access.*
- *You should buy for public use every scrap of sandy beach in Kona.*
- *Keep places like Kohanaiki/Ooma, Kealakekua, Mahukona open space for public. No more coastal resort/private development.*
- *Need more access to bays for snorkeling and beaches.*
- *Clean – including beaches and restrooms. More beaches with lifeguards.*
- *Very few good facilities – need to develop Honaunau Bay, Airport (Old Kona) – especially launch facilities.*
- *Kayak access is poor at many sites. Improve launch, storage, day-use facilities. Bathroom needs (Kona area, Honaunau, etc.)*

Open land in *mauka* areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities.

- *Not sure of locations available.*
- *Need more developed trails and rest stops.*
- *Needs more access roads and then hiking trails. Hiking and camping needed in State Forest Reserves.*
- *None in South Kona.*
- *Need more.*
- *Open to all – no passes or keys.*
- *More access and maps would be nice.*
- *Could improve signage, especially at trails heads (for safety reasons).*

ADA compliant facilities.

- *Need in every park!*
- *Thank goodness, but need all we can have.*

Other recreation needs.

- *Hockey rink: need government support, funding; kids need outlet.*
- *Meeting rooms: too few meeting rooms.*
- *Meeting rooms: for indoor recreation, seniors need places too!*
- *Pavilions and local parks for youth and seniors.*
- *Beach camping: every six to seven miles. Need lots more camping in Kona area – developing camping in Old Airport, Waialea Bay, Kiholo, Kekaha Kai and need more parks for camping in South Kona.*
- *Teen parks, places for our teens.*
- *Overnight camping: we need more of these.*
- *Shooting range: we need one.*
- *Equestrian paths.*
- *Kayaking facilities: launch and storage areas, commercial and private.*
- *Kayaking facilities: restrooms, launch areas – access for private and commercial kayakers, especially on Kona coast.*



- *Place by Honokohau Harbor to launch canoes.*

Addition survey comments: What improvements or additional facilities (specific or general) are needed to meet your region's recreational needs?

- *South Kona needs playgrounds for children, walking, jogging, biking, playing fields, basketball courts.*
- *Need many more small parks near residential areas. Need well kept restrooms and picnic areas if we want tourists to return. How about using HTA moneys for better upkeep of beaches and facilities – including pier?*
- *Generally need more parks – makai and mauka. And easy access to public lands is imperative. Restrooms and other facilities need to be kept clean and decent looking. We need to be proud, not ashamed, of what our state owns.*
- *We have a large shortage of parks. South Kona has major youth drug problems and needs help for its youth. Kona itself and subdivisions have very few parks. We need help more than any other area of the county. The Old Airport Park could have a boulevard put on it. The idea of facilities along trails, making trails makes sense to support as it would occupy locals for alternate transportation.*
- *Alternative sports activities – skateboard park, bigger skating/hockey roller rink area. Alternative evening activities for teens/pre-teens – (drug/alcohol free well lighted area).*
- *Skateboard park for kids. More parks with green grass to picnic at. Night time activities for Hawaii's teenagers. (roller rink). Aloha!*
- *Hockey is very important to our family. We spend many hours fund raising to upkeep our facilities. We really need government support.*
- *Major renovation and expansion of state parks, esp. on Kona side – increase hours of access, etc.*
- *Better signs at every facility. Take better care of parks we have.*
- *I believe all of the above are equally important and definitely lacking here in Kona. With all the money tourism and the economy here in Kona bring in, it would be greatly appreciated if more of the above recreation needs would be met!*
- *Where is the culture? There is a complete lack of Hawaiian cultural considerations in this survey. Hawaii is a special place. This presentation and survey has absolutely no consideration or acknowledgement of this fact.*
- *Need cultural center in South Kona where Hawaiian archaeological features and sacred sites exist like Kaawaloa. Need to restore ancient fishponds for local use and as cultural feature. Preserve Keakealaniwahine as a cultural center.*
- *We need more of all of the above in Kona. At the rate we're growing there will never be enough saved from over-development. We need to eliminate all development on the coastline like Oregon has done. We already own the tidal lands, but we can't use them. The public must acquire ocean front property for adequate access.*
- *Protect areas like Kekaha Kai State Park from commercial activities (like film-making) and surrounding intrusion (like mauka drag strip). Keep ahupuaa at Kekaha Kai and others open to mountaintop so that use is integrated culturally/recreationally. Areas of quiet and wilderness experience (like Kekaha Kai*

State Park, Volcanoes National Park) both makai and mauka. Kailua-Kona area severely lacking in hiking, camping, off-road biking areas (like Volcano). Bike lanes (especially Mamalahoa Hwy. From Waimea south) insufficient or totally lacking. Walking tracks and sidewalks for casual urban "hiking" needed. Commercial activities like surf schools take up public space/resource in West Hawaii where such areas are already overburdened. Filmmaking (i.e., Hollywood-style; educational documentaries are exception) can also preclude public use of natural resources including public parks. Should not be allowed in areas like Kekaha Kai State Park, Volcanoes.

- Much more camping is needed! The state camping reservation plan is antiquated – needs to go online like the county's. Get Kekaha Kai and Kiholo going very soon! Work with Feds on cooperatively building camping sites every 6-7 miles along with Ala Kahakai National Park Service Trail. Develop West Hawaii Marine Trail – water accessible only camping areas. Bring Hawaii into 21<sup>st</sup> century with pride in State park facilities. Further note: I am a frequent recreational facilities user, both myself and as owner of Hawaii Pack and Paddle Kayak tours. At present, it is impossible to camp two consecutive nights in any legal spot going six to seven miles between. Encourage both private family recreational use and limited, regulated commercial use (need to be realistic and face current trends in ecotourism.) I am willing to help. Betsy Morrison.
- As the Chairman of the Moku Loa group of the Sierra Club with over 700 members I answered the questions in terms of our club's usage of the above noted facilities and or programs. Our major activity as a club is hiking. We would like to go on record as being strongly in favor of the creation of more hiking trails and walking paths on the Big Island. We would also like to see additional bike paths and secured bike lanes on existing roads. There is a real shortage of camping locations on this island, particularly on the Kona Coast. We would like to see more opportunities for car camping as well as remote (walk in) camp sites. There is also a definite lack of access to the mauka regions of the island. There are very few roads to elevations above 4,000 feet that do not require a 4-wheel drive vehicle. Don't get me wrong, I am not advocating a lot of road paving into remote wilderness areas of the island. But it would be good to have a few more access points into the back country. There is also a need to get access agreements with private land owners as the roads almost always end on private land.
- Multi-use trails such as the proposed Waimea Trails & Greenways project in Kamuela, Hawaii. Waimea Trails & Greenway Committee: Clemson Lam, Lynn Taylor, Tommy Sing, Peggi Kamisato.
- We need a shooting range in Kona-Kau for clay's, target, and small arms. There are hundreds of hunter and target shooters here. P.S. Out on the back side of the old Kailua Dump would be a good place.
- Some beaches like Ko Olina at Kapolei would be nice since our beaches are limited.
- It would be wonderful to have an inlet harbor at Old Airport – Outrigger canoe paddling could be set up there (when the Kailua Pier is nwo ultra used, and running out of room). The high schools are starting Hawaiian canoe paddling –

*teaching them traditional Hawaiian sports, and an area set up for paddling would be incredible! The access for one-man paddlers to go out would be great.*

- *We need sandy inlets and easy in and out of water beaches.*
- *Aloha to who it may concern: We need a inlet harbor similar to that of Kapolei. To preserve traditional cultural outrigger canoe paddling.*
- *We need an inlet harbor similar to Kapolei to preserve traditional cultural outrigger canoe paddling.*
- *Cleaner bike paths. Bike paths are littered with glass, construction gravel, and debris. More jogging and cycling path both on and off road would be fantastic!*
- *1) An inlet harbor like Kapolei on Oahu at Old Airport State Park in Kona. 2) Finish the canoe halau facility at Old Airport State Park in Kona.*
- *Need increased access points for commercial and private kayaking at all state facilities – especially Honokohau Harbor, Old Airport, Keahou Bay, Honaunau Bay, Spencer Beach, Kawaihae Harbor, Hookena, Kua Bays – all along the Kona coast. Need to give all commercial and private kayak companies full access to Kealahou Bay.*
- *Allow kayak companies access to areas (Kealahou Bay, Honaunau, Spencer, Kawaihae, Old Airport) via launch ramps, restrooms, garbage cans. (Garbage collection). Give equal access to all legal/legitimate kayak companies at Kealahou Bay and other popular, safe bays. Patrol Kealahou Bay for drug users, illegal activities.*

## II. Summary of Recreation Issues

Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Shortage of picnic areas.				X					
Maintenance of picnic areas.					X				
Bathroom facilities need maintenance.					X				
Lack of restrooms with showers at some beach areas.				X					Specifically at Hōnaunau Bay
Shortage of playgrounds, especially within the communities.				X					
Overcrowding at existing playgrounds.				X	X				
Lack of safe paths/trails for walking, jogging, and biking and need for shoulder improvements.				X					
Lack of ball fields within the communities.				X					Specific communities: Kealahou Bay, Hōnaunau, and



Issues Raised in 2002	1996 SCORP Issues	Resource protection and sustainability	Funding Reductions	Meeting needs of recreation users	Management	Constraints to recreation access	Commercial use and ecotourism	New	Comments
Commercial activities at outdoor recreation areas crowd out public use by residents.							X		Commercial activities include filmmaking and surf schools.
Drug use and other illegal activities at outdoor recreation sites.								X	Kealakekua Bay

### III. Summary of Suggested Projects

- Develop playgrounds for children, walking/jogging/biking paths, playing fields, and courts throughout South Kona.
- Develop parks with grassy picnic areas, particularly in residential areas.
- Major renovation and expansion of state parks, including increasing hours of access.
- Use HTA money to support maintenance of park and beach facilities.
- Take better care of existing parks.
- Improve signage at facilities.
- Improve/expand bike lanes, especially on Māmalahoa Highway from Waimea southward). Clean paths of litter (glass, construction gravel, and debris).
- Develop walking tracks and sidewalks for casual urban "hiking."
- Government support for upkeep of hockey rink.
- Build skateboard park and/or expand skating/hockey rink (located at Old Airport Park) to increase opportunities for participation in alternative sports activities.
- Cultural center in South Kona where Hawaiian archaeological features and sacred sites exist, like Kājawaloa.
- Restore ancient fishponds for local use and as cultural features.
- Preserve Keākealaniwahine as a cultural center.
- Integrate cultural and recreational use of land.
- Eliminate development on the coastline using Oregon as a model in order to preserve access to tidal lands.
- Develop inlet harbor similar to Kapolei on Oʻahu, possibly at Old Airport Park, for use by outrigger canoe paddling.
- Finish canoe *hālau* planned for Old Airport State Park.
- Allow access to shoreline areas for commercial kayak operators, such as Kealakekua, Hōnaunau, Spencer, Kawaihae, and Old Airport, and improve launch ramps, restrooms, and garbage cans.

- Develop beach camping sites in Kona area, such as at Old Airport, Waialea Bay, Kiholo, and Kekaha Kai.
- Develop an online reservations system for state camping permits as the County has already done.
- Work with the Federal government on cooperatively building camping sites every six to seven miles along with Ala Kahakai National Park Service Trail.
- Develop West Hawaiʻi Marine Trail: water accessible-only camping areas.
- Develop a boulevard in Old Airport Park.
- Develop facilities along trails.
- Develop a shooting range in Kona-Kaʻū for clays, target, and small arms, possibly on the back side of the old Kailua dump.
- Preserve areas of quiet and wilderness experience (like Kekaha Kai State Park, Volcanoes National Park) both *makai* and *mauka*.
- Create hiking, camping, off-road biking areas (like Volcano) around the Kailua-Kona area.
- Develop a multi-use trail system, using the Waimea Trails & Greenways project as a model.

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## APPENDIX G

HAWAI'I OPEN PROJECT SELECTION  
PROCESS, LWCF RATING WORKSHEET

**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT PROGRAM**  
**Open Project Selection Process for Grant Awards**  
**Priority Rating Worksheet**

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APPLICANT: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] State [ ] County  
PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] Construction [ ] Acquisition  
GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_\_

The National Park Service (NPS) has established criteria for evaluating applications for the receipt of LWCF grant funds in the LWCF Manual (Part 660).

1. LWCF Requirements

*Applicants must meet all these criteria to be considered. No points are given for these criteria. The "yes" box must be checked for each item below for application to be considered.*

- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| a. Project meets requirements of LWCF Act. Meets one of the following objectives:  | Yes | No |
| <div style="margin-left: 40px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Acquisition of a high-priority resources that will promote opportunities for outdoor recreation</li><li>▪ Construction or rehabilitation of a recreation facility to meet design standards and safety.</li></ul></div> |     |    |
| b. Project applicant is eligible to receive LWCF grant funds.  | Yes | No |
| c. Project meets ADA accessibility requirements.   | Yes | No |

**LWCF REQUIREMENTS TOTAL   0   Pts.**



## 2. Application Prerequisites

*The following prerequisites will be considered for each application. Ten (10) points will be given for each "yes" answer; the maximum rating total is 50 points.*

- a. Project addresses at least one priority of SCORP.

Yes      No

- b. Previous grants have been satisfactorily completed and managed.

Yes      No

- c. Complete application has been submitted by deadline and application provides evidence of following:

- State and County permits obtained.
- Construction plans completed for construction projects.
- Land appraisal has been completed for acquisition projects.

Yes      No

- d. Applicant has 50% of funding match available.

Yes      No

- e. Applicant has provided opportunity for public input.

Yes      No

**PREREQUISITES TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.**

### 3. Meeting Priorities for Outdoor Recreation

*Projects will be evaluated on their ability to meet the high priority needs identified in the 2002 SCORP strategic plan. For each priority, the application will be ranked on a scale of 1 to 10 points. A ranking of 10 points indicates that the project meets all the objectives identified for that priority. Points for each priority will be totaled for a grand total.*

a. Priority 1 – Management of Recreation Resources and Facilities \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project rehabilitate park facilities in current disrepair?

Yes      No

2. Does the project discourage damage to park facilities?

Yes      No

3. Does the project create a safe environment for all types of recreation activities?

Yes      No

4. Does the project minimize conflicts between multiple activities and user groups competing for the same recreation resources?

Yes      No

5. Does the project provide recreation opportunities to all residents and visitors by implementing all ADA guidelines for access?

Yes      No

b. Priority 2 – Resource Protection and Sustainability \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project promote the integrity of the resources in natural areas and encourage awareness of the fragility of Hawai'i's environment?

Yes      No

2. Does the project create a link between recreation and cultural awareness, such that recreation does not adversely affect cultural and archaeological resources?

Yes      No

3. Does the project promote interpretation and stewardship to increase awareness about the fragility of the natural and cultural resources?

Yes      No

c. Priority 3 – Recreation Demand \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project increase the number and range of resources and facilities to support ocean and shoreline recreation activities by both residents and visitors?

Yes      No

2. Does the project increase the number and range of resources and facilities in mauka and natural areas?

Yes      No

3. Does the project reduce the conflicts between different users and uses of the resources and facilities?

Yes      No

4. Does the project expand opportunities for walking, jogging, and/or bicycling?

Yes      No

5. Does the project increase opportunities for participation in both active and passive outdoor recreation at parks?

Yes      No

6. Does the project provide recreation opportunities to all residents and visitors, regardless of age, ability, or socio-economic status?

Yes      No

d. Priority 4 – Risk Assessment \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project involve a risk assessment study or implementation of a risk management program that will reduce hazards and promote safety

Yes      No

2. Does the project protect both private and public landowners against liability?

Yes      No

e. Priority 5 – Constraints to Recreation Access \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project protect or establish access to shoreline or mauka areas for recreation activities by both residents and visitors?

Yes      No

2. Does the project promote the use of Federal lands for recreation through either the use of military facilities or acquisition of surplus property?

Yes      No

3. Does the project eliminate physical barriers in recreation programs?

Yes      No

f. Priority 6 – Commercial Operations \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

1. Does the project reduce overuse, overcrowding, and resource degradation at recreation areas used by both residents and visitors?

Yes      No

2. Does the project reduce potential conflicts between residents and eco-tourism users?

Yes      No

3. Does the project promote and expand the sports tourism market while maintaining use of facilities by residents?

Yes      No

**PRIORITY TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.**

4. Other Project Selection Criteria

- a. Has the applicant received a grant award in the past 5 years?  
Yes (0 points)                      No (5 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- b. Does this project provide a park or recreation opportunity not currently offered in the applicant's jurisdiction?  
Yes (5 points)                      No (0 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- c. Does the project provide a more balanced mix and/or wider variety of park and recreation opportunities/facilities within the applicant's jurisdiction?  
Yes (5 points)                      No (0 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- d. Does the project meet the recreational needs of a local planning document, such as a county general or community plan?  
Yes (5 points)                      No (0 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- e. If this project is part of a large project, does it comply with the comprehensive plan for the recreation resource or facility?  
Yes (5 points)                      No (0 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- f. Are there any project factors that would limit public recreation or user safety?  
Yes (0 points)                      No (5 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
- g. Does the project promote the use of low energy/conservation/low-maintenance/vandal-resistant features?  
Yes (5 points)                      No (0 points)                      \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

**OTHER CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.**

## FINAL SCORING

	TOTAL POSSIBLE	TOTAL SCORED
Prerequisites	50	
Priorities	60	
Other Criteria	35	
TOTAL	145	
Bonus Points*	25	
TOTAL WITH BONUS*	170	

\*Bonus points are only applicable in the case of a tie.

### Bonus Points

*In the event of a tie, the following criteria will be used. Scoring of 0 to 5 points for each item is given based on the degree to which the project meets each of the following criteria for a total possible score of 25.*

1. Does the project include partnerships and/or community donations?  

Yes (5 points)
No (0 points)
\_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
2. Does the project serve a larger number of people or a broader range of recreation users, including minorities, elderly, and persons with physical disabilities, relative to the other project applications?  

Yes (5 points)
No (0 points)
\_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
3. Does the project serve a greater geographical area?  

Yes (5 points)
No (0 points)
\_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
4. Does the project show a higher level of public participation through such venues as workshops, public meetings, and surveys?  

Yes (5 points)
No (0 points)
\_\_\_\_\_ Pts.
5. Has the applicant consistently submitted reports in a timely manner and completed past LWCF projects within the required time-frame?  

Yes (5 points)
No (0 points)
\_\_\_\_\_ Pts.

**BONUS TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Pts.**